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. 203. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX

THE SITUATION NOW.

The Populist Party Apparently in a Chaotic Condition.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Convention Likely to Unite on Bryan—Some Radical Members May Bolt.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Nothing better illustrates the chaotic condition of the Populist party than the fact that with the convention only one day distant, there is no approach to the crystallization of thought in favor of a candidate for the Presidency as the goal of the present universe is the enthusiasm of Bryan. So far, the name of Paul Vandervoort of Omaha, ex-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is more frequently heard than any other, but all friends admit that his own state is for Bryan. Dubs and Congressman Towne of Minnesota are the sponsors of, neither, apparently, with serious purpose. It is suggested that the discussion of Towne as a possibility is for the purpose of leading up to the nomination of Senator Pettigrew who openly has joined the Populist party.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS SPEAKS FOR THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD POPULISTS.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas will ask the Populist convention to adopt the following:

"Believe McKinley and the Republican party represent the existing gold standard, the perpetuation of which means that the national banking system is to be rechartered for fifty years and our national debt to be funded and made good instead of gold dollars, and bonds to run fifty years; and whereas, this system is to be fastened upon the country by treaty with foreign nations under the false pretense of an international conference, which means the ultimate enslavement of the masses and the complete establishment of the classes;

"Resolved, to defeat this measure and insure McKinley's defeat, so far as our vote goes, we pledge ourselves to unite with the Democrats in one set of electors in each state, which is the sentiment of the 'middle of road' Populists."

THE BRYAN MEN CONFIDENT.

The Bryan managers confidently claimed that they had passed the Hutton and their control of the convention was practically assured. There are conditions and details yet to be worked out, but they believe they have won the main victory—the nomination or endorsement of the Chicago ticket.

An attempt of some Populists to force the withdrawal of Sewall and the nomination of a Populist for Vice President has been defeated by the road taken by Bryan's friends, and the positive manner of Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee that such a thing could not be countenanced.

Notwithstanding the confidence of the Bryan managers, however, they will not relax their efforts. They have a most complete organization and every man has his assignment of work. They will canvass every incoming delegation and keep up the work of converting among those already here. Although they claim the victory, they believe there will be a hard fight for the vote, paradoxical as it may seem, this is what some of the most level-headed claim.

The Democratic managers certainly are not averse to a split which will simplify matters for the Bryan Democrats. They claim the elegant ease of some of these men would do their ticket infinitely more harm than good. The battle, of course, will come on the floor of the convention and no one now realizes that there will be a great display of bad blood.

The national committee will wrestle with the question of organization today. The Bryan men have put forward General Weaver for temporary chairman. This is a shrewd move. They do not believe the opposition will care to make a fight against their nine standard bearer.

A CHICAGO ACCUSATION.

The "middle of road" Populists, considering that the organization of the Bryan men was telling, today called a meeting and attempted to organize, but the non-official nature of the proceedings led to deferring action. Many who will arrive today, it is claimed, will join their ranks.

The attempt of the "middle of the road" men to organize resulted in a very spirited meeting. A. H. Livingston of Mossbit, was elected temporary chairman.

A delegate from Oklahoma named Allright, promptly cut a man scalped in front of the chairman. He declared that he had been arrested the various times while distributing Silas Hardy's speeches for the purpose of preventing the endorsement of Bryan and securing the silver party. The man was Silas Kaes of Buffalo, N. Y.

Kaes denied emphatically that he had been engaged in any such business, or ever seen the Oklahoma man before.

Allright claimed that Kaes represented himself as from Baltimore and other portions of the country, but upon close questioning admitted that he might be mistaken, as he was the man who very much like Kaes.

Lafer, Hatchett of Colorado, edited and made a speech. The Oklahoma man, said Hatchett, was the man with the money. Immediately upon this there was no more evidence the Oklahoma man before or was engaged in anything but an effort to stampede a straightout Populist convention in Decatur.

The Oklahoma man seemed uncertain as to what way wind a motion had been adopted requesting the Bryan men to leave the hall.

Before the last part of this interesting incident occurred, a motion was carried with a whoop that none but straight-out Populists should be nominated for President. Then came the new lessons men with Bryan badges were in the room. It was claimed by the "middle of the road" Populists that those Bryan men should either get out or declare themselves for the "middle of the road" ticket. There were several quarrels.

REFERENDUM OF THE "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD."

The secretary finally got a semblance of order by moving a call of the roll of states to secure response and see what strength the "middle of the road" men would have in the convention.

Arkansas did not respond, nor did Alabama, although a Bryan man understood that Alabama was divided. Arkansas was for the Omaha platform; California was divided, but it was said the "middle of the road" men in the delegation would accept Bryan on a straight Populist platform.

There was no response from Connecticut. Colorado answered "two delegations, one for Bryan the other straight out."

The secretary moved that the "middle of the road" men use every effort to exclude the "Democratic delegations" headed by Patterson. This was carried with a shout. There were no responses for Delaware or the District of Columbia. Florida answered, "no vote for the 'middle of the road' cause; Georgia did not respond. When Illinois was called it was answered that a greater portion of the delegation was "outside of the road."

Idaho's seven votes would be cast for Bryan, said James Gunn, no matter what the convention did. Idaho Populists would vote solidly for Bryan and carry the state for him.

The secretary made the point of order that this was a "middle of the road" meeting and the Bryan men had no right to try and make it a "Democratic ratification meeting."

After some wrangling Mr. Gunn was granted a few minutes to make a statement. He detailed the hardships the Populists had encountered, and said no matter what was done, he always intended to remain a Populist. When Iowa was called, the secretary re-entered into the discussion of the preferences of the different delegates. After figuring out five or six "middle of the road" men, he entered an emphatic denial of Weaver's statement that Iowa would cast thirty odd votes for Bryan.

A delegate from Texas named Wood chipped in at nearly every announcement, saying: "Texas greets you on promises 56 votes to help on." He said Wetmore of Missouri got into a discussion of a plan, neither side seemed willing to take it up. Both sides were afraid of the "middle of the road" men to keep out of the courtesies of the state delegations, which would turn their votes over to Bryan. Both said the unit rule should be avoided and each should vote as he wished.

Illinois was called. The announcement was made that there was an Altgeld delegation for Bryan and a Taylor delegation for the "middle of road." It was promptly asserted that Altgeld was not a delegate. The reply was made that Altgeld controlled the Bryan delegation.

When Maine was called a man mounted a chair and stated with great vehemence that there was only one delegate from Maine present but the delegation was solid for the middle of the road. A man from Mississippi announced the state was opposed to any fusion, but he could not speak definitely.

A TEXAS SHIBBOLETH.

There was a lively skirmish in the Texas delegation today over the proposition to ask Bryan to define his attitude towards the Omaha Populist platform. Harry Tracy proposed that a telegram be sent to Bryan, the Populist party wants to nominate a corporate guard in November. Honest indorsement is the only salvation of the party. So far as Kansas is concerned, it makes not a bit difference to us. We will indorse Bryan and vote for silver."

WAR ON CHEFE.

The Turks Endeavoring to Take an Important Position.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Athens says: There has been continuous fighting in Crete during the last few days. The Turks have been trying to capture the heights on the Kavamanolis road. If they could succeed in this position they would cut off the western portion of Crete from the rest of the island.

A later dispatch received here from the Greek state says that in the course of the fighting the Turks had 200 killed and 300 wounded. The Greek loss was 20 killed and 40 wounded.

The deputies are hurrying home to meet what they believe will be a call to their constituents for an election.

Retreat in Arkansas.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily News this morning publishes a long talk here by its correspondent yesterday with the distinguished American diplomat regarding the purport of the secret treaty between Great Britain and the United States. This gentleman asserted that American influence would compel Turkey to grant the reforms demanded by the powers, but that the Sultan would not be forced into a war with England. He was firmly convinced, he asserted, that the arbitration treaty would be established.

THE RAILROADS.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The eighth statistical report of the Interstate commerce commission, prepared by its statistician for the year ending June 30, 1895, has just been submitted. Reference is made to the effect of the business depression and the large number of receiverships. In July 30, 1895, 169 roads, operating 37,805 miles were reported to the Interstate commission, showing a net decrease of 25 roads and 2,064 miles of line. The railway capital outstanding by these roads was nearly $2,500,000,000, or about 22.2 per cent of the total railway capital in the United States. The total railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 180,937 miles. The aggregate length of all tracks in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 235,591 miles.

The number of persons employed by railways shows an increase of 3,426 as compared with last year. The statistics on this point show that the effect of economical measures upon the payroll of railways fell most severely upon the groups comprised under the description of "maintenance of way and structures," and next to this upon "maintenance of equipment."

The amount of railway capital on June 4, 1895, was $10,990,295,153, or $88,320 per mile of line, an increase during the year of $189,129,312. Current liabilities amounted to $840,886,156. Of the capital stock outstanding, $4,129,071,178 was held by the individual corporations, as well as $337,303,901 of bonds outstanding.

Stock to the amount of $2,612,040,209 paid no dividend, and $201,100,200 on which debt had no income during the year. In no other year since the organization of the division of statistics has so large a per centage of stocks passed its dividends, or, except in 1894, has so large a per centage of funded debt defaulted its interest.

The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were $1,075,071,932, an increase of $2,900,959 for the year. Passenger revenue was $326,246,160, a decrease of $20,168,578. Freight revenue, $729,993,845, an increase of $30,592,667. The expense of operation was $725,720,413, or $66,383,907 less than for 1894.

The number of railroad employes killed during the year ended June 30, 1895, was 1,811; passengers killed, 210. The number of passengers killed is remarkably small, being only one out of each 2,924,932 carried and only one injured out of 313,661 carried.

Laboring for Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Senators Pettigrew of South Dakota and Jones of Nevada, arrived today. The former came direct from Manitu springs, Colo, where the Republican silver senators had a conference and whence they left for this city to labor in the interest of Bryan's nomination. Jones is a delegate to the silver convention. Both senators are laboring in Bryan's interest.

Trial of the Soldiers.

LONDON, July 21.—When the high court of justice, the queen's bench division, convened today for the trial of Dr. Jameson and confederates for alleged violation of the foreign enlistment act in the invasion of a South African republic, the lord chief justice overruled the motion of Sir Edward Clark to quash the indictment. The defendants entered plea of not guilty. Attorney General Webster opened for the prosecution.

Supposed to be Insane.

DRYDEN, Mich., July 21.—George Swayze, a fellow about 45 years of age, living near here, killed three small children, set fire to the house and then his brains out this morning. His wife died a short time ago. It is thought the damaged his mind.

A Famous Traveller.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Paul Du Chaillu, the famous traveler and explorer, is in the city. He came from New York and will stop a few days before returning to his home in Southern Minnesota.

Mr. Du Chaillu has lands of Scandinavian immigrants in Minnesota, among the warmest of whom is United States Senator Nelson, with whom he will stay for an indefinite period.

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

The Situation as Seen from a Spanish Point of View.

GENERAL WEYLER'S CLEMENCY.

Antonio Maceo Wounded—Party of Rebels—Spanish Veterans—Insurgents Defeated.

HAVANA, July 21.—In compliance with the decree of Gen. Weyler and on the occasion of the birthday of the queen of Spain, who was born July 21, 1858, General Lerey, the military governor, will release 500 insurgents with the purpose of releasing 111 of those imprisoned for political offenses, besides some of the military prisoners who were confined for social offenses.

The only newspapers publishing a semi-official edict by the Madrid council, recommending that Mexican colonists in Cuba should comply with Captain General Weyler's decree and become their owners in the foreign legation.

Confirmation has been received of the report that Antonio Maceo is wounded in the leg and arm, but he is able to direct the insurgents.

The insurgents are said to be armed with shotguns and to be badly commanded by the constant pursuit of the troops and by divisions amongst them. There is no news from Spain.

The Alfonsist partisans have buried the body of Augustine Martinez, who was hanged by Carlo insurgents.

The inhabitants of the suburbs of the neighborhood are in a terrible condition and are flocking to the villages. The insurgents, out of revenge, have burned their homes.

The insurgent leader, Alberto Rodriguez, has died in consequence of wounds received in an engagement at Rosin. Dr. Grau, commanding a band of several young men of well known families in Puerto Principe and Sancti Spiritus has joined the insurgents.

Maximo Gomez accompanying the provisional insurgent government, is reported to have arrived in the province of Santiago De Cuba.

Near Colonia, in Pinar Del Rio, the insurgents have killed three civil guards with machetes.

Reports have been received from Remedios that the bands of Cabrera, Gonzalez, Nepoles and Perez were moving towards that city on July 16.

The insurgents have burned seven houses and a soy 15 yards out of the plantation Santa Ana.

In the course of various skirmishes in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, the insurgents have suffered a loss of Forty-Six killed, while the troops have lost five killed and twelve wounded.

An insurgent detachment has surrendered to the authorities at Artemisa in Pinar del Rio.

The insurgent leader Clemente Garcia has made an attack on the village of Macagua in Matanzas province, but was repulsed by the garrison with two wounded. He again was attacked by the insurgent leader Lacret, the village in pursuit of the insurgents, following them as far as Vanada. At that place 600 insurgent cavalry fell upon the men of the garrison, who began to retreat, keeping up the fight. They finally succeeded in driving back the insurgents and left three killed and five wounded.

Antonio Maceo is reported to be in a frenzy of rage over the death of his brother, Jose, who according to dispatches received in the city of Cabaiguan Garcia for insubordination. Antonio, who is in the province of Pinar Del Rio, wants to cross the Spanish trocha at all hazards, and to encounter all the colored men among the insurgents, in order to avenge the death of Jose upon Garcia.

The authorities at Arcanas have been warned that the insurgent leader, Frederico Nunez, has lost a large force of men of war for several days filing in the ditches which drained low lands into the Limonar river, which stream flows past Arcanas. The purpose was to cause an overflow of the river, thus flooding the town during the rainy season. The plan has been frustrated.

A convoy from Manzanillo was defeated for several days trouble it coming around the Cauto river, a force of 1,000 insurgents having intercepted it. A Spanish gunboat was sent to the assistance of the convoy and opened a hot fire upon the insurgents at Pelero, before which the enemy were compelled to retire with heavy loss. Of the detachment of the troops there were five killed and eighteen wounded. Six of the latter died from their wounds.

It is rumored in official circles that the recent explosion on the Sabanilla railway was the work of revolutionists, who expected that the effect of the scare would depress the railway company's shares, when they would purchase freely.

WILL USE DYNAMITE.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Key West, Florida, says: Maximo Gomez some time ago issued a proclamation warning the public not to travel on trains that carried troops. This proclamation has been followed by a general order from Gomez issued last week commanding the destruction by dynamite of all Spanish troop trains. The Spanish soldiers have been in the habit of firing from the windows of trains at women and children, several of whom have been killed and the infuriated commander proposes by the use of dynamite to avenge these outrages.

CHINATOWN EXCITED.

War Between Two Factions Expected to End in Bloodshed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Chinatown is in a fever of excitement. War has been declared among the factions of the Bee Yun company and the matter will stop a few days before it ends in bloodshed in a feud which is not expected to end until more blood is shed. A strike has been placed upon the heads of two of the most influential merchants in the district. Their entire families have been placed under a ban and the highest men have been prominent in the affair. The Chinese consul has been trying to accomplish their terrible work.

The Chinese consul has been at it to reconcile the chiefs of the of the Bee Yun. The members of the Kong Chow organization and of the Chinese consul's exchange have been making strenuous efforts to allay the fighting factions in settle their affairs without violence and a feeling of alarm is important. Hard and fast rules the quarrel, they have more prominent than Ang Yi will be found, it is hoped, before the fight is over.

The trouble has been brewing for ten days, although the existence of the affair is of three days' standing. Sunday as a matter of fact, in the small tables took place between the Bee Yun company and the Kong Yun company. Those two sides, along with the Ang Yi, fight, actually and wildly, have not ceased for a long time. The Bee Yun company arrived in San Francisco with a large and Chinese trade in the Bee Yun company, trade with the latter company was suddenly taken away from them. Discussion ensued between the Bee Yun company and the Kong Yun company which finally ended in a fight.

The Kong Yun company then began to engage in dealings with the exchange in Chinatown. Large sums were taken, but the trade of the Bee Yun continued to thrive. Another cause was jealousy of the Bee Yun. They determined to destroy the Kong Yun, if possible, by causing trouble to arise among them and by paying some of the heads to be traitors. The members of the Kong Yun remained in our midst and threats of injury came.

Arson's Final Work.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of the treasury received a report from the United States minister to Turkey in Japan of the tidal wave in Japan. "A terrible disaster has befallen Japan" he says, "causing the death of 30,000 of her people and nothing more that human sympathy and charity can do. On the evening of June 15, the northeast of the island of Japan, for a distance of nearly 200 miles was visited by a tremendous tidal wave supposed to be caused by an overwhelming tornado upon the east and upon the inlet which a rent of many miles into the interior and settled having subsided waste of sand and debris where had stood so many homes and thriving villages. The first news got reports from the scene of the catastrophe came fifteen days of its occurrence. Only one hundred bodies were buried, but each succeeding hedge of news from the north has added to the appalling enormity of the disaster, until the loss of life is now fixed by estimates that the population will number more than 30,000. No Americans suffered either in person or property.

Competition for Oriental Traffic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The railroads and steamship lines interested in Oriental travel through the port of San Francisco are having a conference in the office of the Pacific Mail company. The conference may last three or four days. T. D. O'Ray, the general agent of all companies represented in Yokohama, is in attendance. The lines are experiencing great competition for passenger business across the Pacific ocean from the Canadian Pacific steamers and those sailing to and from Portland and Tacoma. In addition they have the formidable competition of the Centennial and Oriental steamship company through the Suez canal. The conference is held to devise ways and means of meeting the business they have now and trying to increase it. It is believed they will decide to spend more money to establish agencies in the far east and in developing an extensive plan of advertising their lines in Japan, China and India. They do not wish a war to raise and it is likely they will ask their divisions to enter into an Oriental passenger association with the object of maintaining rates.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Cases Entrusted to the Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—As one result of a conference between Chairman Babcock of the congressional committee, and Mr. Mark Hanna and Mr. Joe McKinley last week, the scope of the work of the congressional committee is to be greatly widened during the coming campaign. The Republican congressional committee from this time on will perform more work than in any recent fields than has ever devolved upon any previous congressional committee. Mr. Babcock's organization will take charge of the literary bureau of the campaign entirely. The committee, in addition to supplying the various congressional district committees throughout the country with speeches and documents, will also furnish the state central committees in every state with campaign material. In the last campaign the congressional committee confined its labors to about one hundred congressional districts, but in this campaign it will widen its field of operations to take in every place in the United States where there is a chance for a contest.

The number of campaign documents that will be sent out between now and next November by the congressional committee will reach in the millions. From one case alone an order has been received for 700,000 of these documents and there are a number of orders for 400,000 and 500,000. The majority of these documents will bear upon the financial question.

The congressional committee will get on the campaign book this year and is now at work on it. The Democratic congressional committee has been a little slower in beginning work than the Republican committee.

Faulkner, chairman, will reach here tomorrow and take hold of the work in earnest.

Nearly Suffocated by Smoke.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A dozen firemen nearly met death last night in a fire on West Randolph street. Suffocating smoke from burning potato sacks in the cellar of a commission store overcome them. Several were taken out unconscious by their comrades, but it is believed none of them will suffer permanent bad effects. The fire broke out at 8:15 o'clock. There was hardly any blaze, but the smoke came out in great clouds from the basement entrance. The fire department quickly responded and the men plunged directly into the house. Many of them would have to have been carried if it had not been for the fearless and quick action of their fellow workmen.

Will Aid Cleveland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Edwin H. Wentzel, the young navy paymaster who was recently sentenced and fined at Mare Island and found guilty of a crime of embezzlement, does not intend to accept the pardon offered him by the president of the court. He will appeal to President Cleveland for clemency before the board of pardons and will have an opportunity to pass upon the remaining seven years.

Asking for a Receiver.

FRESNO, Wash., July 21.—In the United States court to-day suit for the first mortgage bondholders of the Oregon Transcontinental company have brought suit for the foreclosure of their mortgage and the appointment of a receiver. Judge Hanford ordered the receiver appointed with the suits already pending which were brought by the holders of the consolidated, or rather by their trustee. He also gave an order appointing C. J. Smith the general receiver under the new suit.

The immediate cause of the new foreclosure suit, as set up in the bill of the complaint is that a default of interest on the first mortgage bonds took place June 1. Under the terms of the first mortgage this default rendered the company liable to a suit for foreclosure.

Mrs. Fairbrother Commits Suicide.

SALEM, Ore., July 21.—Mrs. J. H. Thorne, who was Grover Cleveland's young lady when he was mayor of Buffalo, committed suicide here last night by drinking carbolic acid.

The Plague in Egypt.

CAIRO, July 21.—The cholera in Egypt shows a great abatement according to the day's report which shows that there were 116 new cases and 110 deaths yesterday. Deaths were, however, no deaths here or in Alexandria. One death is reported in the army on the frontier.

A SILVER MOVEMENT.

It is Spreading to Minnesota by States and Bounds.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Congressman Towne of Minnesota, one of the silver Republicans who walked out of the St. Louis convention and announced the withdrawal of his allegiance to the Republican party, arrived here today. "The silver movement in Minnesota," said he, "is growing by leaps and bounds. Among the Republicans I was mistaken at the Minneapolis delegation in favor of silver. Republicans and Populists are enthusiastically for Bryan to the better that it was only by union of the silver forces that the issue for the resolution of silver could be won in this campaign." "I appreciate very highly the compliment intended in the suggestion of my name for President, but an independent ticket is say opinion is impracticable. Bryan should be endorsed. I am for Bryan."

Log Cabin Day at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—This was log cabin day in the city's centennial celebration. Immense throngs gathered around the great white tent and the midsummer log cabin erected on Monumental square. The cabin is an exact counterpart of the buildings used a hundred years ago. It is in charge of the Cincinnati Tribune, Improved Order of Red Men, in full Indian costume. The exercises for the day included speaking by prominent men.

THE SCHOOLCRAFT LINE.

Mr. Shearer's Important Contribution to the Venezuela Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The first part of a brief prepared by James J. Shearer, of counsel for Venezuela, in conjunction with Mr. Scruggs, the legal adviser of that government, the last been completed and submitted to the commission of the Venezuelan Boundary commission. The brief is framed as an answer to the general statements of the British case as set out in the British blue book on the Venezuelan dispute, and one that is an abstract based upon the evidence offered by the agents of the government interested. The brief is received at the state department as a most important contribution to the British-Venezuelan question, as Mr. Harrow is a Republican president on whom Secretary Olney places much reliance.

Mr. Harrow devotes much of his brief to an attempt to demonstrate that Schomburgk has attempted to extend his claim beyond sound conjecture, and applying the laws and facts as he finds them to deduce that they give no support to the British claim, but are scientifically and affirmatively fatal to it.

Mr. Harrow then turns his attention to the Schomburgk line, against the running of which Venezuela protested, and he says that every British minister accredited at Caracas of Lord Salisbury's time admitted that it was meaningless and demonstrably inadmissible upon such theory pretenses to claim that the English sales called "The Barbadoes of the Orinoco," and offered to agree to those which they declared would secure to Venezuela the undisturbed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco.

Lord Salisbury's claim, however, says Mr. Harrow, grew every time he referred to the subject, and he then proposed that the matter be great deal how, after Schomburgk's death and forty years after his survey the British colonial office discovered that all these claims were wrong and that Schomburgk's line went around by the best of the Orinoco, and compelled the engineer to compute all of his maps to correspond, taking the Schomburgk line for westward from the original claim.

DIED AT ST. MARY'S

Barclay Jones, a Montana Man Passes Away in Salt Lake.

WAS CLERK OF MADISON COUNTY

Well and Favorably Known—Body Will be Taken Home for Burial by Mr. Jones and Widow.

Mr. Barclay Jones, clerk of Madison county, Montana, and one of the prominent, respected and influential citizens of that state, died at St. Mary's hospital in this city at 6 a. m. today.

Mr. Jones arrived in Salt Lake about three weeks ago in the hope of some-thing his health which has been seriously impaired for some time past. He suffered from was tuberculosis, a form of consumption, and as it was in an advanced stage he did not get the relief sought to be obtained here. About a week ago he was compelled to go to the hospital where he gradually grew worse until the end came. His wife, who had been summoned to his bedside, had faithful vigil over him during his last hours of earthly life, and did all in her power to soften the pillow of death. Her action throughout her husband's illness is said to have been characterized by heroic fortitude and self-denial. She is left the surviving mother of eleven fatherless children.

Mr. Jones was a man of considerable prominence and a citizen of unquestioned integrity and high repute. For twelve successive years he acted as clerk of Madison county. Hon. J. E. Dooly has interested himself in rendering valuable assistance to Mr. Jones in the hour of her great bereavement for all of which the lady is exceedingly grateful.

The remains of the deceased were embalmed today and will be accompanied to the depot this evening by a Lodge of Elks of the I. O. O. F. The body will be sent north on the 7 o'clock train to Dillon, Montana, and from there twenty-fifty miles by stage to Virginia city, the home of the deceased, where the interment will take place.

NO FOUL PLAY.

Lizzie Shepherd's Death Due to Accidental Drowning.

(Special to the News.)

PROVO, July 21.—M. L. Shepherd came from California this morning. He could not bring Lizzie's body. The authorities refused to allow the remains to be moved for three years. Shepherd's inquiries elicited the fact that Lizzie's death at Sacramento resulted from accidental drowning. There was no cause whatever to suspect violence.

NOW INCORPORATED.

The Hughes Fruit and Produce Company Files Articles.

The Hughes Fruit and Produce company, which has been conducting business in the city for several years, filed articles of incorporation yesterday, with a capital stock of $25,000 divided into shares valued at $10 each. The property of the company consists of the stock of fruit and produce at the principal place of business in this city and at the branch offices at Ogden and Grand Junction, valued at $7,287.15, with accounts owing to the Hughes Fruit and Produce company, formerly owned by J. H. Hughes, amounting to $13,916.22, and fixtures, furniture, horses, wagons, etc., valued at $1,855.

There has also been paid into the corporation on capital stock $6,002.89 in cash, making a total of $21,149.59, and the new company assumes the liabilities of the concern, amounting to $5,525, leaving the net value of the new corporation's property and cash $15,624.59.

The incorporators are J. H. Hughes, who takes 1,147 shares; B. G. Hatch, 1,147 shares; Jennie Hamer, 2 shares; Rex Baybush, 2 shares; Josephine Hughes, 2 shares. B. G. Hatch is president, John H. Hughes, vice president and manager, and Rex Baybush secretary, with Hughes' wife Thomas Hamer and Josephine Hughes, form the board of directors.

Winter Quarters Notes.

BOSTON, July 20, 1896.—The work at Winter Quarters is better this month than it was last. There is still not enough for the number of men here.

The Sheffield mine is working about half time.

Mrs. John Hood is still quite ill.

Ed. Morgan and Hugh Hunter will start for England in a few days on a pleasure trip.

There has been considerable sickness among children lately and Dr. Smith has been kept quite busy.

W. H. Donaldson, has been appointed justice of the peace of Sheffield in the place of John Strang who has removed from the precinct.

MORMON BOY.

Fort Douglas Concert.

Concert by the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry band, at Fort Douglas, Utah, at 8:30 p. m., Wednesday, July 22nd 1896. John F. Klein, leader.

PROGRAM.

Overture,	
Selection, Lucia Di Lammermoor,	Donizetti
Concert Polka,	Bender
Selection, Fra Diavolo,	Auber
Cornet solo,	Selected
Selection, Lucia Di Lammermoor,	Donizetti
Bell Ringers,	Harrison

The public are cordially invited.