DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 189 — WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1890. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. — VOL. XXIII.

Guaranteed to be Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BANKS.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY. Capital - - $200,000. DIRECTORS:

UTAH National Banking Bank. SALT LAKE CITY. CAPITAL $200,000.00. General Banking Business. Five per cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. Loans on Real Estate.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SALT LAKE TEMPLE ST.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. MONEY TO LOAN

Deseret National Bank, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Paid Up Capital $250,000. Surplus $250,000. DIRECTORS:

Drafts Payable on Demand.

PITTSBURGH TRADE.

SHEAR, EVANS & CO., Limited. Manufacturers of Patent Smoothed Chimnee Chimneys.

GEO. DUNCAN & SONS, Cut Table Ware. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW YORK TRADE.

EMPIRE WINDOW SHADES, AND SPRING ROLLERS. Sole Makers.

J. B. RYER & CO., Manufacturers of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Curtain and Curtain Materials. New York.

SEARS POWDER. Sears, Roebuck & Co., New York.

Gunpowder! Rifle, Fuse, Blasting and Sporting Powder, and by Hardware Dealers. Sears, Roebuck & Co.

CHICAGO TRADE.

The Celebrated National Folding Bed. Manufactured by the Sagar & Blersdorf Furniture Co., CHICAGO. A Large Factory Facsimile at S. R. MARKS & CO.'S Opposite Temple.

L. WOLF MFG. CO. TINE - BATHROOM - OUTFITS. Sanitary Specialties.—Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Kitchen Sinks, Laundry Tubs. All of the latest designs and most modern devices. Manufacturers of which are Specially Furnished Foot Attended. GENERAL OFFICES: 91-311 West Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

"DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES." $65 for Sewing Machine ... $18.00; 5,000 lb. Platform Scale ... $35.00; $25.00 Top Buggy ... $65.00; 2 Ton Wagon Scale ... 40.00; $60.00 Hand Cart ... 10.00; $75.00 Buggy Harness ... 7.50; $2[illegible] Sweep Platform Scale ... 3.00; $15 Family or Store Scale ... 1.00. Send for Catalogue of 1000 Articles at Lowest Prices. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. Specialty Manufacturers of the FINEST SPICES. Flavoring Extracts, KNOWN TO THE TRADE. Proprietors of the Famous Brand of RED CROSS LYE. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 So. Water St., CHICAGO.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1868. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR. Pioneer Undertaker of Utah. Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered COFFINS and CASKETS. Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand. Telephone 564. Orders Promptly Filled. Orders Telegraphed to Have Careful Care. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Factory and Warerooms: No. 253 E. 1st South St.

JOS. WILLIAM TAYLOR. UTAH'S LEADING UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER. COFFINS, CASKETS. And Undertakers' Goods in Utah, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at Lowest Possible Prices in Utah. LOTS AND BURIAL RIGHTS. Telephone to any Central Point in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest possible time. OFFICE AND WAREROOMS: 21 and 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET. Telephone 251.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of BEEF. Genuine only with the signature of Justus von Liebig in blue across label. Sold by Storekeepers & Grocers Everywhere. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF CO., LTD. London.

UTAH OIL PAINT CO. S. J. COOMBS. J. A. HAMLIN. SIGN WRITERS, PAINTERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, AND DEALERS IN Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies. 187 E. FIRST SOUTH ST., Opp. City Hall, SALT LAKE CITY. Telephone No. 475. Estimates Furnished.

CHEAP HOMES IN MEXICO. FOR VERY DESIRABLE LANDS, Both Agricultural and Grazing, in Northern Chihuahua, near Colony Diaz. For full particulars, apply to DESERET NEWS Office, or W. Darby Johnson, Jr., Colony Diaz, Chihuahua, Mexico.

DEBATE RESUMED.

The House Has Under Further Consideration the Federal Election Bill.

OTHER WIRINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Bill Intended as a Substitute For the Senate Original Package Bill.

A SITE CHOSEN FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Chicago Basket Landed in Custody.—Forty Persons Poisoned by Ice Cream.

(Telegraph to the NEWS.)

THE HOUSE.

The Federal Election Bill Still Under Consideration, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The House resumed consideration of the Federal election bill. Hemphill (S. C.) offered an amendment eliminating from the bill the provision for United States boards of canvassers, and providing that from the returns of the supervisors the chief supervisor shall tabulate and forward to the Speaker of the House, to be submitted by him to the House, the results as they appear therefrom in each Congressional district under his jurisdiction in which this act has been in force.

Mills (Tex.) pointed out the danger which would arise from the application of the law. Suppose the House was democratic by twenty-five majority, and was so showed by the certificates of the various governors; suppose the supervisor certified twenty-five majority the other way, and the clerk of the House acted upon this certificate, what would be the result? The gentleman ought not to forget that this was an Anglo-Saxon race. That race had always been jealous of its rights and held to each theta, and never counted the cost of doing so.

Outside asked what had the republican party done for the negroes? At the close of the war they were shelterless, and it gave them no shelter; they were hungry, and it fed them not; they were naked, and it clothed them not. When they attempted to save money for a rainy day, the republican party, with the organized Freedman's Bank, stole the first fruits of their labor.

Dolliver (Ia.) declared the time had come when the republican party must discharge, not only its promises, but its duty to the American people, and be trusted that the republican party would stand as one man for the sanctity of

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mason (Ill.) said the republican party had given the negro feet to walk with and no board or plank to walk on. The South counted the negro when the census was taken. The South counted him as a voter, and the republicans proposed to do him justice now and let him vote.

Wilson (W. Va.) said that there never had been and never could be any bill which would strike a more dangerous blow at the very elements and foundations of free government. The gentlemen dared and strike at the freedom of the press, but they did attempt to strike down the freedom of representation in the House.

Butterworth presented the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill and the House voted to adhere to its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments regarding senators, clerks, etc.

Dodge offered an amendment to the election bill, providing that as soon as the certificates of the board were made public any person who was a candidate for election may, by a motion before the United States court having jurisdiction in the district, contest the correctness of the certificates made by the board and demand an examination and computation of the returns, the returning officers shall produce before the circuit court all the returns, reports, tickets and all evidence on which it acted in advance in awarding the certificates; the circuit court shall thereupon determine and certify the person showed to be entitled to the certificate; also an amendment providing that if there be an appeal from the decision of

THE UNITED STATES

board of canvassers to the circuit court the clerk of the House shall place on the rolls as representative-elect the name of the person certified by said court as entitled to the seat.

The amendments were agreed to.

Hemphill's amendment was then lost—yeas 137, nays 144. Lehlbach (N. J.) and Cheadle (Ind.) republicans, voting with the democrats.

Buckalew (Penn.) moved to strike out Section 38, which changes the last section so as to place the selection of jurors in the hands of the clerks of the courts. Adopted—yeas 140, nays 134. Frank, Harmer, Lehlbach and Lind voted with the democrats in the affirmative.

Tucker (Va.) offered an amendment that when an application for the supervision is made, the chief supervisor shall lay the application before the Circuit Court. The court shall fix a day for the consideration set forth in the application, giving at least ten days notice. If, on the hearing, the court shall be of the opinion that a fair and free registration will not be held and that there is a necessity for Federal supervision, the court shall grant the application. In passing upon the application the judge of the Circuit Court shall associate with him the judge of the district court and unless both judges concur in granting the application it shall be dismissed and no further proceedings taken. Pending a vote the House took a recess.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on public lands, providing that no person shall enter any public lands of the United States in Wyoming, under the homestead or other laws, who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, counsels, or encourages others to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of any association that teaches polygamy.

Dawes, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the committee was unable to agree. If the Senate, he said, asked a further conference, he desired that it be entrusted to other hands. The Senate insisted and new conferees were appointed.

A conference was ordered on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Consideration of the bill for the admission of Idaho as a State was resumed and Vance addressed the Senate in opposition.

AT THE CONCLUSION

of Vance's speech the bill was passed without division.

A message from the House, announcing that it had resolved to adhere to its disagreements to the legislative bill, was presented by Davies of the conference committee, who stated that the House declined to confer further.

After a long discussion the Senate refused to recede from its amendments by a vote of 24 to 19. The result of this was that unless the Senate or House backs down, the legislative appropriation bill fails and a new bill will have to be reported and go through the mill. A motion to reconsider the vote of the Senate, however, was made by Hiscock and entered.

Reagan addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through ports and territory of the United States into Mexico and to restore that privilege whenever the free zone between the two countries is abolished.

At the close of his speech the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON HAPPENINGS.

The State Department and the Mexican Government.—Financial.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President today transmitted to Congress the correspondence between the Department of State and the Mexican government concerning the right of certain Mexican citizens to have their claims for lands in Arizona and New Mexico, ceded to the United States by treaty, adjusted and confirmed. "The United States," says the President, "owes a duty to Mexico to confirm to her citizens those valid grants that were secured by treaty, and the long delay which has attended the discharge of this duty has given just cause for complaint. The entire community where these large claims exist, and, indeed, all our people, are interested in the early and final settlement of them. No greater incubus can rest upon the energy of a people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land title. The necessity for legislation is so evident and urgent that I venture to express a hope that relief will be given at the present session of Congress."

A meeting of the conferees on the silver bill is called for tomorrow.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

has issued a circular inviting proposals for the building of three 8,000-ton coast line of battle ships, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $4,000,000, the term armament including, besides guns and ammunition, all armor of turrets, barbettes, gun shields and armored tubes directly pertaining to the protection of guns; all parts of the vessels to be of domestic manufacture. The proposals may be under two classes: for the construction of the whole vessel, according to the department plans and specifications, and for the construction of either the hulls or machinery, or both, according to plans and specifications to be submitted by the bidder.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BUSINESS.

Representative Adams (Ills.) today submitted the minority report dissenting from the views of the majority of the committee on judiciary upon the bill intended as a substitute for the Senate "original package" bill. To surrender the exercise of the power of Congress to regulate commerce to the legislatures of the several States, the report argued, is to defeat the main purpose of incorporation. This is a vice of the substitute. It seeks to undo the most important work that was done when the Union was formed. Congress can define the original package in which intoxicating liquors can be imported into a State. South's legislative definition would at once render impossible the establishment of so-called original package saloons, the only serious evil which can possibly arise out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Representative O'Donnell (Mich.), chairman of the House committee on education, today reported the educational aid bill similar in its provisions to the Blair bill.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is the public debt statement for the month ending June 30th:

Interest bearing debt—	
Principal	$[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	[illegible]
Total debt	
Principal	$1,225,138,250
Interest	[illegible]
	$1,225,[illegible]
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,131,[illegible]
Net cash in treasury	[illegible]
Debt less cash in treasury July 1, 1890	[illegible]
Decrease of debt during month	[illegible]
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1889	[illegible]
Total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account	[illegible]

The Site Chosen.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The local board of directors of the World's Fair, by unanimous vote, decided, subject to the approval of the national commission, to hold the Fair on the lake front and at Jackson Park.

A deputy sheriff served upon Chairman Gage a notice of an injunction issued at a suit of captain abutting property owners on the lake front restraining the board from proceeding to occupy that ground for World's Fair purposes.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

met again this morning. On motion of Commissioner Massey (Del.) a resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of six to report upon the rights, duties and powers of the Commission under the act of Congress.

A resolution by Strong (Tenn.) that the compensation of members of the women's auxiliary board be fixed at $5 per day, the same as the commissioners, was referred to the committee.

On motion of Commissioner Lindsay (Ky.) President Palmer was made a member and ex officio chairman of the executive committee.

Ferry (Utah) and Ryan (Dakota) expressed themselves rather earnestly on the subject of the delay on the part of the local directors in selecting a site.

After a recess the committee appointed to look into the finances of the local organization reported that it had found the funds all right.

At this juncture a committee appointed by the local board of directors made a formal tender of the joint site of Lake Front and Jackson Park, as explained before in these dispatches.

Director Gage made an argument in favor of acceptance by the commission, and after some debate it was made the special order for tomorrow morning.

The commissioners spent the afternoon at Washington Park races, and this evening Barnum's circus.

Arrest of a Chicago Banker.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Charles P. Packer, ex-president of the Park National Bank, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the United States district attorney, because of some irregularities discovered by the bank examiner in the matter of certifying to checks for which there were no funds in the bank. He was arraigned today and held in $[illegible] bonds to the United States grand jury. Parker has resigned the presidency, as also has the cashier.

Poisoned by Ice Cream.

NEW YORK, July 1.—About two score of persons were seriously poisoned today by partaking of ice cream from D. Brinkman's store, at 127 Third Avenue.

Ahead of Injunction.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The master in chancery today reported to Judge Tuley adversely on the petition of Frank R. Barker for an injunction restraining the Union Stock Yards Company from executing a mortgage, etc., to an English syndicate. Judge Tuley will take the matter up tomorrow.

The Mine Calamity.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 1.—Fifteen and a half days have elapsed since the flash of gas set fire to Hill farm mine. This morning twenty-one brave men volunteered to make one more attempt to rescue their comrades. At 2 o'clock they again entered the burning pit. Three of the party returned to within a few hundred yards of the burning subterranean fire, satisfied themselves that the men were dead, and that further search was useless. The stench of burning human flesh sickened them, but they visited nine places where men were known to have been at work. Two dinner pails were found, with the dinners untouched, and two coats, picks and shovels were all lying about just as the men would leave them as they started on the run for their lives.

A Sanguinary Meeting.

WARRENTON, Ga., July 1.—Jim Wadley, a notorious negro, stole a revolver and rifle from Tom McKeithen (colored), at Barnesville on Saturday, and fled to Milward. McKeithen followed, swore out a warrant, and, in company with a justice of the peace and a constable, went to serve it. Wadley opened fire, killing the officer and fatally wounding the justice. McKeithen then put a rifle ball and a load of buckshot into Wadley's body. McKeithen has not been arrested, his action being endorsed by every one.

An Ohio Storm.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 1.—A terrific storm struck this place tonight. Rain fell for two hours, amounting almost to a cloudburst. A small creek in the western part of the city overflowed its banks.

Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Five hundred metal cornice makers struck today for an advance of wages.

The Credit Foncier.

PARIS, July 1.—In the Deputies today there was a warm debate over the Credit Foncier matter. Minister of Finance Rouvier in replying to interpellations, said the government had no right to limit the advertising of the Credit Foncier, but advised that it be curtailed. He added that the position of the Credit Foncier was excellent.

Military Estimates.

BERLIN, July 1.—The supplementary estimates today passed the second reading in the Reichstag.

Cholera in Madrid.

MADRID, July 1.—During the past two weeks 14 cases of cholera and thirty-six deaths have occurred. The Giudia medical authorities are of opinion that the disease will not spread further.

Is a Blizzard.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1.—Ruiz shot and his comrades are claiming General Yguacio Martinez of Laredo, who, they say, induced them to make revolutionary efforts and now deserts them. Martinez was formerly in the Mexican army, but was dismissed for disobedience to orders.

A Hearty Greeting.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—The Emperor William of Germany arrived today and was accorded a brilliant reception.

About Closing Time.

LONDON, July 1.—The Cabinet today decided to drop the tithes bill, pass minor bills and supply votes, and then adjourn parliament.

In Distress.

LONDON, July 1.—The cutlers of Sheffield have asked the mayor to preside at a meeting called to protest against the McKinley bill. A similar movement is on foot in Birmingham and Sheffield.

He died summarily.—McCusick—"I hear poor Jinks is dead. He must have died very suddenly."

Reed—"Very suddenly indeed. He took off his flannels too soon."—*Texas Siftings.*

Catarrh

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to purify the blood. Its most disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health of those who take it. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I suffered three years with catarrh, and my general health was poor in consequence. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla I found I had the right remedy. The catarrh is yielding, as Hood's Sarsaparilla is cleansing my blood, and the general tone of my system is improving." FRANK WARRINGER, Rochester, N. Y.

Cures Catarrh

"I had catarrh nine years, and suffered terribly with it. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the catarrh troubled me less, after taking three bottles I was entirely cured." JAMES RIVES, Lumberton, Clinton County, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jane S. Smith, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executors of the Estate of Jane S. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Wilford Fowler Smith, at his residence, No. 242 West 7th South Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated June 23d, 1890.

HENRY JOB SMITH,
WILFORD FOWLER SMITH,
Executors of the Estate of Jane S. Smith, deceased. 4 (w)w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas Atkins, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Atkins, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his office in the Knutsford Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated May 26, 1890.

C. E. SAVAGE,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Atkins, deceased.

C. W. STAYNER, City for estate. 4 (w) w

THE UNVEILING.

Ceremonies Attending the Uncovering of the Hendricks Monument at Indianapolis.

THE ORATION DELIVERED BY SENATOR TURPIE.

Governor Hill (New York) Addresses the Members of the Hendricks Club.

A RIOT AMONG THE STRIKERS AT LEEDS.

Ogden's Carnival.—Destructive Fire at Seattle.—Strike of St. Paul Waiters.

(By Telegraph to the NEWS.)

THE HENDRICKS STATUE.

Unveiling of the Monument at Indianapolis Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—In the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Hendricks monument the parade was formed at 1 o'clock, composed of the civic and military organizations, the governors of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Missouri, their staffs and many notable public men. The procession was a mile and a half long, and at 2 o'clock Governor Hovey called the assemblage around the monument to order and the final exercises of unveiling began.

At the monument an ample theatre had been erected for the distinguished guests and a chorus of 1000 school children. The exercises were opened by a patriotic song by this chorus.

Governor Hovey then made a brief speech of welcome. Judge Baird, president of the Hendricks Monument Association, briefly reviewed this history of the monument, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, invoked a divine blessing.

General Sycles, of New York, was then led forward and, on behalf of Tammany Hall, presented to Mrs. Hendricks a handsome memorial wreath, accompanying the presentation with a brief speech eulogistic of the dead statesman.

Mrs. Hendricks, who was attired in deep black, with a long mourning veil, stepped forward and with a deep bow and a few words which were drowned in the noise of the crowd endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the honored woman, accepted the memorial.

Judge Baird then took Mrs. Hendricks' arm and escorted her to the base of the monument where she drew the veil of national colors from the bronze figure of her husband, amid the shouts of the vast throng and the booming of the cannon.

An ode by James Whitcomb Riley was then read.

SENATOR TURPIE

next delivered the oration of the day. The speaker gave a running review of Hendricks' life, and, concerning his position during the civil war, referred to the letter Hendricks wrote to some of his constituents in the eighth month of the war, in which he said, in part: "He regarded it the duty of the citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain the authority of the general government, and to give honest and earnest support to the prosecution of the war until, in the providences of God, it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace be restored to the country, postponing until that time all controversy relating to causes and responsibilities therefor."

"Of the same tenor," added Turpie, "were his numerous addresses to the people in the political campaign of 1862, which was immediately preceding his election to the Senate. During his term as senator he constantly acted and voted in aid of the government in every measure looking to the suppression of armed insurrection, always reserving the right to freely discuss the civil policy of the administration."

Speaking of the reconstruction period, Turpie said that Mr. Hendricks took his position in the words: "I desire this to be a Union in form, under the Constitution and in fact by harmony of the people of the North and South. I deny that at the close of the war there were no State governments in the Southern States. The constitution of a State once admitted becomes part of

THE NATIONAL COMPACT.

I deny that the people of that State have a right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the Union. I deny that a convention, legislature or any other assembly whatever can voluntarily terminate the existence of their State government and thus cut off their connections with the Federal Union. "This doctrine," said Turpie, "from the very day and hour of its utterance, was rejected with every epithet of reproach. It was beaten, submerged by large majorities in both Houses of Congress, decried as an unconditional surrender to the enemy. Hendricks lived to see this principle, once so much denounced, universally approved; to see this policy of reconstruction adopted; to behold these tenets sanctioned and declared to be the law of the land by its highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. If Webster be styled the expounder of the Constitution, the old Constitution, with its half truths and compromises upon all subjects but those named therein, Hendricks may be justly called the expounder of the new. If the one is known as the constitutionist, the other will be known as the reconstructionist of the age—as true an interpreter of the Constitution as amended and of the nature and character of the Union thus restored and re-established amid the clangor of arms, ere the

SHOUTING AND THUNDER

of the embattled hosts had scarcely died away."

At the conclusion of the address brief remarks were made by Governors Hill, Francis and Campbell, and after benediction by Bishop Chatard the assembly adjourned.

Letters of regret were received from President Harrison, who said his public duties would prevent his attendance. From General Sherman, who said his previous engagements for July would preclude his attendance, and from ex-President Cleveland, who said in part: "It is useless, I hope, to assure you of the satisfaction it would afford me to testify my respect and affection for your distinguished fellow-townsman by joining those who will gather in his memory on the occasion you contemplate. His eminent public service and his faithful discharge of many and important official duties render the commemoration of his public and private virtues most fitting and proper. I sincerely regret that a positive engagement for the day appointed makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation."

Governor Hill Talks.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—Governor Hill of New York addressed the Hendricks Club tonight. He said this was an off year from a political standpoint. Nevertheless, the next election would be one of the most important ever held in Indiana. He did not believe the law abiding people of this country would submit to further outrages of the kind being perpetrated by the republican Congress. Governor Hill stated that the republicans were preparing now to spring a fraudulent census on the country. It was especially the intention of the republicans to discriminate against the Southern States in order to further their ends.

Discussing on the tariff question the speaker said the democrats were not free traders. They simply favored an equitable revision of the present excessive tariff on the necessaries of life. The democratic party's stand on the tariff could not but commend itself to the people of the republic. "Bloody shirt" campaigns were referred to as contemptuous.

The distinguished visitor closed with the declaration that democratic success was assured throughout the country if the adherents to that party would keep Indiana in the column where she belonged.

Riot Among Strikers.

LONDON, July 1.—The striking employes at the Leeds gas works had a serious conflict today with a force of policemen, who were endeavoring to prevent disorder. The strikers used stones, sticks and bottles as weapons, so that the officers were indiscriminate in the use of their batons. Many of both sides were injured.

In consequence of the strike, the city tonight is in total darkness.

Ogden's Carnival.

OGDEN, U. T., July 1.—The Rocky Mountain carnival began today, the royal train arriving shortly before noon from the east. Amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the people, Rex, accompanied by a brilliant retinue and escorted by the Louisiana Rifles, was received by the Mayor and tendered the keys of the city. Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor Kiesel and Governor Thomas and responses by members of the royal party. The Hon. W. G. Pierson, on behalf of the order of Monte Cristo, delivered the oration of the day.

This evening there was a grand banquet in the carnival palace, and during the afternoon there was a procession of the various civic and military organizations, followed by a display by a company of cowboys.

Tonight Rex was crowned king of the Monte Cristo's with elaborate ceremonies, after which the cowboys took possession of the palace for their grand ball. The weather is superb.

Might Have Been Worse.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—A disastrous fire occurred today on the water front in the rear of a two-story corrugated iron covered building. It was at first feared that a large section of the business portion of the town would be destroyed. The fire was finally controlled. The loss will not exceed $100,000.

Dissatisfied Waiters.

ST. PAUL, July 1.—The St. Paul Waiters' Union has decided unanimously to ask for an advance and a request is to be made at a time when it will be very effective—at the reopening of the national education convention.

How many a sweet face is marred
By yellow teeth and fading grace,
And breath that taints as it exhales,
And yet, with SOZODONT, we may
Keep all these dire defects at bay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Barbara M. N. Moses, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court, in said matter, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Horace Cummings, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document purporting to be the last will and testament of Barbara M. N. Moses, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will or the granting of letters testamentary to Horace Cummings, as prayed for in said petition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 25th day of June, A.D. 1890.

(SEAL) J. C. CUTLER,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By JOHN L. NEBEKER, Deputy. 3(w)

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Graefenberg PILLS.

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