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BINGHAM HAS A DESTRUCTIVE CLOUDBURST

Bingham, July 23.—Eight houses were wrecked, their contents swept away and the lives of forty persons imperiled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a cloudburst sent a wall of water and thousands of tons of rock and earth down Freeman's gulch in Lower Bingham.

The roar of the approaching waters gave warning barely in time for the members of the families to flee to higher ground and escape the roaring torrent.

All of the occupants of the houses are foreigners, Italians and Austrians, the men being employees of the mines and smelter. One aged man was painfully injured, being struck by a heavy timber in the current, he being unable to reach safety as quickly as did the others. The residents lost virtually all of their household goods and the dwellings are wrecked, the total loss being conservatively estimated at \$10,000.

On "made" ground, to the north of the narrow gulch, stood the eight frame houses, two of them known as the Roberts terrace, being owned by H. C. Roberts; the other six, called Ballston Place, the property of G. K. Ekman, proprietor of the Bingham Steam Laundry.

A steady, but not heavy rain was falling at the time the cloudburst came in the mountains one-half mile above. The flood gathered force and momentum as it came down the gulch, sweeping before it a large mass of earth and rock that constantly grew in volume. The torrent was only a few rods distant when the warning cry was raised and the occupants of the houses had only opportunity to snatch a few personal belongings before fleeing for their lives.

Four Houses Overturned. Four of the small dwellings were completely overturned and crushed, the others were twisted from their foundations, the roofs caved in by large rocks and so damaged as to scarcely be worth repairing.

Another few rods down the gulch was the trestle of the Bingham & Garfield railroad, and this twenty yards in length, went out before the rushing wall of water and debris. Then the flood, reaching the mouth of the gulch, spread out into the main street of Bingham and lost its force, although still of sufficient depth to cause many minor washouts and flood numerous cellars.

The Denver & Rio Grande suffered a dozen small washouts between Copperton, the high line station, and Welby, the junction point with the main line, but the damage will, it is said be repaired by tomorrow morning. A large force of men was at once put to work on the Bingham & Garfield trestle, and officials of the road said tonight that the line would be in operation by tomorrow noon.

Due to the rains which continued most of last night, the track of the Boston Consolidated on level No. 3 was softened so that at 11 o'clock this morning a donkey engine was pushing a train of eighteen ore cars up the slope, five of them overturned. Brakeman K. H. Smith, who was riding on the front car, felt it give under him and leaped just in time to escape being carried down the embankment. The engine and the other cars remained on the track, but operations on this level were suspended for several hours.

FACES LARCENY CHARGE
 Provo, July 23.—Sheriff Henry East of Utah county and Deputy Sheriff Goldsborough of Juab county returned tonight from Salt Lake City, having in custody Chauncey Palmer, a youth whom they today arrested in the capital city. Palmer faces a larceny charge, having it is declared, taken two \$5 bills and two checks, one for \$50, the other for \$14, both signed by D. O. W. Miner of this city, from the physician's auto in Nephi last Monday night. The young man came to Provo and passed the \$50 check on the New York Clothing company, receiving change after purchasing a suit. He then went to Salt Lake City, where

BURTS' Everything Cheaper MID-SUMMER SALE

he was today arrested. Officer Goldsborough went on to Nephi with his prisoner tonight.

WIRE INDUSTRY OF UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Statistics for the wire industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The manufacture of wire in the United States is carried on by three classes of establishments: (1) Establishments whose principal business is the drawing of wire from rods which are either purchased or transferred from independently operated rolling mills of the company, thus including the detached and independently operated wire mills of companies rolling the wire rods; (2) Establishments that roll iron and steel, copper or other metals or alloys, and maintain wire-drawing departments supplied with rods from the co-operating rolling mills; and (3) Establishments whose principal business is the manufacture of some quite different product, but which incidentally draw some wire, usually as material for their own consumption.

There are many establishments which draw no wire, but which manufacture wire goods (fencing, wire cloth, springs, etc.), from purchased wire. Such establishments are not covered by the census statistics for the wire industry.

The total number of establishments in the United States in the wire industry as a whole in 1909 was 93, of which 56 were wire-drawing mills proper which purchased the wire rods, 31 were wire departments of rolling mills, and six were wire departments of other concerns.

The total value of the products of these 93 mills or wire departments was \$189,883,522, of which \$173,249,614 constituted of wire and products derived therefrom. Of this latter amount 45.7 per cent represented the value of products of the wire mills and 54.3 per cent of the wire departments of rolling mills.

Data regarding the wire industry as an entirety are not available for 1904 and 1899, but an approximate idea of its growth may be gained from the statistics of the production of wire rods of iron and steel. The output of such wire rods in 1899 was 916,587 long tons; in 1904, 1,792,704 long tons, and in 1909, 2,295,279 long tons, the increase for the decade being 150.4 per cent.

The large plants predominate, especially among the wire departments of rolling mills. The 24 wire departments of rolling mills, whose product exceeded \$1,000,000 in value, together contributed \$89,407,015, or almost one-half of the total of products of the industry.

Of the 93 establishments in the industry in 1909, 59 drew iron and steel wire exclusively, seven drew copper wire exclusively, six drew wire from materials (chiefly brass), other than iron and steel or copper, while 21 drew wire from two or more of the metals. A large proportion of the establishments manufactured wire nails, barbed wire, woven wire, and other products for which plain wire is the principal material.

Of the total expenses reported by wire mills in 1909, salaries represented 2.8 per cent; wages, 13.3 per cent; cost of materials, 78.2 per cent; and miscellaneous expenses, 5.7 per cent. The cost of materials in 1909 represented 71.7 per cent of the total value of products, and the value added by manufacture 23.3 per cent.

The total number of persons engaged in wire mills in 1909 (not including the wire departments of rolling mills) was 19,945, of whom 15,084, or 75.7 per cent, were wage earners. The fluctuations in number of wage earners were comparatively small. The month of minimum employment was April, when the number reported was 87.2 per cent of the maximum number, which was reported for October. The increase from April to December apparently reflects the general improvement in business conditions which took place during that year.

There is a marked uniformity in the hours of labor prevailing in the wire industry. Of the 18,084 wage earners in 1909, 7,626, or 42.2 per cent, were in establishments where the prevailing hours were between 54 and 60 per week; 10,222, or 56.6 per cent, in establishments where they were 54 or less, or more than 60 per week.

For the industry as a whole the ranking states in 1909 were Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and New York. Establishments operated under corporate ownership dominate the industry. Of the establishments under individual and firm ownership in 1909, four by firms. In 1909 establishments with a product valued at \$1,000,000 or more constituted 44 per cent of the total number of establishments, and produced 88 per cent of the total value of products.

YOUNG MAN LOSES ARM
 Provo, July 23.—Charles Chopin, about 20 years of age, employed in the Knight Woolen mills, had his left arm caught in the mixing picker last night, with the result that the hand and wrist were crushed and parts of the hand entirely cut off. The injured limb was amputated between the elbow and the wrist by Dr. E. G. Hughes.

What are the wild waves saying? You don't know until you get your hotel bill.—Baltimore Sun.

The United States could afford to swap Mexico for the Balkans as a neighbor.—Richmond News-Leader.

DANIELS AT LOS ANGELES

Secretary of Navy Is Guest of Honor at the Newspaper Men's Banquet—Makes the Trip From San Diego on Spreckels' Yacht

Los Angeles, July 23.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, early this evening on John D. Spreckels' yacht Venetia, conveyed by a squadron of cruisers and torpedo boats from San Diego, was entertained by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce at a mammoth smoker at Shrine auditorium, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and two hours later was the guest of honor at a novel nautical banquet given by the Press club of Los Angeles at the Hotel Alexandria.

Two hundred representative newspapermen welcomed Mr. Daniels when he entered the banquet hall at 9:30 and seated himself at the speaker's table on the deck of a fairy ship. The secretary sat among things nautical, ate things nautical and for several hours listened to music and travesty of the sea. Around him billowed a canvas ocean, above his head showed masts and rigging, with moon and stars electrically lit, and the only illumination to the deck of the "ship o' state." Time flew by the tolling of a ship's bell, and from a wireless station especially installed, came messages direct from President Wilson in Washington, to which the secretary replied.

After the secretary had been introduced by President Van Etisch, he was presented with a gold card of honorary membership to the Press club.

Mr. Daniels made a notable speech in accepting the gold card. Tomorrow the secretary will inspect Los Angeles harbor, after which he will depart for San Francisco on his return trip to Washington.

Mr. Carl, the civil service man will be at Reed Hotel in Ogden, Tuesday, July 29. Young men and women should not fail to call and see him.

DEER PROVE PEST TO IDAHO ORCHARD

Twin Falls, Idaho, July 23.—A young rancher living about seven miles east of this city, just above the Twin falls, has discovered a new fruit tree pest that spraying evidently does not affect. The ranch includes several acres of rich land in the canyon and here many choice fruit trees, including peach, apple, prune and cherry, are planted.

Some time ago the rancher noticed that the leaves in the tops of all the trees except the peaches were striped from the branches. He visited the trees often and studied the situation carefully, but could discover no insects or pests of any kind. After a few weeks the pests seemed to have left the trees and the leaves grew again.

Recently the trouble returned and

again the rancher studied his trees, searching for insects, weeds and other indications of the presence of pests. The trees seemed perfectly healthy in every way and the situation was puzzling. The orchardist finally decided to call C. W. Brannan, fruit tree inspector, to see if the trouble could be located, but before doing so thought he would make one more effort to discover the cause, and after another careful examination of the trees he turned his attention to a search of the ground about the trees. Here he discovered an explanation. There were deer tracks all about the trees with the exception of the peach trees which had not been molested. Feeling sure he had finally found what the pests were that were eating his trees, and also some garden stuff, the rancher kept careful watch for several days and found that his conjectures were true.

CHINESE GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA WEDS

Shanghai, July 24.—Mr. Wellington Ku, a graduate of Columbia university and an official of the republic at Peking, has just been married here in occidental fashion to Miss May Tang, a daughter of Hon. Tang Shao-yi, former premier and now a senator from Canton. They were united by a civil ceremony, the master of ceremonies being Hon. Wu Ting Fang, twice minister to the United States and later director of foreign affairs of the revolutionary government at Nanking.

The pretty bride was attired in white satin, with full train and veil. She was attended by her cousin as maid of honor and four bridesmaids, who carried bridal flowers. The groom's best man, Mr. Chu Fonsoon, a Yale graduate, and Senator Tang, who gave his daughter away, all wore the conventional frock coat, top hat, etc.

Dr. Wu ruled the short marriage contract, which was signed by the high contracting parties and the attendants. The bridegroom put the ring on the bride's finger, and then both bowed to each other and to the various attendants. The distinguished guests were grouped according to sex, the women on one side and the men on the other.

ROBBED AND STABBED.

Price, July 23.—A serious stabbing affray occurred here at a late hour last night. The victim, F. L. Metcalf, is in the hospital with a deep knife wound in his throat, another on his head, and his alleged assailants are in jail. Metcalf says he was robbed of \$55 by the men who stabbed him. After stabbing and robbing his victim, the men walked across the track as far as Spring Glen, where they hid in some abandoned charcoal ovens. They were seen there by a passerby and their whereabouts reported to the sheriff's office. By the time the sheriff got to Spring Glen, however, they had gone on to Helper, where they were later apprehended by Deputy Sheriff Pace and Marshal Bryner. They gave their names as Leo Linthicum and Frank Pierce.

RAILROAD STRIKE STILL THREATENS

New York, July 23.—Obstacles have again gathered in the arbitration of the threatened strike of 82,000 eastern railroad workers. The federal board of mediation had hoped the air had been cleared by the sudden concession of the Erie railroad officials to accept an award under the Newlands act. But it proved to be a matter for further contention, as the Erie road asked the men to defer the date when the advance in wages is to go into effect until January 1, 1915. The men ask it to go into effect at least by the opening of the coming year.

At the afternoon meeting today with the railroad managers another snag was struck when the managers refused to accede to the trainmen's demand that they drop the eight grievances made by the railroads against the employees themselves. They agreed to drop some but obstinately refused to eliminate them all. The trainmen just as insistently refuse to arbitrate these grievances of the employers until after their own are settled, as they claim their own have precedence.

It is understood the managers insist on the abolition of a monthly guarantee and demand that the trainmen give full mileage and hours of service paid for whenever a minimum day's wage is paid. Another of their contentions is for a 20 per cent reduction of wages in cases where extra crews are required, but it is understood this has been dropped.

A meeting of the trainmen will probably be called tomorrow to learn whether they would give in to this fresh demand of the employers. As it is almost certain they will not budge from their former position, arbitration promises to hang fire for some time still.

PROTEST AGAINST COTTON SCHEDULE

Washington, July 23.—Senator O'Gorman today laid before the senate the petition of nearly 100 leading distributors of cotton cloths, handling practically the entire output of domestic cotton fabric, protesting against the enactment into law of "unequal" provisions covering cotton textiles and deploring the "discrimination that subjects the cotton trade to these needless hardships."

The petitioners allege that cheap silk goods were granted two or three times as much protection as corresponding grades of cotton goods. "Eighty per cent of the cotton produced in the United States is manufactured in six states in New England and the south," the petition recites. The petitioners claim to control the distribution of goods valued at \$128,000,000 wholesale, or twice that much

HE SHOULD WORRY.



News Item—Secy. Bryan says he has to spend his vacation on the lecture platform because he couldn't live on the Secretary of State's salary of \$12,000 a year.

Health and Beauty Advice

BY MRS. MAE MARTYN.

Katie: I advise you to use this formula for a hair-tonic, because to my personal knowledge it does more for the hair and scalp than anything else and is easy to make: Into ½ pint alcohol pour 1 ounce quinzoin and add ½ pint water. This quinzoin tonic quickly stops the itching and cures the dandruff and is soothing to a sore or tender scalp. The regular use of this inexpensive tonic corrects dry, scaly conditions or excessive oiliness, because it makes the scalp and hair-roots healthy, and to dull, brittle, faded hair will give a brilliance and softness, as well as restore the former color. For best results it is well to shampoo with canthrox. (See answer to "Lella").

Lydia: Yes, rubbing pyroxin on eyebrows will induce them to grow thick and glossy. Apply pyroxin at lastbrushes with thumb and forefinger and they will grow long, silky and curly. This treatment is unailing, but be careful not to get any pyroxin where hair is not wanted.

Mabel P.: A thick paste made of detolone and water, and applied to those hairs for 2 or 3 minutes will entirely dissolve them. After the detolone is removed the skin should be washed and dried. This is quick, harmless and in no way mars the faintest complexion. You must however, be sure it is detolone you get.

Bertha: Yes, exercise and dieting sometimes reduce your weight. An easier and better way is to dissolve the unnecessary fat-tissues with the aid of the parnotis treatment. This reducer is made by adding 4 ounces parnotis to ½ pint hot water. When it cools, take one tablespoonful three times each day. Keep up the parnotis treatment regularly and in a short while you will have gotten rid of the annoying fat and your figure will be gracefully plump and rightly proportioned and the skin will be tight and smooth.

Laura: Your dull eyes will take on a delightful sparkle and expression when 2 or 3 drops of a crystals tonic are put in them daily for a while. It is an old-fashioned and very economical remedy which also soothes the burning and relieves the aching after one or two applications. It is simply fine for granulated lids. To prepare dissolve an ounce crystals in 1 pint cold, clear water and it is ready. It is absolutely harmless under all conditions.

Lella: In a case like yours where the scalp is so sensitive I should use

Canthrox: Get from your druggist an original package and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water and your shampoo is ready. You will find canthrox shampoos very beneficial, because they remove every trace of dust, dandruff, excess oil and leave the scalp and hair-roots healthy and vigorous. Canthrox is beneficial to the finest head of hair and to dull, streaky, lifeless or brittle hair gives a fluffiness as well as restores the natural color.

Zoe: Loss of appetite and that bilious cast to your skin plainly indicate a derangement of your liver and kidneys. Prepare this excellent and inexpensive tonic and take a tablespoonful three times a day: Into ½ pint of alcohol put 1 ounce kardenia (do not use whisky) and to this add ½ cupful sugar, then hot water to make a quart. This tonic will quickly correct liver and kidney troubles, and as a blood-purifier and system-tonic it has no equal. It is also greatly beneficial to people suffering from lack of vitality, and its regular use will give to a blotchy, pimply skin a rich color, healthy and delightful clearness.

Dorothy: It is a pleasure to know that you are so well pleased with quinzoin as a hair-tonic. I have great faith in a spumax lotion, because it is far superior to powder and will surely overcome the shiny, "muddy" condition of your skin. Just get 4 ounces spumax from your druggist and dissolve it in ½ pint cold water or hot water and add 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine. When the spumax lotion is on it cannot be detected, and it lends an exquisite rose-tint and youthful charm to any complexion. Once you try this lotion you will much prefer it to any powder you ever used. It is especially nice for tan and freckles.

Cora H.: To remove wrinkles, I use this purely vegetable product which I make at home. It is unlike creams containing animal fat as it does not grow hair nor make the flesh loose. Just dissolve an ounce of almondin, which you can get from any druggist, in ½ pint cold water and add 2 teaspoonfuls of glycerine. Stir and let stand for one day. To remove wrinkles apply a thick coat of this cream-jelly and leave on over night. This protects the skin and allows all the blood action to be used in constructing new texture. In the morning wash it out of the pores and massage thoroughly with more of the cream. It makes the skin soft and velvety, while it is unequalled in reducing large pores.

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