BUSINESS AND MINING.

Call for a Bimetallic Convention at St. Louis.

UTAH INVITED TO JOIN.

Plan to Divert Trade from the Eastern Cities.

An Appeal Taken in the Noted Roadside Rattler Case—Copper Ore from the Tintic Mines—Yesterday's Clearings—Real Estate Transfers.

President Hubbard yesterday received the following communication and call for a

BIMETALLIC CONVENTION:

DENVER, Aug. 23, 1893.

President Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR:—On account of the open hostility of the trade centers of the northeast to the best interests of the masses of the people of the south and west, and in view of the fact that there is a common bond of sympathy uniting the people of the southern and western states and territories, and the farther fact that the growth and settlement of these great sections renders north Atlantic seaports no longer convenient or essential, but, on the contrary, inconvenient, expensive and unnecessary, you are earnestly urged to send representatives to the meeting provided for in accompanying call, to the end that commercial emancipation and independence may be secured.

The movement involves the welfare of one-half the population of the United States and more than seven-eights of the area of all the states and territories of the union.

Please advise me of the names and post-office addresses of representatives as soon as they are appointed. Respectfully yours, OLNEY NEWELL.

HEADQUARTERS PAN-AMERICAN BIMETALLIC ASSOCIATION, DENVER, Colo., Aug. 15, 1893.

A convention is hereby called of representatives from Old Mexico and all the states thereof, of all the countries of South and Central America, and of the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming, to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1893.

This association was organized at El Paso, Tex., at the southwest silver convention held in that city on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1892, and at which many of the leading and wealthiest citizens of the states of Old Mexico and the countries of South and Central America were in attendance. It was then ordered that a convention, representing all the states, territories and countries belonging to the association be held in Denver in October, 1893.

The extraordinary condition of business and industries of the United States, the danger which threatens the money of Mexico and the countries of South and Central America, as well as that of the United States, the necessity for broader remedies than those which the association can apply under a literal construction of its constitution, have induced the executive committee to change the place of meeting and to suggest other subjects for consideration than that alone of bimetallism.

It is very evident that the center of the conspiracy in this country to utterly demonetize silver and thrust the United States upon a single metallic standard, that of gold, for its currency, is in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The press of these cities has become thoroughly subservient to the end of the conspirators and has so imbued the minds of the people of the states in which these cities are and the surrounding states that they have all become hostile to the welfare and advancement of the west and south, whose interests are inseparably blended with a fair and full volume of money, which cannot be secured and maintained unless silver has restored its functions of primary money, upon which, in company with gold, the credit money of the countries may rest. In the name of "honest money" those states are parties to the spoliation of our sections and the cities named are the prime instigators of the crime.

It has seemed to us that we should not fatten and strengthen such cities with the vast trade and commerce of our section. Not only does self respect and self preservation require that we should deal with friends, but the geographical position of the states, the facilities of ports on the gulf and its tributaries and upon the Pacific coast, the proximity of Mexico and Central and South America to the gulf and California lines of the United States, the shorter distance from them to many European and Asiatic ports, and the better railroad and inter-waterway facilities from them to nearly every quarter of the west and south, all combine to render practicable and readily feasible the building up of the ports along the gulf, its river tributaries and the Pacific coast line, through which the great bulk of our grain, ore, meats, raw material and manufactured goods may reach Mexico, South and Central America, European and Asiatic ports, and the wares and products of other climes be returned to us with reciprocal profits.

We therefore urge upon the governments of Mexico, South and Central America, and upon the American states interested in the work, and upon all the commercial and manufacturing bodies within them, to send delegates to the convention, and we further request all railroad and steamship lines of this and the South American continent and of Europe and Asia interested in establishing new ports and lines of communication upon the lines suggested to send representatives for consultation and suggestions.

Let us proceed in this work with deliberation, but firmness. It is a great patriotic task as well as one of mutual profit and advantage.

By order of executive committee of the Pan-American Bimetallic association.

A. C. FISK, President.

Olney Newell, secretary of the Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade, has been authorized to conduct the correspondence, and to him all communications should be addressed.

ROADSIDE AND RATTLER CLAIMS.

An Appeal Taken in the Land Office Regarding Them.

In the land office yesterday the attorneys for Levi E. Riter and Luke Hickman, alleged owners of the Rattler and Roadside mining claims in the Tintic mining district, Juab county, entered an appeal from the decision given by the register and receiver on July 28, in favor of Mrs. A. A. Ehrhard (now Cale) for the Nom de Plume claim. The appeal is based upon various grounds, the most important of which are the claims that decision is erroneous in stating that sufficient work was done on the Nom de Plume lode in 1885, and that sufficient work to satisfy the law before the close of 1888. An error is also alleged in the finding that the Roadside and Rattler claims are but relocations of the nom de plume as the claim is that the two former men located on discoveries wholly without the land embraced by the latter. Several errors in the rulings on evidence are also alleged.

Lucian Wright, of Monroe, Sevier county, filed a homestead application covering the eastern half of the northeast quarter of section 21, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, Township 25 south, range 3 west.

Copper Ore from Tintic.

R. Whittaker went up to Salt Lake last week to see the copper plant company in regard to Mr. Whittaker's company mine in Tintic. Mr. Green, the general manager, was not in Salt Lake then, but his acting manager expressed himself as highly pleased with the ore, and said that as soon as Mr. Green returned he would undoubtedly immediately give this matter his attention. It is a vast body of good ore, and will probably be among the leading shippers to the smelters. Several Mount Pleasant parties are interested in copper mines in Tintic, and they are looking forward with much anticipation to the beginning of operations of the smelter.—*Mount Pleasant Pyramid.*

Mining Notes.

Silver, 73, lead, $3.20.

McCornick & Co. received yesterday: Hanauer bullion, silver and lead ores, $3,700; gold bars, $4,000. Total, $7,700.

T. R. Jones & Co. received: Ores, $5,000; bullion, $1,700. Total, $6,700.

Yesterday's Clearings.

Yesterday's clearings were $81,167.

Real Estate Transfers.

E. A. Kessler and wife to Charles Crane, part lot 1, block 55, plat B	$ 100
E. A. Kessler and wife to Edwin B. Ayers lots in block 9, Lake View subdivision and other property	500
James Leatham and wife to John W. Heath, part lot 7, block 46, plat A	1,500
William Story to Theodore A. Davis, all block 24, Brighton addition	1
T. A. Davis et al. to Brighton Town company, blocks 41, 42, 43, 44, Brighton addition	1
George Q. Cannon to Carolina A. J. Cannon, part section 11, township 1 south, range 1 west	1
Mary J. J. Chamber to Martha T. Cannon, part section 14, township 1 south, range 1 west	1
Frank B. Cook to William Yone, lots 14 and 15, block 15, Senior's No. 1	1
Frank B. Cook to Mary Page, lots in block 12, Senior's No. 1	20
Frank B. Cook to George W. Leahey, lots in block 12, Senior's No. 1	20
E. J. Pittman et al. to Hans Nelison, lots in block 3, Thorndyke addition	730
Fenimore Chatterton to Clena Cottle, part lot 3, block 34, plat D	2,184
Edward Morlin to A. L. Thomas, lot 20, block 1, Davis, Sharp & Stringer addition	7
James O. Poulson and wife to Peter Malmstrom, part section 33, township 2 south, range 1 west	1
Albert J. White and wife to B. H. Schettler, lot 1, block 187, plat D	800
John Brown and wife to Aaron Keyser, part lot 2, block 33, plat B	1,865
Stephen W. Alley and wife to Elizabeth R. Lynch, lots in block 2, North Windsor Place	1
S. S. Walker to F. D. Kimball, property in Kinney & Gourley's improved city plat	1

DISASTROUS FIRE.

J. J. Duke's Stock Ruined by Flames and Water.

The Loss About $6,000 With Only $2,500 Insurance—Origin of the Fire a Mystery.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, the street sweepers who were at work in front of J. J. Duke's millinery store in the Jennings block, on First South, discovered that the place was on fire and sent in an alarm. The firemen were quickly on the scene and broke in the door and started to work with the chemical. The seat of the fire was in the rear of the store and the blaze had gained such headway that it was found necessary to use the big hose. The place was simply flooded with water and it was three-quarters of an hour before the flames were subdued, so that the stock was almost a total loss, while the fixtures were badly damaged.

Mr. Duke was notified and he reached the store at about 2 o'clock and was almost overcome when he saw the havoc that had been wrought. He carried but $2,500 insurance, while his stock was worth about $7,500 and the fixtures $1,500. The loss will probably amount to $6,000.

No one knows how the fire originated, as there was no fire in the store. Some think it was caused by an electric light wire and others believe it was the work of a fire bug.

The firemen did good service in preventing the flames from spreading and keeping the blaze under control. The damage done by the water was great, but could not be avoided.

"The grading of streets was done in a wasteful manner without due consideration to the problem involved, and was most destructive of natural surface levels, which needed in fact but little disturbance."—*Tribune, Aug, 26.*

BABY'S HABITS.

A Few Hints to Young Mothers by One Who Knows.

Baby is a bundle of habits, and whether they be good or bad ones depends almost entirely upon the first few weeks of his existence. I have known a few babies with regular habits to have occasional unaccountable fits of crying, but I have never known one with irregular habits who did not have regular crying spells, which its poor mother called the three or six or nine months' colic, according to the age of the baby.

A baby has just one thing to do for the first few months of its unsolicited existence, and that is to grow. In order to do this to the best of his ability, and under the most favorable circumstances, he must eat, sleep, be held and bathe by the clock.

Few monthly nurses have the sense to begin right with a baby, and the mother must see to it that the utmost regularity is enforced. If you have a set time for each of his youthful occupations you can be certain when he cries what he is crying for; if it is near the time for feeding he will know it without the clock, as well as you do with it. If you have no regular hours you will be much more likely to force food upon him when he is not hungry and try to make him sleep when he is not sleepy.

Don't let your dearest friend peep at him when he is asleep. Mothers owe many hours of care and painful nursing of their fretful infants to their own vanity which prompts them to show their precious charge to a caller who must kiss the "pretty dear" and generally succeeds in awakening him from his peaceful slumbers.

It is a very mistaken plan, too, to try to accustom a baby to noise. Mothers often declare that their babies must get used to the distractions of family life and learn to sleep through the rackets of the older children, the rattling of papa's newspaper and the hum of the sewing machine. This is a most unparalled piece of idiocy. If you can by any means compass a quiet corner for baby's cradle and you value your piece of mind or his health, by all means do so. How would you like to be forced to take your naps in a boiler factory?

I always lose my temper, and very justly I think, with mothers who declare that their babies shall not be rocked. There is no sense in jogging a baby as earnestly as if you were churning butter, but the gentle swaying motion of a hammock lightly touched never did harm to young or old. See to it that the baby acquires good and regular habits, but don't allow yourself to have absurd whims.—*New York Recorder.*

"As to the gravity sewer, the surveys and plans left the outlet under ground and with no dumping place for the sewage. Such inconsiderate planning as this is surely blameworthy (some say corrupt) in those who are responsible for it."—*Tribune, Aug. 26.*

WARM SPRINGS.

White sulphur water; best mineral baths in the world. Visitors to the city should patronize them before leaving.

THE GREAT DEBATE CLOSED

[Continued from page 1.]

speech in support of the measure. "By universal consent," he said, "the so-called Sherman act failed to justify the expectations of those who framed it. It had been expected to raise the price of silver bullion throughout the world. That expectation had proved a false one. It had been expected that an expansion of the currency and renewed prosperity would follow the enactment of the law. That expectation has been equally falsified. Instead of producing an expansion of the currency it produced a contraction of it.

"No one could doubt that the Sherman law was largely responsible for the panic that surely overspread the country. It has been argued from the first speech to the last made against it that the pending bill would, while stopping the purchase of silver, throw the country upon a gold basis. The bill proposed here would not not demonetize a single silver dollar today circulating in any part of the country. The bill had come, not to destroy, but to save. [Applause.] It has come, not to strike down silver, but to place it at once and forever on an impregnable basis with gold in the circulation of the country." [Applause.]

Mr. Martin inquired whether the passage of the bill would necessitate a sale of bonds in order to secure gold?

Mr. Wilson said he would merely repeat his remark "that the passage of this bill would at once and forever restore silver to a parity with gold and there would be no necessity for the government to issue bonds for any purpose. [Applause.] It carried with it not only a promise of a maintenance of a parity between gold and silver, but carried the parity." [Applause.]

Mr. McMillan inquired whether the gentleman proposed to follow this bill up with a proposition for free coinage?

Mr. Wilson rejoined that he was satisfied that "it was the earnest desire of the Democratic administration not only to support existing silver circulation in this country, but to increase the issue of silver currency to the utmost extent. It was safe to do so, and to keep silver on a parity with gold." [Applause.] The speaker then declared that "the first benefit to accrue from this bill was to restore to the people their own money." A recess was then taken until 8 this evening.

At the evening session Mr. Tracey of New York, sided with the president on the silver question and Mr. Stone of Kentucky favored the equal use of gold and silver. Mr. Boutelle, Republican of Maine, said he was willing to lend his humble aid to the Democratic president, but insisted that the financial question had been a partisan one and he would show from twenty years record that the Democratic party had been on the wrong side.

Mr. Fallows, Democrat of New York, speaking of the city of New York, said she demanded sound money currency and she cared nothing whether that currency was gold or paper, provided every dollar was equal in every other dollar.

Mr. Fithian of Illinois, Democrat, then addressed the House. His speech has been awaited with considerable interest, because it had been known that strong efforts had been made to induce him to support the administration's policy, but Mr. Fithian grievously disappointed those who hoped he would support the repealing bill, and reiterated his loyalty to the silver cause. "By the last national platform," said he, "the Democratic party is pledged to the coinage of both gold and silver into money. This platform was the last declaration of the party in national convention upon this great important question. He who is a good Democrat must honestly and faithfully keep the pledge. He is not a good Democrat who repudiates it.

"Bimetallism is therein so explicitly and plainly declared for that no tortured construction can cloud its meaning. This is the platform upon which the Democracy won before the people last November; this is the platform upon which Grover Cleveland accepted the Democratic nomination for president; this is the platform and these are the principles upon which the national Democracy fought the battle. I expect to keep the faith. As a Democrat I will not be blindly led into casting my vote in the direction of placing this country upon a single gold standard.

"Under the Democratic platform we should so adjust the ratio between the metals as to maintain a parity and coin both freely, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage. When the pledge is fulfilled no free coinage Democrat will refuse to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law. I shall vote for each and every amendment fixing the ratio between the two metals beginning with 16 to 1 and ending with 20 to 1. If all shall be defeated, I shall vote to restore the Bland act, and if that should be voted down I will feel it my duty to cast my vote against unconditional repeal. The platform of the Democratic party must be fulfilled in whole and not in part." [Applause.]

Mr. Hudson (Democrat) of Kansas spoke against repeal and Mr. Hendricks (Democrat) of New York on a sound currency. At 11:05 the House adjourned until Monday, August 28th, at noon, when the first vote will be taken.

THE SILVER BILL.

A Forecast of the Vote on the Senate and House Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The prevailing impression as to the probable action of the two houses on the silver question finds expression as follows: The vote on the Wilson repeal bill will be taken on Monday in the House and the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, as far as that body is concerned, will be wiped out of existence. The bill will then go to the Senate, where it will be referred to the finance committee, which will promptly pigeonhole it. The Senate will go right straight along talking silver as it has been doing for several days. It will do this for two weeks, probably longer, before the final vote will be taken.

The bill which will be passed will be the Voorhees bill, not the Wilson bill from the House, which will slumber on quietly in the room of the finance committee. Then the Voorhees bill will go over to the House. There it will doubtless be acted on with little delay, though there may be another flood of oratory, because, as there is some difference between the Senate and House measures, the silver men may insist on some talk.

If there is any prospect of the House passing it, however, cloture will be speedily applied and the bill will be passed and then ready for the president's signature. The Voorhees bill only differs from the Wilson bill in making a declaration in favor of bimetallism.

"The paving and laying of sidewalks has been delayed beyond any reasonable expectation."—*Tribune, Aug. 26.*

THE BLACK BEETLE.

Hedgehogs Will Sometimes Eat Them—One Who Would Not.

The odious "black beetle," which is, properly speaking, not a beetle at all, is, like a number of other insect pests, not indigenous to England, though it is now a "resident alien." The only use which we ever heard found for black beetles was to feed the first birds of Paradise brought to England by ship from the Malay archipelago. No four-footed creature that we know will eat them except the hedgehog, and cats, which are said to be poisoned by them. This is hardly strange, for everything which they touch is contaminated by their repulsive odor. Even hedgehogs are a failure, though tradition makes them thrive on cockroaches, says the *Spectator.*

An early ambition of the present writer was to live in a house stocked with black beetles in order to keep a hedgehog. At last this came about. The new house swarmed with the insects, and we had the luck to find a hedgehog in a cowshed and brought it home. It would not uncurl in the kitchen, so we put it in a dark cupboard, where there were enough of the creatures to "feed right a great hog," as the cook, who was disappointed in the animal's size, remarked, disparagingly. But the hedgehog never uncurled. We looked at him night and day and found beetles running over him and speculating where they would begin to eat him. At last we carried him to the lawn, where he did move and walked into the tennis tent and had to be cut out to the great destruction of the meshes. Black beetle killing is a limited but respectable calling in London, and a leading member of the craft sends his card round at intervals to owners of the large mansions in London, to intimate that in his opinion the time has come when his services ought to be required in the houses which he has attended during many changes of ownership or occupation. One habit of the beetle, if the observers are correct, itself tends to their destruction. The eggs are carried under the body of the female and are dropped at hap-hazard. So that if the creatures are once exterminated their quarters can only be repeopled by immigrants. On the other hand, it is asserted that the cockroach "gums" its eggs in cases to the walls. Which of the statements is true the writer has not yet been able to discover.

"The sewerage has been in the main a failure. Large amounts of money have been expended, and it is confessed that until the gravity sewer system is put in, which is now merely begun, all that has been done heretofore has been done to little purpose."—*Tribune, Aug. 26.*

NELSON GOES TO JAIL.

The Ogden Embezzler Held to the Grand Jury.

His Bond Fixed at $4,000 Which He Is Unable to Give—Forrest Still at Large.

OGDEN, Utah, August 26.—[Special.]—Commissioner Hulaniski this evening held Alfred H. Nelson, ex-managing secretary of the Ogden Building and Loan association, who is charged by officers of that association with having embezzled $13,000 of the association's funds, to the grand jury, in bonds of $4,000, which he failed to furnish, and spent the night in the county jail. The preliminary examination occupied two days, and at each session of the court the room was packed with interested citizens.

The nature of the testimony was very rambling and fragmentary, but this afternoon it was developed that Nelson had collected money from two subscribers of stock and failed to give credit for $85 of subscriptions upon the books of the association; also that the last annual statement of the condition of the association published in the *Standard* was fraudulent and showed a capital stock of but $46,000 when it should have been upwards of $60,000.

Nelson was placed on the witness stand by the defense and on cross-examination admitted that the statement was fanciful, but alleged that it had been tampered with, for the reason that he as well as of other officers desired to make a good showing for the association. The truth of the matter is that the stock was maturing too fast and Nelson desired to show a reduction of liabilities. A number of transactions of the ex-secretary were somewhat suspicious and the commissioner decided to allow the grand jury an opportunity of making an investigation.

The new Chinese minister to the United States and suite, occupying two special Pullmans, passed through Ogden this morning on their way to Washington. During two hours' stay in Ogden the party attracted a great deal of attention on account of their rich dresses, magnificent jewels and quaint manners of its members. The tiny feet of the ladies in the company received probably the most attention.

Forrest, the burglar who escaped from the United States marshal, is still at large, and the chances for his capture now seem very slim.

A Royal Reception for Patti.

Mme. Patti has arranged to sing at Bucharest on a certain date, but could not be persuaded to leave Vienna owing to the inclemency of the weather. So M. Schumann, who was in despair, telegraphed to his agent in the Roumanian capital to the effect that the diva must at all hazards be met at the station at Bucharest by a deputation of Roumanian nobles and ordered him to send a telegram to the following effect: "Members of the Italian and Roumanian aristocracy preparing magnificent reception for Patti. Cabinet represented. Torch light processions, military bands. Wire hour of arrival."

The telegram duly arrived and was shown to Mme. Patti, who was enchanted and at once made ready to start. As the train steamed into Bucharest next evening the scene was truly imposing—flags were flying, bands playing and torches flaring. The diva was escorted to her hotel by an enthusiastic crowd, and as they entered the door M. Schumann signed to his agent to accompany him. The latter, however, refused, promising an explanation next morning.

It turned out that he had hired a gang of loafers and vagabonds and dressed them up for the occasion, securing a choice selection of aristocrats for the modest sum of about £13. But he naturally was loath to leave them for a moment until the show was over, as they would otherwise have infallibly decamped with their hired costumes.—*Etoiles en Voyage*

To Advertisers.

THE HERALD has the largest circulation in Utah. It is a visitor to more homes in this territory and the surrounding region than any other newspaper published. Its constituency comprises more heads of families than any other, and it is therefore the best advertising medium in Salt Lake.

Shrewd Business Men

Should insist on knowing what they are paying for. THE HERALD'S list of subscribers is increasing at the rate of over 100 each week. Don't accept our statement—examine our books. They are open to everyone.

ALWAYS DO GOOD

Is the Motto of Mrs. S. Snow, an Estimable Lady of Four Score Years, Residing at 372 Third North Street.

"Yes, my motto has always been to do good wherever I could, especially when good has been done me," says Mrs. Snow. "And I feel it my duty to let my friends and neighbors know of the benefit I have received while under the treatment of Dr. De Monco and associates."

MRS. SAWYER SNOW, 372 NORTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

"I was a great sufferer from catarrh, which was brought on by a severe attack of La Grippe, and repeated colds. For two years I was in constant misery, the pain on top of my head and over my eyes was so intense at times, I would faint and fall wherever I happened to be. Many times these spells would attack me while in the street, which made it unsafe for me to venture out alone.

"I was also troubled with hard dry lumps forming in my nose, making breathing very difficult. I was constantly hawking and spitting and try to raise the mucous out of my throat, sometimes I would raise such large lumps they would choke and gag me so, I would have a severe spell of coughing which always left me very weak and lungs feel very sore. I had little or no appetite and always a bad taste in my mouth. My stomach gave me a great deal of trouble.

"I had been in this condition for over two years when I went to the Copeland Medical Institute for treatment and I am rejoiced to say after a few months treatment my former health has been restored, and I consider it my duty to let my afflicted friends and neighbors know when and how my health was restored to me. I hope they all will see and read this statement and that it may do good wherever it goes.

"I will cheerfully see and talk to any person, friend or stranger regarding my treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute."

Any person can tell at a glance that Mrs. Snow means just what she says, and has no other motive than that of doing good in giving this statement. Let the doubter or scoffer investigate now, or forever hold their peace.

Only $5 a month for Catarrhal troubles. Medicine FREE.

MAIL.

Under their new system patients treating by mail have the advantage of: A careful and accurate diagnosis, with watchful attention paid to the details of every case and medicines specially prepared for each individual patient with the constant advice of skillful and successful specialists.

Send Four Cents for Question Circulars.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Located Permanently (Rooms 200, 201, 202 and 203) in the Progress Building.

SOUTH MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY

Dr. A. DeMonco,

Consulting Physician.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic and Special Diseases of both sexes.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 12 m.

STEREOTYPING. At THE HERALD Office.

Rio Grande Western. Standard Gauge.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JULY 30, 1893.

LEAVE SALT LAKE:

No. 2.—For Bingham, Wasatch, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east	8.05 a. m.
No. 4.—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east	7.50 p. m.
No. 6.—For Eureka and Sanpete	4.00 p. m.
No. 3.—For Ogden and the west	11.59 p. m.
No. 1.—For Ogden and the west	11.15 a. m.

ARRIVES SALT LAKE:

No. 1.—From Eureka, Provo, Grand Junction and the east	11.05 a. m.
No. 3.—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east	11.50 p. m.
No. 7.—From Provo, Payson, Eureka and Silver City	10.00 a. m.
No. 5.—From Wasatch, Bingham and Sanpete	5.40 p. m.
No. 2.—From Ogden and the west	7.55 a. m.
No. 4.—From Ogden and the west	7.40 p. m.

Only line running through Pullman palace sleeping cars Salt Lake to San Francisco; Salt Lake to Denver via Grand Junction, and Salt Lake to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

TICKET OFFICE, 15 W. SECOND SOUTH ST.

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Mgr. A. E. WELBY, Gen. Supt. J. H. BENNETT, Gen. P. and T. A.

Union Pacific SYSTEM.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART AT SALT LAKE CITY DAILY AS FOLLOWS:

(Effective August 13, 1893.)

ARRIVE:

From all points east	3:00 a m
From Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Cache Valley and Ogden	10:00 a m
From all points east Park City and Ogden	11:50 a m
From San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points	7:30 p m
‡From Milford, Juab, Provo and Eureka	10:00 a m
*From terminus and Tooele	4:00 p m

DEPART:

For Ogden, intermediate points, San Francisco, Park City and all points East	7:30 a m
For Ogden, and intermediate points	4:00 p m
For Ogden, intermediate points and all points East	6:30 p m
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland, Cache Valley and San Francisco	8 p m
‡For Eureka, Provo, Nephi, Juab and Frisco	4:30 pm
*For Tooele and Terminus	7:45 a m

* Run only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Trains south of Juab run three times a week only, leaving Juab Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leave Frisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For time of Garfield Beach trains see special local advertisement

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Agt. Passg'r Dept.

E. DICKINSON, Gen' Manager. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agt.

JOB OFFICES

Have Your FORMS STEREOTYPED

At the HERALD Office. New and Complete Outfit. First-class work always.

THE Semi-Weekly Herald

C. W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

ISSUED WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Contains all the cream of the daily edition and other matter specially edited.

TERMS $1.00 A YEAR.

The State Bank of Utah.

Capital, Fully Paid, - $500,000.
Surplus, - - - - $50,000.

CORNER MAIN and SOUTH TEMPLE STREETS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

HEBER J. GRANT, President.
WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President.
HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.

★ DIRECTORS. ★

Joseph F. Smith, Chas. S. Burton,
Wm. H. Rowe, Nephi W. Clayton,
Abraham H. Cannon, Frank Y. Taylor,
Spencer Clawson, Philo T. Farnsworth,
Elias Morris, E. M. Weller,
Henry A. Woolley.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Accounts Solicited, Large and Small. Special attention to country trade. Collections a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Sanitary Supplies, Plumbers' Brass Goods, Railway, Foundry and Machinists' Supplies, Agricultural Implements.
BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING.

EIGHT CENTS A DAY

Will Enable Any Citizen in America to Secure the Best Encyclopædia, namely, the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica.

Three things ought to find a place in every American home: The Sacred Scriptures, a good newspaper and a thoroughly reliable encyclopædia. The first we are quite sure every family in which our paper is taken already enjoys; the second it has been the business of our lives to furnish; the third we place at the disposal of our readers from this moment. Eight cents a day for eight months will hereafter enable any citizen to secure a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which, after a careful examination, we confidently believe to be the most complete, reliable and altogether the best work of its kind extant to-day. This is another illustration of the motto that lies at the base of American institutions: In union there is strength. We have simply organized our readers into a club of encyclopædia buyers, and obtained from the publishers the concessions which so large an organization has the legitimate right to demand. Our reward will come in an increased circulation, which, again, will probably enable us to secure similar advantages for our subscribers in some other direction. This is as it should be; the publishers and readers of a great newspaper should work together for mutual advantage.

What the publishers have done is to take the Encyclopædia Britannica to pieces and rebuild it with amendments and improvements. The latest or ninth edition of the original work was compiled some fifteen years ago; the American editors have revised it to the present year. The original work was crowded with minute and exhaustive descriptions of English towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen, and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors have reversed this method—condensed the articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive discussions of purely American topics. The original work excluded from its plan all mention of individuals, however famous, who were alive at the time of its compilation; it says not a word of more than half the men whose names are written on the pages of modern history—no word of Grant or Sheridan or Sherman, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe or Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, of Cleveland, Harrison or Blaine, or Parnell, Salisbury or Bismarck. This woful lapsus, too, has been supplied in the Americanized edition. A series of 4,000 biographies, each brought down to the present year, enables the reader to learn at a glance the life story of every noted individual of the present generation. To all this add a complete series of maps and a number of well-executed engravings illustrative of the text, and the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica is before you—a work in whose introduction to our readers we feel a not unwarrantable pride.

OUR PROPOSITION.

By placing a subscription to this paper for one year, we will deliver to you a complete set in cloth binding of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica on payment of $6.00 and your signing a contract to pay $2.00 for ten months—in all twenty-six dollars, thus giving you the best Encyclopædia extant at a trifling cost.

We will give THE DAILY HERALD one year and the set of Encyclopædias for $30; $5 down and $2.50 per month till paid; THE SUNDAY HERALD and the set for $22.50, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD and the set for $23.00, also in monthly payments if desired. *A discount of 5 per cent. allowed for cash.* The above offer is for the Encyclopædia in cloth binding; sheep binding, $3.50 per set extra; half morocco, $5 per set extra. These valuable books can only be obtained by subscribing for THE HERALD. The sets are now on hand, and we will be pleased to show samples to any one who will call at our office.

SEND US $3

And we will send you (post-paid) the Semi-Weekly Herald for One Year.

Did You Ever Hear of Hot Biscuits Nicely Browned in 7 Minutes?

Well, they were cooked in a RELIABLE oven and on a RELIABLE gasoline stove. This we don't even think extraordinary. The other day we heard a lady say: "I want a Reliable gasoline stove, because they roast chicken and meats so nicely, besides they save one-half the work these hot days." There is not a particle of danger in using the "1893 Reliables" either. The price is only $15.00, so low that even the poorest family can afford one. We always take pleasure in showing them to all interested in them.

SALT LAKE HARDWARE COMPANY,

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN. 42 AND 44 WEST SECOND SOUTH.