The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 213. FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

## READY FOR BATTLE.

### Silver and Anti-Silver Men Reach an Agreement Today.

#### DEBATE TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

#### A Vote on the Repeal Bill to be Taken in the House on August 28th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The brief proceedings in the Senate yesterday, coming after the action of the day before, indicate that parties in the Senate are beginning to line up. There is a slight disaffection on the Republican side on the part of a few silver men, but generally they have adopted the policy of annoying their opponents by insisting upon the immediate discussion of the silver question. They are therefore resisting every effort to adjourn and calling for yeas and nays to put the senators on record. One of the Republican leaders in financial matters said that they would pay this line of action until the majority were obliged to proceed to business. He insisted that the Democrats could not charge the Republicans with partisan action inasmuch as they were simply trying to give immediate effect to the President's suggestions in the message. The Democratic senators resent the attempt of the Republicans to control the business of the Senate and dictate the character of the legislation. They have resolved that they will not permit action until they have themselves agreed upon a line of policy, and the silence of the Republicans has lent the effect of consolidating all elements on the Democratic side upon this resolution.

WORKING CERTAINTY.

Meanwhile the Democratic steering committee is in almost constant session, trying to arrange a plan of action and the keenest parliamentarians on the Republican side are quietly conferring among themselves to devise means to carry out their views, so that the session in the Senate promises to be interesting. Between now and Monday it is hoped by the friends of the administration in the Senate that some plan of action may be agreed upon on the silver question.

Attention is concentrated upon the struggle in the House between the silver and antisilver delegates. The forces on both sides will try again today to get together but the outcome is dubious with the general trend of opinion toward an absolute disagreement and declaration of war. A conference of the opposing forces on the silver question was called for 10 o'clock this morning and the eagerness and anxiety of each side was made apparent by the early arrival of the parties to the conference.

The silver men's part of the program is to offer first a substitute looking to free coinage at the present ratio; if defeated, votes will be taken on amendments fixing the ratio at 17, 18, 19 and 20 to order, and finally, if these fail, upon the Bland-Allison act.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The conference of silver and anti-silver men has reached an agreement by which the general debate on the bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act will be limited to eleven days. This will be followed by a debate of three days under the five minute rule, when voting will begin on the bill and various silver amendments. The present arrangement is that the repeal bill will be introduced in the House today, and that the accompanying resolution shall prescribe the order of proceedure, and the general debate begin at once. If carried out, this program will bring the House to a vote on the bill and amendments on August 28th.

#### A Company Mustered Out.

*Special Dispatch to the News.*

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 11.—Company B, Wyoming National Guards at this place, has been mustered out. The company was organized in 1889, and was the best drilled company in the state. Lately a number of the boys have left, and it was impossible to revive interest in the organization.

#### A Cashier Absconds.

ALTAMONT, Ills., Aug. 11.—Lee Bates cashier of Wright & Co.'s bank, has absconded with all the available funds, amounting to about $45,000, including the money of several business men, school and township funds and those of the Modern Woodmen, and building and loan associations.

#### Consignments of Cattle.

*Special Dispatch to the News.*

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 11.—A number of large consignments of cattle have already been shipped to the Chicago and Omaha markets from Wyoming. Letters received from the commission men state that cattle from the southern part of the state are in much better condition than a year ago. Cattle from Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming are in average condition. The extreme dry weather has cut the ranges short.

#### A Big Fire.

Many Business Houses and Dwellings Reported Burned.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 11.—A big fire is reported raging at Mineral Center, Ohio. The loss has already reached a hundred thousand. A number of business houses and dwellings are already destroyed.

#### A MEASURE OF RELIEF.

Certified Checks to be Used to Pay Street of Wages.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—In response to a question by a local correspondent, comptroller Kinkle has given the ruling that the use of certified checks as currency is not contrary to law. The scheme is to make certified checks for five and ten dollars payable to bearer, to be used as payment of wages. Bankers and business men here believe it will bring a large number of millions of dollars into circulation. Advices to the Associated press are to the effect that similar action is being arranged by employers and banks at Danbury and Hartford, Conn.

#### Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Five houses were burned here early this morning. A young son of Jacob Herold was burned to death.

#### The Sheriff in Possession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The sheriff has taken possession of the Sopkinkle Manufacturing and Electric company. It has a capital of a million dollars.

#### Cleveland Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Cleveland and Lamont left this morning at 7 o'clock. The former is going to Buzzards bay, and the latter to New York.

#### AT THE FAIR.

The Sky Overcast but the Attendance Large.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—For the first time in several weeks the sky is overcast with heavy clouds portending rain; but this does not seem to interfere with the attendance at the Fair as the crowds began to come early and kept it up all forenoon.

## THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

### The Debate on the Repeal Bill Already Commenced.

#### Bland Opens for Free Coinage—Several Other Speakers Heard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—On assembling of the House immediately after reading the journal, Wilson, Democrat, W. Va., introduced the repeal bill.

Bland offered the agreement made this morning governing the debate. It limits the talk to a total of fourteen days from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., with night sessions for debate only, if desired.

Bland also presented the bill of the free coinage nature. Bland demanded that previous question be ordered, but it was antagonized by the Republicans under the leadership of Cannon, who wanted to debate the question. Finally a vote was taken resulting: yeas 137; nays 100. So the previous question was ordered.

The Republicans generally voted with the Democrats in support of the motion.

The resolution was then adopted.

At 1 p.m. Rayner (Dem., N. J.) began the debate in support of the Wilson bill for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act.

Rayner said the adoption of free silver coinage would be the United States to the tail of any bankrupt nation of the world, opening the mints to silver. It would, for a time, maintain a fictitious value of the coin, but the value of the bullion would always be regulated by the market price. As long as the Sherman act remains on the statute books, so long will it be impossible to effect international arrangements; so long will the monetary conference remain in abeyance.

Rayner said that what kept silver and gold at parity was the misplaced confidence of the people. If the real condition of the treasury was known there would be no necessity for the repeal of the Sherman act, much less the repeal itself. The Constitution nowhere establishes gold and silver as the money of the country. There was no obligation to coin silver nor to purchase and store it for the benefit of the silver miner.

While referring to the Democratic platform Rayner said in closing, "I know that the declarations of that document have been differently construed, according to views of the gentlemen expounding them. As for me, in this supreme hour of my country's need, I am not blinded nor intimidated by the glittering words of a convention declaration."

Brown, (Dem. Ind.) followed Rayner. He was in favor of the coinage of silver, but in view of the harm wrought by the Sherman law and the demands of the Democratic platform, he would vote for a repeal with or without conditions.

In addition to repealing the Sherman law the Democratic platform promised to coin both gold and silver, without discrimination against either. That promise must be redeemed.

Brown said he would not attempt to speak for the present, but if he were to do so he would say Congress was the favor of coining both gold and silver in accordance with the terms of the Democratic platform.

Bland, rising to open for free coinage, expressed regret that a number of gentlemen, of whom the speaker who had just sat down was one of the most capable, had seen fit to change their position on this question, to abandon the large portion voters who aided in giving them the seats they occupy and turn their faces in the East and their backs to the West. As to the declarations in the Democratic platform, Bland asserts that it was the understanding that the free coinage of silver would necessarily mean the repeal of the Sherman law. The two are so antagonistic that they cannot exist at the same time, but they were met now with the suggestion that we begin at a placement repeal of the Sherman law and take our chances on securing anything in its place, which shall meet the platform of coin both silver and gold." This is because a panic is upon us. The willing means of the country, said Bland, may become inadequate to meet existing day. I am afraid there, who are like the gentlemen from Indiana, will feel the force of that panic.

Bland sketched briefly the history of the financial legislation of recent years and asserted that the sober sense of "going to a silver basis" had been called against the bill of 1873, with which his name had been connected. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report of the British parliamentary commission on Indian currency to the effect that in its opinion, the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act would be followed by further depreciation in the price of silver, "and we are deliberately asked here," continued Bland, "to vote to bring about a decrease of 15 cents an ounce in the price of silver before providing for the restoration of its coinage. No man can doubt that vote before his constituency, who is in favor of free coinage."

Upon the question of ratio, Bland stirred in favor of 16 to 1. He said if the United States would maintain the parity of gold and silver on that ratio the world would buy our products. We have property to sell and should induce purchasers to come. France maintained gold and silver at parity at a ratio of 15 to 1 for seventy years, because she had property to sell. If we do this, said Bland, western Europe must come to our standard.

Bland having occupied an hour and not having finished, unanimous consent was given for him to continue with a respect to the time limitation.

#### CLEVELAND NOT A DESERTER.

The Reason Why He Leaves Washington at this Time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Herald's* Washington says: A wild report was circulated in Washington last night to the effect that Cleveland would leave and go to Buzzard's Bay today, because he feels he is beaten in his effort to secure the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. The silver men were raised with joy and declared the President and chairman of his pet and surrendered the leadership which he assumed in his message. The simple truth is, while the correspondent, that a domestic event in Cleveland's family will require him to be at the side of his wife within seven days, and it is scarcely decent politics to draw such delicate matters into the rough-and-tumble of the political fight. The President stands by his message and expects to win in the struggle to give the country relief and save it from the general impending ruin. Nothing could induce him to leave Washington at such a supreme crisis, but an event touching his tenderest and most sacred personal responsibilities.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following statement was made by the President and given out for publication this afternoon: "My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise, in view of the intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of Congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties. I am going back to my summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the state to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March, to fit me to again assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August and devote myself to rest and outdoor recreation. My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attentions of newspaper correspondents."

#### Silver Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—One hundred and thirty-two thousand ounces of silver were offered to the treasury today at 73½ to 78 cents, all declined and $2,715 tendered.

#### A Society Denied.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11.—At the general offices of the Great Northern the story that Vice President Clough has resigned to accept a position with the Northern Pacific has met with an emphatic denial.

#### Cleveland Wants No Compromises.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A Washington special: Rayner and Cockran drove out to Woodley last night and had a brief conference with the President over the results of the caucus at Secretary Carlisle's. Cleveland approved the program and urged the Vallots to put it through without relaxing their efforts on any account. He was especially emphatic in enjoining the anti-silver men to insist upon securing an affirmative in the fight and avoid compromises which, he said, could only weaken the good cause.

#### FOUND DEAD.

A Sensational Story Probably to be Tried.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Richard U. Ulser was found dead near his mansion at Duffern, with a bullet hole in the head. He was a rich iron merchant of New York. It is believed there is a sensational story behind what is thought to be the self-destruction. No reason is found as yet.

#### Silver for Pensions.

COLFAX, WO., Aug. 11.—The G.A.R. post here has passed a resolution asking Congress to have all pensions paid in silver.

#### Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A bulletin from Health Officer Jenkins says several suspicious examination of two cases yesterday in Tenement Island yesterday show spirrachi of Asiatic cholera. Two more cases showing cholaroic symptoms were removed to the island today.

#### Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 11.—A severe earthquake along the Dalian Adriatic coast is believed to have caused a large loss of life. The shock was most severe in the south, particularly in the province of Foggia. Telegraph and train service is interrupted.

#### SPRING WHEAT AVERAGE.

A Falling Off of Seven Points Instead of Ten.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The department of agriculture makes the correction in the ruling wheat average condition for July as reported for night, that it should have been 74 making the falling off this month 7 points instead of 10.

## STAND UP, MR. RYAN.

### How About These Three Loads (70 Bushels) of Lime?

#### NEW AND SPECIFIC CHARGES.

#### The "News" Uncovers Another Instance of Color in the Municipal Woodpile.—Affidavits, Etc.

The working of the Mogul mine by city employes and expose thereof by the NEWS and subsequent investigation of the case before a United States commissioner has proven very interesting. The NEWS then it so well that it has hunted a little further into Mr. Ryan's methods and here presents other charges than those of working the Mogul mine at the expense of the city. They are to the effect that the city was called upon to pay for material used by Mr. Ryan a year or more ago while that official was building a residence or rather a part of one near the corner of Seventh east and Third South streets.

It is positively stated that lime, brick and other material were hauled to Mr. Ryan's premises by city teamsters and the taxpayers were called upon to pay not only for the hauling but for the material itself. That there may be no quibbling nor misunderstanding regarding the matter the NEWS herewith presents the affidavits of reputable citizens for the perusal of its readers:

STORY OF A LIME TRANSACTION.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE, } ss.

I, William Varley, first being duly sworn upon oath depose and say that I am a resident and citizen of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah; that I am a member of the superintendency of Varley-Joseph & company, a firm duly organized and existing in Salt Lake City in the city and Territory aforesaid; that on April 20th, 1892, and on May 4th and 12th of the same year, W. H. Ryan, superintendent of the Salt Lake City waterworks department, purchased from the aforesaid Varley-Joseph & company twenty-five (25) bushels of lime on each of the dates named, or an amount of the three dates aggregating seventy-five (75) bushels; that the said lime was charged in the account of W. H. Ryan as an individual citizen and not as a municipal official.

The undersigned further says that as per verified accounts, said accounts were transferred to Salt Lake City corporation and by its duly authorized representatives, the City Council, warrants covering the same were appropriated and placed to the credit of said Varley-Joseph & company, June 7th and June 21st, 1892, respectively, the first amount being $5.25 and the second $12.50 and paid by auditor's warrants No. 6,974 and 7,002, on June 30th, 1892, and on June 23rd, 1892, respectively.

WILLIAM VARLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, A. D., 1893.

JOHN L. NICKELL, Notary Public.

My commission expires November 26th, 1894.

HAULED TO RYAN'S HOUSE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake } ss.

I, John Varley, first being duly sworn on oath depose and say that I am a resident and citizen of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah; that on the 15th day of May, 1892, I did haul from the city twenty-five bushels of lime in the residence of W. H. Ryan, superintendent of the Salt Lake City waterworks department, as or near the corner of Seventh East street and Third South street, on a city team and the same was delivered from the time kiln of Varley-Joseph & Co., situated on or near the Warm Springs, to the aforesaid street and that the same was charged in the account for by the Salt Lake City corporation by Auditor's warrant No. 6,975, on June 23rd, 1892.

JOHN VARLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the tenth (10) day of August, 1893.

JOHN L. NICKELL,
Notary Public.

My commission expires November 26th, 1894.

Mr. Wm. Varley, senior member of Varley-Joseph & co., and for many years a respected resident of this city was interviewed on the subject at his beautiful home on Fifth North street on Wednesday night. He was asked by a representative of this paper if the statement was correct that he had sold a load of lime to Mr. Ryan and that the same had been paid for by the city. He replied:

"Yes; three of them."

"Did you keep a record of these sales?"

"We keep an account of every load that leaves the yard."

"Then these particular sales will be recorded on your books, will they not?"

"They will—that is to say they will at least be on the stubs of the delivery book."

"Together with date, amount and name of the delivery man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you tell me, please, who delivered the lime?"

"Mr. Sam Stoll, a city employe came after the two first loads and my son, John Varley, delivered the last one."

"To Mr. Ryan's residence?"

"He had stone to unload too."

"Do you have no personal knowledge of that have you?"

"I am confident my son's statement is correct."

"When did you first ascertain the city paid for the lime?"

"When I saw the item of it in the general appropriation list in the council proceedings as published in the papers."

"And you got your money in that way, did you?"

"We did."

"How did it happen that your firm delivered only the last load?"

"I had a talk with Mr. Ryan after the first loads were delivered and he was agreed that thereafter he would pay a team in his order and we would fill it."

"Will you allow me to take a copy of the orders in question, Mr. Varley, as they appear on your stub book?"

"I will do so providing I can find them."

Mr. Varley then went in search of the other book and on his return the newspaper man procured the following copies from it:

No. 12,[illegible]

DEN, APRIL 21, 1892.

From Varley-Joseph & company 25 bushels of lime on account of
W. H. Ryan.
Delivered by Sam Stoll.
No. 10.

DEN, May 4, 1892.

From Varley-Joseph & company 25 bushels of lime on account of
W. H. Ryan.
Delivered by Sam Stoll.
Per L.

No. 10.

DEN, May 12, 1892.

From Varley-Joseph & company 25 bushels of lime on account of
W. H. Ryan.
Delivered by John Varley.
Per L.

Mr. John Varley was also seen at his residence in Peath street in the Nineteenth ward on Wednesday evening by a News representative, and in answer to questions said: "I delivered the last loaded order myself on the date shown on the stub as indicated by my sign-mark. The lime was not used for city purposes. Had it been I would have been surprised and probably suspected something wrong, as it was ordered by and charged to Mr. Ryan."

"Were did you take the lime to, Mr. Varley?" asked the reporter.

"To Mr. Ryan's residence at or near the corner of Seventh East and Third South streets."

"You are sure of that, are you?"

"I am positive of it."

"Isn't there a possibility of you being mistaken, Mr. Varley?"

"There is not."

"Who received it?"

"One of the men at work on the building."

"Was it received for Mr. Ryan?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was Mr. Ryan there?"

"I did not see him."

"Was anyone there whom you knew?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Stoll, the city teamster, who came after the first two loads."

"Did you have any talk with him?"

"I did; I was rather late in getting there and Stoll seemed to be impatient and said: 'I didn't know but what I would have to come and get this load.' I then unloaded it and the teamster commenced to use it right away."

In confirmation of the truthfulness of the above statements the following copies of vouchers pertinently on file in the city auditor's office are published:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
May 16th, 1892.

Salt Lake City Corporation ——— Department.

Items must be entered in detail on this voucher, or the original bill from which it is made must be all cases accompany it.

To Varley, Joseph & Co., Dr.

1892.
May 4, to 25 bushels lime at 25c. $6.25
May 12, to 25 bushels lime at 25c. 6.25
$12.50

I hereby certify that the above account is correct. W. H. RYAN.
Verified:
A. W. RAVENCRO, Auditor. Approved: ——— Mayor.

Received from Salt Lake City Corporation ——— Dollars, Twelve and Fifty Hundredths Dollars ($12.50) in full payment of the above account.

Varley-Joseph & Co.

The voucher of which this is a copy has the following words stamped upon its face: "Appropriation June 21st, 1892, by the City Council."

On the back of it are these words:

Paid by Auditor's Warrant, No. 6975, Issued June 23rd, 1892. Name, Varley, Joseph & Co. ——— Waterworks Department, $12.50.

## THE "REED'S" GAME OVER.

### He Will Be Taken Back to the Penitentiary This Afternoon.

Marshal Brigham at noon today received a telephone message from Guard Andrew J. Burt, of the Utah penitentiary, stating that he would arrive in this city by the 1 p.m. train from Ogden, Tooele county, with "Red" McDermott, another of the escaped convicts, who was captured at Ogden yesterday. Burt left for Ogden this morning, and upon his arrival there the convict was turned over to the new leg by an officer from Ogden. McDermott is another desperado, and he received has made the battle of Marshal Brigham and Warden Young exceeding glad.

## DEATH OF BOLIVAR ROBERTS.

### Sudden Demise of a Well-Known and Respected Salt Laker—Brief Sketch of His Life.

It will be a great shock to the community to learn of the sudden death of Bolivar H. Roberts, the sad event occurring at his residence a few minutes before last midnight. For months past Mr. Roberts has been under the care of skilled physicians for a heart trouble and it was known by them and intimate friends of the deceased that his days on earth were practically numbered. The public, however, did not know that his condition was so serious, nor in fact did Mr. Roberts himself, and he vainly hoped that his life would be extended.

Early last evening while at the Alta club rooms Mr. Roberts was taken with severe pains in the head and side. His suffering subsided sufficiently for him to go home. Soon after his arrival he sank into unconsciousness and remained in a comatose condition until he quietly passed into the unseen world, death being directly due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The deceased, who was in his 62nd year, was a man well and widely known in this city and Territory. He possessed a brass mind, a charitable heart and had the finest business qualifications. He came to Utah many years ago and was identified with numerous progressive public movements. For some years he acted as Territorial treasurer and was elected a member of the Salt Lake City Council on the famous Union ticket immediately preceding the first complete Liberal municipal administration of 1890.

When the Liberal movement on national political lines was inaugurated here he identified himself with the straight Democracy and remained a firm follower of the party up to the time of his demise.

Mr. Roberts was a man of tender feelings and the death of his son in December, 1891, and the subsequent death of his wife prayed heavily upon him and no doubt hastened his own dissolution. The date of the funeral has been fixed for tomorrow at 4 p. m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The repertoire of the Lyceum company would suffer little if Mr. Daniel Frohman should eliminate from it Dion Boucicault's comedy of Old Heads and Young Hearts. While there are many touches in the old comedy that call forth the admiration of discriminating lovers of the quaint and curious customs of fifty years ago, yet there is so much in it that is so southerly silly to the average mind of this generation that the piece, when used as an evening's entertainment, is dull and disappointing. It has not the age to give it that delicious flavor derived from the classic comedies of Goldsmith and Sheridan, neither has it the merit to rank with them as an enduring literary production. The piece was correctly rendered at the presentation last evening was the charming personality of the ladies and more particularly of Georgie Cayvan. Her three make-ups were really so many poems. Miss Cayvan's acting, too, was so revealing each in the and waste of silly dialogue and exaggerated situations. It was apparent that the other players, like the audience, did not enter into the spirit of the play. They did their work perfunctorily and without enthusiasm, if they would be glad when it was all over. But Miss Cayvan endowed the part of Lady Alice with so much of her own lovely personality and charm of manner as to throw her companions by comparison into a deep and rather shady shade. Le Moyne was an excellent old fogy and succeeded in unmercifully forcing the audience with the stupidity of Jesse Borrel, which was doubtless the author's aim. The one bright spot in the part and the gem of the evening from a literary and poetic standpoint was the tag at the end of the play which Le Moyne invested with a feeling and pathos that sounded more like a benediction of thanks that the end had come. Reivey is not an ideal Littleton Coke. He is much too prudenous to run about the stage in the throes of an inspiriated order as the part seems to demand. His wearing is too dignified to lend itself to boyish pranks. Chas. Wheeler as the eccentric old soldier drew a clever and chaste old character picture and Fritz Williams excited an occasional smile by his dull grimaces.

The audience was so small as to be ridiculous. During a whispered dialogue in the play a loud laugh came from the box office. It was Frohman laughing at the receipts.

Take it off, Mr. Frohman! Take it off!

### In the Interests of Irrigation.

Among the callers at the executive office this afternoon was Prof. Samuel Fortier, who occupies the chair of civil and hydraulic engineering at the Utah Agricultural College at Logan. The professor is making a tour of the Territory in the interest of irrigation, and will prepare an exhaustive report thereon at the conclusion of his labors. He started upon his trip on June 1st, and expects to return to Logan by the 1st of September. He has already done a good deal of work along the Jordan canals, and will now go down the Sevier.

### Is It Reed?

Marshal Brigham received a telephone message from Ogden shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon stating that the unknown man who was killed on the railroad at Ogden at an early hour this morning (as reported in another column) is believed to be Thomas Reed, one of the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary last Monday. The marshal himself will go to Ogden by the evening's train to see the body.

Reed was convicted in the Fourth district court at Ogden on October 4th, 1887, and sentenced to three and a half year's imprisonment for robbery.

### Suits on Promissory Notes.

Hannah S. Dowling this afternoon filed a suit in the Third district court against Thomas and Mary Fullen to recover $1,400 on a promissory note, secured by mortgage, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, $200 attorney's fee and costs.

In the same court today the Commercial National bank of this city instituted by meetings against A. H. Barton, Francis Hall, C. E. Wantland, A. M. Jones and O. S. Carlson, seeking to recover $700 on a promissory note, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month from July 7th, 1893, and cost of suit.

## IN UTAH HOMESPUN.

### California's State Militia Will Dress in Utah Cloth.

#### ORDER FOR THE GOODS ACCEPTED

#### From Mills Will Run.—Domestic Manufacture at Manti.

The California state militia are to don new suits of clothes, the best they have ever worn, and the work of rehabilitation has been begun. The citizen soldiery of the greatest of the Pacific states are to be clothed in Utah-made cloth, manufactured from Utah wool. While this Territory buys vast quantities of California early fruits, vegetables and other necessities, the Golden State will reciprocate by making heavy purchases of home-made cassimeres and blouse for the riding of the national guard.

The solution as to who would win in the competition for furnishing the cloth for the new uniform of the California state militia has been going on some time. Samples of cloth and estimates of prices were secured from the various mills in the country, and the representatives of the Utah product, while they knew it to be in the front rank on the proposition of quality and price, hardly dared to hope for success in competing with the great mills of the East and West. But they knew they had merit on their side, and proceeding on the principle that what is worth having is worth asking for, made their proposition, achieving a complete and easy victory.

A prominent San Francisco house has the order for making the cloth up into suits, and in the Provo Woolen mills has been awarded the contract for manufacturing the cloth. The material selected is to be blue cassimere and blouse. The first order aggregates material for about five thousand suits.

In the present hard times for money, it was a question whether the Provo mills could accept the order, as it involved the operation of only a portion of the plant, which would not show pay for working. A prolonged meeting of the board of directors of the mills was held in this city yesterday afternoon, and considered this and other phases of the subject, which involved the question as to whether or not the mills should close down. Should they do so, more than a hundred employes would be thrown into enforced idleness, and between four and five hundred persons in the families of these employes would have their source of food supply cut off. The philanthropic view of the case prevailed, and it was decided that the mills would be kept running, if satisfactory arrangements can be entered into with the employes, and the product piled up in the hope that it will find local patronage. With this understanding the California order was accepted, and the contract closed. The placing of the order is a big thing for Utah, and a grand triumph for the Provo mills.

#### HOME MADE DAMASK.

James E. Hogan of Manti is an experienced weaver of damask table cloths, having learned the business in Scotland. A short time since he decided to commence the manufacture of the goods here, and sent for two Jacquard looms. One of these he placed in operation at Manti, and has succeeded in all take exhibiting some of his handiwork, in the form of the first double damask table cloth ever manufactured in Utah. It is scarlet colored, and of tasteful design.

Mr. Hogan says that, considering the quality, he can easily compete with imported goods in this line. The material used is chiefly wool—a home product—the cotton being a small feature. He is satisfied that when the merits of the goods he is manufacturing become known the people will not desire to have anything but the home made article, because of the superior quality.

#### HOMEMADE PAPER.

The paper which has been manufactured at home has received a goodly share of attention from buyers since the recent agitation was begun. Geo. C. Lambert, who took the stock of the Granite Paper company, whose mill on Big Cottonwood was burned some months ago, spoke well of the patronage received for the large stock which the company had to dispose of. Mr. Lambert has his warehouse in the old Z. C. M. I. shoe factory, and a considerable portion of the stock yet remains. It is a matter of congratulation that purchasers have given the homemade articles more attention than formerly. It shows the trend of sentiment among business men.

## HOME FROM THE SOUTH.

### Councilman Folland Talks of Good Crops, Scarcity of Money and Damaging Floods.

Councilman Folland, who left for a trip to Southern Utah a little over a week ago, returned home last evening and was about the streets attending to business today. To a NEWS reporter Mr. Folland stated that he spent some time in St. George and other Washington county towns. He said further:

"The people of that section have good crops and are prosperous, notwithstanding the scarcity of money. Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the southern part of the Territory of late, roads have been washed out and considerable damage done."

Mr. Folland took a trip up the Santa Clara in the interest of a mining scheme with which he is connected, but the particulars of which he does not care to disclose.