TELEGRAPHIC.

SPAIN IS CALM NOW.

The Action of the U. S. Congress Stops All War Talk.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED.

Preparations Completed for the Sending to Sea of a Large Spanish Squadron.

MADRID, April 6.—The result of the vote on the question of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, taken in the United States Senate's resolution in the House today, was anxiously awaited here.

It is pointed out that hostilities must soon cease on account of the approach of the rainy season and no further reinforcements worth mentioning will be sent to Cuba until the month of September. But the war department is making extensive preparations to this connection, and four thousand and several hundred horses are being sent to Cuba at short notice in order to take part in the blockade of the coasts of Cuba, should the insurgents be recognized as belligerents.

The general opinion here, however, is that the question as to how and when the United States will interfere in Cuba will be left to President Cleveland, and it is believed that the latter will only, at least as a preliminary, offer the friendly offices of the United States in the matter, while intimating that other steps may be taken should the offer be refused.

Although some newspapers declare that a crisis is at hand, the facts remain that the people are almost entirely calmed down and that little or no war talk is to be heard. The military and naval preparations being made by the war department and admiralty are more in the nature of precautionary measures. There is no intention to carry the United States ultimatum, calculated to inflame popular feeling enough, enough to become necessary to do so, it is understood that the Spanish people will respond with enthusiasm to the call to arms in defense of Cuba, and Spanish blood and treasure will flow in the utmost in the efforts which will be made to uphold the honor of the country.

The advices of Havana have been greatly strengthened recently by the addition to the armament of that place of a number of the heaviest guns. Additional earthworks have been thrown up on the land side and everything possible has been done to make the place capable of withstanding a combined attack by sea and land. The Spanish troops in Cuba now number about 150,000 men of all arms, the important towns and ports being strongly garrisoned.

In spite of the fact that it has been officially denied here and at Havana that Gen. Weyler has tendered his resignation, or is to be recalled, all classes of people express surprise that the general has been selected as successor to Gen. Blanco to assume command in Cuba. Most people have, however, in view of the outcry against Gen. Weyler in the United States would look upon his recall under the present circumstances as being very much in the nature of a humiliating backdown on the part of Spain, and this might lead to serious results here.

But amidst all these clouds, there is a feeling struggling for official recognition that in arbitration lies a way out of all such difficulties, and that with mutual concessions and the use of diplomacy of a high order some arrangements may be arrived at which will give satisfaction to all concerned. Cuba, it is secret, all claim to the contrary, could hardly, under any circumstances, enter the sisterhood of the United States in this generation, and it is admitted here that the people of the United States would be unwilling to declare war on Spain in order to bring about such an addition to the number of States in the Union. These reasons therefore, the pain of giving Cuba some measure of self-government, which may lead to a settlement of the internal and external troubles which have ruined Cuba for the time being, and which had left to drive Spain into bankruptcy.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special to the World from Madrid says: Admiral Manuel Deane, commanding the great army yard at Ferrol, on the extreme northwest coast, reports that he has ready the reputation for sending to sea a fine squadron composed of the following vessels: The armored Pelayo, the first-class belted cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya, the second-class armored cruisers Reina Mercedes and Alfonso XIII, one torpedo destroyer and seven fast torpedo boats. These ships are ready to carry to their crews nearly 6,000 men. This fleet will leave Ferrol today (Tuesday) for an practice in Arzyo bay, and will then shape the northwest coast of Spain, ready to start for Havana just as soon as the present manifest circumstances require it in the West Indies.

The Madrid papers plainly say the movements of the fleet will depend upon the course of President Cleveland after the vote in Congress on the belligerency resolution.

Six trans-Atlantic steamers have been taken into the fleet evidently. They will be ready for service at the end of April.

The principal newspapers of Madrid print patriotic articles, all saying in effect that, the moment is not propitious, and the nation must act resolutely in the decisive stage of the Cuban question and of the relations between Spain and the United States, and must also be prepared for all the consequences of the violation of the Spanish right to repel any interference in the struggle between the mother country and the Cuban insurgents.

THE TWO UNITED.

The Marriage of Mrs. Symmich to Benjamin Harrison.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to Gen. Benjamin Harrison was consummated at 11 o'clock this morning in the residence of Dr. Wesley Brown, locale, officiating at the ceremony.

The general opinion here, however, is that the question as to how and when the United States will interfere in Cuba will be left to President Cleveland, and it is believed that the latter will only, at least as a preliminary, offer the friendly offices of the United States in the matter, while intimating that other steps may be taken should the offer be refused.

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The ceremony was quietly performed in the presence of twenty relatives and select friends of the bride and groom. Mrs. Very private affair. The Dimmick, who was married to Gen. Harrison's secretary, Mr. Dimmick arranged all the details regarding the ceremonies. The altar was raised with palms, tropical plants and banks of white roses surrounding it, with sunshine of occasion lilies. On either side of the altar was placed a large vase of white lilies.

At 9:30 Mrs. John K. Paine, the bride's sister, was escorted to the front row on the left by Mr. Symmich, and immediately after Mr. and Mrs. Paine were escorted to the front row on the right by Mr. Tibbott. Gen. Harrison, attended by his military secretary, escorted the bride through rolling Mrs. Paine, and behind them were Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. John W. Foster and Mr. George W. Boyd of the Harrison law firm. The portion of the auditorium set aside for the use of the marriage service proper, the ritual of which lasts only about fifteen minutes, was much adorned with the blooming was procurious Gerard and Mrs. Harrison walked down the aisle to the strains of the Tannhauser March of Wagner, and entering the carriages waiting at the entrance, the couple were driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast, where light refreshments were served, and where the party danced towards traveling attire for the trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Dimmick's wedding gown was of pearl gray grosgrain and silk. The skirt was plain, with a short train falling from the waist to full, soft golden. A Louis XVI cape, opening in front over a lace waistcoat, was trimmed with pearl jewels, draped with rare old Honiton lace, extending down each side of the front and draped over the hips, forming a coat effect. The sleeves were long and full, tapering to the arm below the elbow and extending in a ball of lace at the wrist. Around the neck there was a plain collar of pearl colored velvet, over which was extended a rose of magnificent pearls, fastened with a diamond clasp, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bonnet worn by the bride was a dainty French creation, composed of lace and blue velvet, with a white aigrette held in place by jewel pins.

The groom wore a well-made Prince Albert coat, worn closely buttoned, with trousers of dark gray. White gloves and a white silk boutonniere completed the bridegroom's attire. He wore a boutonniere of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Harrison, who is a small, but very graceful woman, of rather dark coloring, fair and very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Mrs. Harrison through the late wife, who was her aunt. She was born at Honesdale, Pa. Her father was Russell S. Lord. He was general manager of the Erie & Wyoming Valley railroad company. Mrs. Dimmick's younger life was spent at Honesdale, where she became acquainted with her first husband, Walter R. Dimmick, a member of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, but who died within a few months after their marriage. She spent some time at the White House during Mrs. Harrison's administration and was at all events with her aunt, the late Mrs. Harrison.

Grace Lord Harrison was born in North Bend, O., in August, 1858, and is in her 38th year. He is a grandson of W. H. Harrison, eighth President of the United States. After graduating from a law school in 1853, he went West to Cincinnati, Ohio, to join the late Mrs. Harrison, moving at once to Indianapolis.

AHLWARDT IN TROUBLE.

His Anti-Semitic Views Betrayed With Wine.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Advertiser says: Not only did Herr Ahlwardt receive a severe beating from a mob in Hoboken last night, but he is now a prisoner at Hoboken police headquarters, charged with disorderly conduct and with carrying concealed weapons in the street.

Ahlwardt was engaged to make an address before the anti-semitic society of Hoboken at Germania Hall last night. He was to be introduced by one of the speakers, and when he was introduced some one threw a brick, which missed him but knocked down the man who had introduced him. Ahlwardt ordered the man who had thrown the brick to come down and take his medicine. In the fear and hot and excited manner he did so, and threw his revolver and finally surrendered to save his life. The crowd was rushed in and Ahlwardt was hustled out of the hall and into a waiting carriage, which was then driven to the police headquarters. A number of both Hebrews were arrested.

OF THE ARCTIC.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 6.—The steam whaler "Loleta" sailed for Pin-Mie Creek, on Shelikof Bay, Alaska, this morning, having 250 passengers and a large cargo of freight. Just before the hour of departure twenty men came aboard, refusing to make the trip, owing to the crowded conditions of the vessel, and their fares were accordingly returned. Of those who got aboard, twenty-five were those who had been up good positions at Grand Rapids, Mich., to treat their fortunes in the auriferous fields of the Cook's Inlet country.

The steamer "Olympia," which sailed Saturday for Alaska, had 175 passengers.

Schlatter Going to Arizona.

SILVER CITY, N. M., April 8.—Francis Schlatter, the healer, is now at El Sauzal, a small town in Western Sonora county, and is traveling westward toward Arizona. He appeared at Pancosta last Monday, having been several weeks in retreat among the Mexicans in the mountains. He says he will not know where the next stopping place will be. It is claimed that several miraculous cures were performed at Pancosta. Schlatter looks very much emaciated, but claims to be in good health. He says that he has taken a vow of forty days and forty nights, and that he has taken no food since he left Silver Arizona in the vicinity of Duncan.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Refunding Bill Agreed to by the Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The subcommittee of the two houses conferring the Pacific railway refunding bill have practically reached an agreement. The bill they will report to the full committee to all essential particulars is the one outlined by the Associated Press dispatch last week. The only material change is in the amount of the sinking fund, which is to be increased for the first ten years so as to make the amount $1,000,000 instead of $500,000 as at first proposed. Accrued interest is to be funded and counted as principal, and the entire debt carried at 2 per cent interest per year. The sinking fund for the second ten years is to be $500,000, and after that time $750,000 until the entire debt shall have been discharged. This arrangement applies to the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, and the Southern Pacific is to stand good for the Central Pacific debt.

The Kansas City and Central Branch are not included in the settlement. It is calculated under this arrangement it will require about fifty years for the Union Pacific to wipe out its government debts, and a somewhat longer time for the Union Pacific.

The most important change in the wording of the following clause: "Said claims are shall at all times afford to all other lines of railroad equal and reasonable facilities for making connections with them, or either of them, and equal facilities for the transportation of passengers and freights thereon."

This amendment was a concession to the members from the Pacific coast and Interior states, who have complained that discriminating rates were imposed by the roads in question.

The full House committee on Pacific Roads held a meeting after the subcommittee had completed its work, and adjourned without reaching a final conclusion. The committee took up for consideration especially to the portions of the bill applying to the Union Pacific railroad. A suggestion was announced to still further increase the annual payments by the company. The committee will meet Friday.

Placer Mining in Venezuela.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, March 13.—If the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute is decided in favor of Venezuela, ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen in this country will lose their occupation, and ninety-nine out of every hundred American living in the colony except the United States consul.

British Guiana is divided into three districts, Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. Practically all of the gold fields are situated in the Essequibo country, and nearly all of the artifacts which comprises that country is under dispute.

Gold is here, and to what extent may be judged from the fact that in the last two years, or three years, at most, it was taken out by placer mining. The day before yesterday 213 ounces, yesterday 315 ounces, today 1,100 ounces were taken out, owing to the volcanic nature of the country and the difficulty experienced in getting to the fields, long cause it is being carried up to the present time mining is low state.

Aside the British claim that there are 20,000 British miners in the Essequibo country, exclusive of private officials, it is very misleading. I am sound to draw the conclusion from the Morocco Hole, it would be found that the actual miners between the Aruwa Mahaumar, a line would number 1,500, while in the northwest corner, on the coast directly south of the Orinoco river, where the gold fields is supposed to exist, there are not more than 2,000 actual settlers.

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RICHARDS & RICHARDS
Attorneys-at-Law.

BASKIN & HOGE,
Attorneys-at-Law.

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys.

I AM ONLY BY MY OWN MONEY, HENCE I AM ONLY BY MY OWN MONEY, HENCE

RUSSEL L. TRACY,

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,
Dentist.
Rooms 4 and 5 Scott-Auerbach Building, 101 Main, cor. Main St.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist.

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DOCTOR IRA LYONS
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Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

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W. F. M. VANDER, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City.

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Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake City 11:30 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:45 p.m., Colorado Springs 8:35 p.m., Denver 10:05 p.m.

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Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Sleeping car reservations and Full information concerning all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

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