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. 204. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

SILVER MEN MEET.

Convention in Chicago of the American Bi-Metallic League.

AN IMPOSING GATHERING.

Mayor Carter Harrison Welcomes the Delegates to the Great City of the West.

CHICAGO Aug. 1.—The national convention of the American Bi-Metallic League met at 10 o'clock this morning in the First Methodist church auditory. It was the largest assembly of a like character in the history of the financial agitation. The features of many storied veterans of the Bimetallic agitation were visible. It was a heterogeneous assembly. General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president of the Bi-metallic league; Congressman Bartine of Nevada; Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Governor Waite of Colorado; Senator Stewart of Nevada; Senators Mantle of Montana, Shoup of Idaho, and T. H. Patterson of Colorado; Governor Kolb, the populist leader of Alabama; Amos Godwin, Salt Lake; Herman Dudenbeck, of the executive committee of the People's party; Senator Dubois of Idaho were conspicuous among them.

When Chairman Warner of the Bi-metallic League, called the meeting to order many of the delegates were obliged to stand in the aisles on account of the smallness of the hall. Chairman Warner opened the proceedings by introducing Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

"I welcome you warmly," said Mayor Harrison, "because I believe you have the good of the country at heart. Some of you may be rather silly it is said that you are silver lunatics. I look down upon you and am rather glad to welcome such lunatics. It is the crazy men that march the world forward and make progress possibility. They say that though you believe in bimetalism you are crazy. If the action of 1873 should be booted from the statute of American political action, I believe that silver would be worth 120 cents an ounce. He who is your fellow-lunatic, but he fearless.

"Congress is about to meet. Give the benefit of your deliberations to Congress and tell Grover Cleveland what the people of the United States want."

Hon. Thomas Patterson, chairman of the Colorado delegation, responded to the mayor.

Chairman Warner, of the Bimetallic league, then delivered his opening address. "A most extraordinary condition of affairs," he said, "meets the assembling of this convention. The earth is yielding her fruits in unusual abundance and rich harvests are being gathered under favoring skies, and yet, never before in the history of the country has there been such widespread fear and distress, never before such loss of confidence and destruction to the credit industries are everywhere breaking down, and laborers by tens of thousands are thrown workless upon the streets with want staring them in the face. Scores of banks are driven to suspension. There has been a shrinkage of a hundred millions in the value of stocks and other property. To attribute all this condition for the silver purchasing law is absurd. Under this law since 1890 $130,000,000 have been added to our currency. Does anybody believe that the presence of this $130,000,000 makes money scarce and dear? The real object lesson of the situation is very different from that which the gold conspiracy would lead. It enables us to see the shrinkage in prices that must take place in order to get on a pure gold basis. The trouble is in changing the money standard. The value of money may be doubled either by doubling the weights of the standard coins or by destroying half of the metal out of which coins are made and the establishment of a single gold standard is equivalent to putting a value of two dollars into one. It is a double uniting and putting property down one-half. This is what is going on. To do this and still require the same number of dollars in payment of debts and taxes is the sanction of the spoliation of one class by another.

He characterized the silver act of 1873 as a crime and said he was willing to have the acts of 1890 repealed if the other Sherman law of 1873 can be repealed by the same bill. Let both the Sherman acts go together and place the country back upon the Constitution and the law as it stood before 1873.

A committee on credentials was then appointed consisting of one member from each state and a committee consisting of Mr. Lynn of Colorado, Chairman Reagan of Texas, Stark, of Ohio, Washburne, of Massachusetts, and Fullen Wilder, of Illinois, were appointed on permanent organization; also a committee consisting of a delegation from each state represented on the rules and order of business. The convention then adjourned until 2:30.

WHITES AND CHINESE.

Suspicious Probably Burned to Death by Miners.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—A report from the small mining town Cone, Colo., says the white miners last night burned the Chinese headquarters and six or eight Chinamen are supposed to have perished in the flames. The trouble was caused by the Chinese miners reducing the wages in the gold mines near that town.

A NEW INVENTION.

An Engine for Propelling Bicycles.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., Aug. 1.—A Newcastle inventor is at work upon an engine for propelling bicycles. The engine is made entirely of aluminum and weighs but four pounds. The inventor claims it will develop four horse power. Compressed air will be used. He has been at work on the machine for about a year and will soon be able to demonstrate its utility.

Riverdown Fancies.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

LOGAN, (Wyo.), Aug. 1.—The eight year old daughter of Mr. Mauhch of this place fell from a windmill tower a distance of twenty-four feet last evening, but miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises.

Notice of Withdrawal Required.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The officers and directors of all the savings banks in the city have decided to require of the depositors a notice before the withdrawal of the funds.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

PORTUNA, Ohio, Aug. 1.—A large number of farmers in this vicinity are feeding their wheat to hogs in preference to selling it at the present low prices. With the price of hogs ruling as at present they can realize a dollar per bushel for wheat by feeding it to the hogs. The hogs are doing extremely well on the fodder.

Stocks Quiet in London.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Stocks were very quiet, Americans rather firmer.

Carlisle Goes to Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Carlisle has been called to Gray Gables to consult with the President about the message. He leaves at four o'clock p. m. today.

SIAM STILL VERY ANXIOUS.

No News of a Peaceful Character Received at Bangkok.

The French Government Disposed to Listen to the Clamor of the People.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Advices received here from Bangkok show that no understanding has been reached in regard to the delimitation of territory claimed by France, or, at least, that no knowledge to that effect has reached the Siamese capital. Neither is it known at Bangkok that the blockade is to be at once raised. On the contrary the dispatches from Bangkok fully support the reports current last night that much uneasiness as to the final outcome of the trouble is felt in Bangkok, and that the anxiety is increasing daily. It is feared an attack will shortly be made upon Bangkok, unless the French government sends orders to Vice Admiral Humann not to attack the city.

FRANCE NOT DISPOSED TO YIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Paris says: There are signs that the government is bending before the blast blowing from the boulevards. It is now explained that France has not really accepted Siam's acquiescence to the full demands of the French ultimatum. The submission was only put on record when received from Prince Vathana, the Siamese minister to France, and nothing final will be done until M. Develle returns de Villers, the French plenipotentiary now on his way to Siam has accomplished his mission to Bangkok. His instructions are to bring Siam to submission to the guarantees against a renewal of the Siamese attacks upon the French, and to ask for special advantages to behalf of the French, in which the financial world is understood to be interested.

NEGOTIATIONS SECRET.

BANGKOK, Aug. 1.—The negotiations have become secret. Absolutely nothing can be learned of them.

PAPERS AMPLIFIED.

LONDON, Aug 1.—A dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press states that the Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at France and Develle, the French foreign minister, at an interview yesterday merely amplified the papers already prepared for signatures.

RETURNING BICYCLING.

He Rode from Salt Lake City to Chicago.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 1.—Arthur Libsy, the 18-year-old boy who rode his bicycle all the way from Salt Lake to the World's Fair, reached Laramie last night on his return journey. Libsy says he has enjoyed the trip very much.

Chinese Laborers in Bond.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 1.—Another carload of Chinese laborers in bond were taken through on the Union Pacific today. These laborers are being transported from Hong Kong to Havanna by some large contractors.

A Bank Failure.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Wyandot county bank has suspended. The assets are $100,000 and the liabilities $75,000.

Receiver Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A receiver has been appointed for the Philadelphia Packing and Provision company. There is no statement but the failure is a big one.

A Child's Body Found.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Aug. 1.—Hon. George Brumiage who has just returned from the Big Horn basin reports that the body of Wesley Bloom's child, recently drowned in the Shinglewater river, has been recovered. The body of Mrs. Bloom who was drowned at the same time can not be found.

The President's Forthcoming Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Carlisle left here this afternoon for Buzzard's bay to discuss with the President the financial situation before the latter completes his message on the silver question. The secretary carries with him much information specially solicited at the President's request. It is announced the President's message will deal solely with the financial situation and it is expected he will leave for Washington Friday evening and that a special cabinet meeting will be held Monday at which the message will be read.

A Big Pork Boat Collapses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The big deal in pork which has held the prices of that commodity at inordinately high levels for months collapsed this morning, accompanied by the announcement of the failure of the three leading houses concerned in it, J. A. Shaver, E. W. Holey and A. C. Hemphill. September pork closed yesterday at $19, and opened this morning at $18.35, went down by jumps 20c, 50c and sixty-five dollars per barrel but been reached when a rally to $17.50 speedily followed. September lard opened at 8.70 and sold as low as 7.95. Ribs opened 7.80 and sold down to 6.65. The grain markets did better this morning, September wheat opened at 87½, selling up to 91, and is now 89½. Corn was practically unchanged.

Late March the trade began to be aware that pork was being pulled, and soon it became generally understood that a deal was being run by single large operators. It has continued ever since, and for the past two weeks the collapse which came today was anticipated, and most of the other traders swung in the trade and awaited the explosion. The three houses which failed today were simply bankers for the man running the deal, and were compelled to suspend because of his inability to meet his engagements with them. There is no statement of the affairs of the failed firms which were among the most popular and respected in the provision trade. It is estimated, however, that the uncle aggregate 30 to sixty thousand barrels, which, at a loss of $5 per barrel on the lowest point reached today, would involve $150,000 to $300,000. After the intense excitement which prevailed half an hour after the opening the market became quiet and firm, all trades with the failed houses having been settled. The price of September pork advanced to 12, and off some and became stagnant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Just as matters had settled down on the board a series of thunderclaps fairly shook the building. The failure of the American Packing & Provision company and of Jack Cudahy, a young operator in products and of Wright and Hunnerly, heavy receivers and dealers in grain, were announced and created the utmost consternation, and "pos began to tumble all over the floor of the exchange. September wheat closed 88½; September pork 12; September lard 6.82½; September ribs 6.12½.

Navajo Wins.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Navajo, the American yacht, won today's race.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Gold Coming From Europe and Stocks Higher.

WALL STREET, Aug. 1, 11 a. m.—The large amount of gold on the way from Europe created a better feeling this morning and the prices opened one-half higher. There were further advances of from 1 to 3½ points (Manhattan, Lake Shore, Sugar, Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Western Union being most active. Later there was a reaction of 1 1 per cent.

The temper improved during the first hour on buying orders for domestic and foreign accounts. A large amount of gold is on the way from Europe and it is believed that more will soon be imported. Lake Shore rose 2½ to 110½; sugar 2 to 109; St. Paul 1½ to 71½; Western Union 1 to 87. A decrease of $ 651 followed as profit-taking started. At the opening New York Central went at 4; Northwestern at 1 ½; Western Union, general electric and sugar at 11 1-16.

Wall Street was more cheerful today than for months past. The improved tone was due to the reported engagement of gold in London for shipment to New York and Chicago. It was announced that $4,000,000 was drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to America. Of this amount half a million was consigned to the First National bank of Chicago and half a million to the Illinois Trust company, Chicago; a quarter of a million to the bank at Nova Scotia, Chicago. It is estimated that the total shipment from London and the continent for the week will reach nearly $6,000,000. Four of the leading trust companies developed the fact that there were few defaulters of importance of payment of interest. This is considered remarkable on account of the hard times. One small Western railway has not yet sent a check for the interest and two small Western municipalities failed to provide for their interest. Among the railroads the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas defaulted on the first mortgage bond, the interest amounting to $150,000. Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern went in to litigation also, failed to pay $105,000 interest. A quieter feeling prevailed among the sitting banks and the situation showed marked improvement.

A Monster Bank Failure.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—The Seven Corners State bank, with a capital of $200,000, failed this afternoon.

Survey Committed.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 1.—A party of twelve civil engineers who made the survey of the proposed railroad from Great Falls, Montana, to Johnstown in Natrona county, Wyoming and from there to some point on the main line of the Union Pacific, arrived in Rawlins yesterday. The survey was completed in April. The men have been camped at Johnstown since that time waiting for J. D. Negus the promoter of the enterprise to raise $2,000 to pay them for their work. Negus has been in Chicago and New York endeavoring to interest eastern capitalists in his scheme. Some are under the impression that this is the enterprise in which ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio is interested, but this is a mistake. His enterprise is called the Transcontinental Coal and Iron company. They are spending several thousand dollars each month developing their coal and iron lands in this vicinity.

SULLIVAN WANTS IT.

The Well Known Contractor After the City Sewage.

WILL TAKE IT OVER JORDAN.

His Scheme to Reclaim Thousands of Acres of Arid Lands—The Project in Detail.

The present City Council have wrestled with a good many franchises during their terms of office. But the biggest problem which they have had to deal with yet is the way of granting privilege to corporations or private individuals will be one which is now being prepared for presentation and consideration.

The applicant in this instance is J. W. Sullivan, the well known railroad and canal contractor, who is very anxious to secure control of the entire volume of sewage which will flow through the gravity pipe sewer when completed. He is anxious to have his claims investigated at once in order that the city need not purchase land for a sewer farm and factories. It will mean, he says, a saving of thousands of dollars to tax payers.

Mr. Sullivan does not intend—at least he does not signified such intention—to purchase the sewage outright, but simply proposes to take care of it for what he can make out of it. With this end in view he will seek a franchise for a term of twenty-five years, the extreme limit under the law for which it can be granted.

To a NEWS representative today Mr. Sullivan said: "My scheme contemplates the securing of a perpetual right to use the sewage from the outlet sewer for irrigation purposes. Immeasurable official tests have been made showing that 95 per cent of all sewage is liquid, containing only sufficient solid matter for fertilizing purposes.

"Now, I intend, if my petition is granted, to take possession of the sewage where it leaves the main conduit and convey it by means of canals and flumes over the Jordan river. The topography of the country is such that I can easily distribute the water towards every point of the compass. There are in that section thousands upon thousands of acres of arid land that can easily be reclaimed by the proper application of this sewage, which I propose to sell to farmers. The land is good and in many spots as rich as any in the valley. As to the portions adjoining in which I had sufficient experience to know that sewage completely neutralizes the alkali in soil and in a short time enriches the ground to an incredible extent.

"The whole of the City Creek, Emigration and Parley's Canyon creeks will eventually pass through the outlet sewer. The waters from them will easily irrigate from 15,000 to 15,000 acres of land. I can without great difficulty dispose of every acre and in my mind's eye can see hundreds of farms and happy homes just over the river. I know that my most sanguine expectations in this respect will be realized whether my scheme is successful or that at some other man.

"Denver has long been attempting to put its sewerage to just such use but where it empties into the Platte river the country is low, and the irrigation was winding for a great distance in every direction. A scheme is on foot, though, to pipe it for some fifteen miles to Brighton and run there distributes it over the prairie."

Just how this scheme will strike the Council is not known, but it is believed that a big bonus will be asked for the sewage. And it is said on the quiet, that even Mr. Sullivan will be willing to give a handsome annual figure for its use.

Engineer Duryea months ago stated to a NEWS reporter as published in these columns at the time that he believed there would be competitive bids for the sewage offered by capitalists and that the system would not only be self-supporting, but would afford a revenue to the city second only to the general taxation.

SKETCH OF CARDSTON.

The Thrifty Mormon Settlement on Lee's Creek.

A Prosperous Community Pleasantly Located in the Shadow of the Reserved Peaks of the Rockies.

Following the old Macleod trail northward for about seventeen miles after crossing the international boundary line a small tributary of the St. Mary's river is crossed. Up this stream (Lee's creek) some two and a half miles, the traveler sees the pleasant houses of the Cardston people. The northern limit of the town is marked by the southern boundary of the Blood reserve, its eastern extension by the above named creek, while west and south is an area which is fast being occupied with the homes of settlers. Some twenty odd miles to the west the scarred crests of the Rockies tower in majestic grandeur, while southward above the foothills rises the dark-browed front of the Milk River ridge. Just where the foothills merge into the level or undulating prairie lands, whose grassy billows seem to find no shore line on the north and east, is located the busy village of Cardston.

This its position is admirable both for farming and stock raising—ranges unequaled to the west and south, level or rolling field lands to the east and north. And are these advantages unappreciated? you ask. Not so. Here in the top of some prairie schooner you will see the restless wanderer among the hills, the lords of grain of the Kootanaimen midding to the genius loci, their promises of abundant harvests. Still vast is the area yet awaiting the loving hands, or the magic touch of the skilled agriculturist's hand to give forth those earthly sustains that the ever-struggling man so longs to possess.

But probably more definite information concerning our resources would be desirable. The soil, a dark, rich loam of goodly depth, formed by nature's great fertilizer, decaying vegetation, seems willy to say "I am here waiting your pleasure. Only turn me over and I will reward you." And when one sees what a depth of soil and we have—clay oftentimes thirty feet in thickness—there is no room left to doubt the statement that the soil has great treasure in store for us. A gravelly subsoil is something rarely ever met with in this portion of Alberta.

Coming from an old country, most settlers here are interested in irrigation, still it has been proven conclusively that by following proper methods in farming, crops can be successfully and profitably raised in this enlightened without other moisture than that deposited by the clouds. For making meadow lands, the entire, etc., irrigation would be deed in a boon. Going east and south toward Lethbridge, however, the soil does not improve, though the country is better adapted for irrigation than in the vicinity of Cardston, and when the day comes that the area between the Milk River Ridge on the south and the St. Mary's on the north is under a well regulated irrigation system, then the agricultural fame of the Lethbridge district will be heralded far and wide. For stock raising, no matter what time, sheep, cattle or horses, this region needs no encomiums.

The number of cattle owned here is approximately five thousand, this estimate not including the cattle owned by the large outfits like the Cochrane and the Brown Ranching company's near by. Horses probably exceed 1000 in number; sheep 4000 to 5000. The country, south of the St. Mary's and Belly rivers having recently been thrown open for settlement, this last figure will be many times multiplied in the near future.

Of our mineral resources little can at present be said. Coal outcrops are numerous and several claims have been worked enough to meet local demands, but when our home consumption will warrant it, a shaft sunk anywhere in the level country near our town will undoubtedly reveal within 200 feet, coal of good quality and in abundance. Indications point to iron and lime and little to our west will certainly disclose their metallic treasures to the hardy prospector who will begin the search, nothing in that line having yet been done.

Agriculture, the basic industry, engages the labors of nine-tenths of our population, yet we have others which we are proud to mention. In the mercantile line we have a well stocked store fully abreast of the times, constituting our claim of growth, which in all new settlements of pretentious solidity is slowest at the beginning. This is the property of the Cardston Co. (Ltd.) The building itself is a highly creditable structure. The same company owns a first-class cheese plant with a daily capacity of one thousand pounds. For two years it has been successfully operated in connection with the aforesaid merchandising business. A ready market has been found in the west for our surplus productions in this line of dairying, due probably to their uniformity and excellent quality. By most competent judges our cheese has been pronounced a first-class article in every respect.

Being a farming community, a grist mill is of course an indispensable adjunct. This we have, and although the use of steam power has not made it a brilliant financial success thus far, still the nearly completed mill race, and thus an assurance of cheap power for the future makes the point of finance no longer a question of doubt. For the capital investigator the mill is a very complete affair and a very wholesome, nutritious grade of flour is made, although it cannot, perhaps, be expected to compare with the products of the east in a point of fineness.

Next in importance among our manufacturing industries is the saw mill, located about twenty-one miles southwest of our settlement, very near which lies one of those giant monuments of our Creator's handiwork—the Rocky Mountains. Here upon a small fork of Lee's creek is the Mountain mill. Rough and surfaced lumber, flooring, shingles and all kinds of dimension timber are made from the tall and tapering pines, and sold at very moderate prices. This is a private enterprise of great importance to a new community. In connection with the mill a threshing machine is owned, both run by the same engine. Minor industries in trades, as carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, butchering, etc., are all well represented. This summer a substantial bridge is to be built across the St. Mary's, just below the mouth of Lee's creek. It is to have two spans of 150 feet each and to cost completed some $11,000.

Probably a paragraph or two concerning our history would show what changes a few years have brought upon this portion of the prairie. In the spring of 1887, under the direction of Mr. Chas. O. Card, who had previously made a tour of inspection through British Columbia and Southern Alberta, the so-called Mormons to the extent of eight families rolled their prairie schooners in to the Lee's creek bottom lands. Here a township was selected and roughly laid out. By autumn a few more families were added, and from this small beginning our settlement has extended until all the lots covering a half section of land are now taken and but few are unoccupied even in the outer settlers. Some twenty odd miles to the west the scarred crests of the Rockies tower in majestic grandeur, while southward above the foothills rises the dark-browed front of the Milk River ridge. Just where the foothills merge into the level or undulating prairie lands, whose grassy billows seem to find no shore line on the north and east, is located the busy village of Cardston.

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MORE RETRENCHMENT

Fifty Men Laid Off by the City Railway Company.

UNION PACIFIC FOUNDRY CLOSED.

Work Being Cut Off by the Rio Grande Western.—Agents Withdrawn.—Shopmen's Holiday.

Retrenchment is the order all along the line of business. Following in the wake of other big corporations the Salt Lake City Street Railway company last evening laid of fifty men and four cars. As a result there is considerable regret and anxiety among the men whose services were dispensed with. Those who were fortunate enough to retain their positions are very happy over that fact.

There is one feature under the new arrangement, however, that they are not pleased with. That of increasing their working time from eight to twelve hours. But three hard times they say they would rather work eleven hours a day, or almost any other number, than lose their jobs.

Superintendent Reed was asked by a NEWS reporter today what occasioned the big reduction, and he replied that it was due to the general stringency in part and for other reasons stated as follows: A good many improvements have been made on the system and all the rolling stock repaired and put in good condition. Many of the men were "extras" and having done the work for which they were engaged it was not necessary to keep them any longer. As to how long the present retrenchment plan would remain in force he has not the slightest idea.

U. P. Foundry Closed.

The Union Pacific foundry, which has been in continuous operation in this city since 1871, either under the auspices of the Union Pacific or Utah Central, has closed it door, every man employed being laid off. This means a double hardship to Salt Lake, as all the money used were out the mountain division will hereafter be spent at Omaha.

Discontinued Passenger Trains.

On Sunday the 6th inst. the Union Pacific will discontinue passenger trains Nos. 7 and 8 west of Pocatello or between that point and Portland. Train No. 7 is the one that has been leaving this city at 10:05 a. m. daily for Portland and Butte. Under this sweeping change the train going north will after the date named leave Salt Lake about 5 p. m. to connect with train No. 1 at Pocatello and will practically handle all Cassia Valley traffic, freight and passenger.

This cuts down a million expense of 1,464 miles and is the biggest retrenchment made in western railroad service since the commencement of the present financial stringency.

Rio Grande Cancellation.

The Rio Grande Western has issued the following important circular:

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31, 1893.

To Engine and Train men:

On and after September 30, 1893, the agreements enumerated below will be cancelled:

Locomotive engineers, dated April 16, 1892.

Locomotive firemen, dated May 1, 1892.

Trainmen, dated April 16, 1892.

J. A. WEBER,
General Superintendent.

The agreements specified have particular reference to the scale of wages paid employes in the various branches of service. This means a retrenchment of great magnitude and one that will be felt all over the system.

Agents Withdrawn.

The Union Pacific has withdrawn its agents at Draper, Utah, and Orchard Farm, Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line.

Among Business Houses.

Several business houses in the city dispensed with the services of some of their clerks today. Others are adopting the more satisfactory policy of allowing their employes to work every other day, week about and so on.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. H. H. Warner, in advance of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater company, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. Warner says the extended engagement which the Lyceum company will play here next week is due entirely to the liberal patronage and great appreciation which the people of Salt Lake have heretofore offered them. The repertory on this visit will be an attractive one, the play being changed for each one of the five nights they stay here. Tuesday evening, August 8th, the opening night, will be Americans Abroad by Victorien Sardou, which was the Lyceum company's last season's success. Wednesday night, the well known play The Charity Ball; Thursday night, Boucicault's standard comedy, Old Heads and Young Hearts; Friday night, the Lyceum company's Box success here, the success of the season before last, The Grey Mare, presented by a one-act sketch, White Roses. It will be seen that two of the five plays are entirely new here, and the other three plays which have proven highly acceptable here with this company. The players are still much the same, Herbert Kelcey, Georgia Cayvan, W. J. Le Moyne, Effie Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, E. J. Ratcliffe, Fritz Williams, Eugenie Ormonde and Mrs. Whiffen are still with them, and some new players who will soon become favorites. Mr. Daniel Frohman himself will be here with the company, it being his first visit here since the inception of his talented organization of players.

THOSE CATTLE THEFTS.

Bechtel and Ross Have a Preliminary Hearing this Morning.

Testimony for the Prosecution Tending to Implicate One of the Defendants.

The two men accused of wholesale cattle stealing at Grantsville, Tooele county, in the month of June (Bob-Lee) Bechtel and John Ross—were brought up in Commissioner Pratt's court at 10:30 this morning to answer the charge of grand larceny. The facts of the case were reported in the NEWS last week, upon the arrest of the defendants by the county sheriff.

Although a large number of cattle have been stolen from farmers and other residents of Tooele county within the past year, there is at present only one complainant, viz., Mr. S. S. Worthington, from whom the defendants are alleged to have taken eight head of stock.

Bechtel (who has been living near Grantsville) and Ross were now delivered by Attorneys Kenner and Taylor, the prosecution was conducted by County Attorney Murphy.

Mr. Worthington was the first witness. He is a farmer and stock raiser of Grantsville and stated that the cattle in question, which were located on the Three Mile Creek, northeast of Grantsville, disappeared between Wednesday, June 28th and the following Friday. He had known Bechtel about twenty years, but the latter defendant was a stranger to him. He next saw the cattle after their disappearance on the premises of Mr. Weller, butcher, of Murray. Three of the animals had been slaughtered and the hides were found under neath water. Witness's brand was upon those hides. The remainder of eight cows were in Weller's corral.

Evidence was given to the effect that Bechtel and Ross were seen together on the evening of the 28th inst. on horseback, in the vicinity where Mr. Worthington's cattle were pastured, while a brother of the complainant testified to having seen two men, about the time of the robbery, some twelve miles distant from where the complainant's cattle were pastured, and about 2 o'clock in the morning, driving a number of head of stock east. The men were on horseback, but witness could not swear that they were the defendants.

Other testimony was offered as to the driving of the cattle towards Salt Lake, one witness swearing to Bechtel as one of the men, but he could not speak as to the identity of the other. The cattle—fifteen in number—were later found, he said, and appeared to have been driven fast. This was about 5 o'clock in the morning.

The prosecution rested about noon, and when the NEWS reporter left at 3:30 the attorney for the defense was addressing the court on a motion to dismiss the case, they claiming that the prosecution had failed to make out a case.

MAY NOT CARRY AFTER ALL.

Mayor Baskin and Members of the Council for Renting for Sewage Land.

Mayor Baskin, Councilmen Beardsley, Folland, Horn, Kelly, Wantland and Engineer Duryea returned last evening over Mr. Bamberger's "Little Puzzle," after a hunting expedition for suitable lands for a sewage dump beyond the Hot Springs. The gentlemen making the trip decline to talk on the matter except in a general way. One of them ventured to modestly state, however, that Mayor Baskin showed signs of refusing to subdue the little boat prepared for him and that in all probability no land would be purchased this side of the point originally decided upon.

Dead Faro Dealer.

Elwood Madden reached Ogden yesterday on his way to Salt Lake, says the Standard this morning, having in charge the remains of E. J. Illes, the well-known faro dealer, who formerly made Ogden his headquarters. Black will be buried at Salt Lake.