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.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.

NO. 35. VOL. XXVII.

SESSION AGAIN.

Congress Reassembles and Proceeds to Business.

THE HAWAIIAN FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Consideration of the Nicaragua Agreement by the Majority of the Ways and Means Committee.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
400 H Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1894.—(Today)—A most beautiful day welcomed the assembling Congress. There was a protracted Rhinocer by the committee assembled by the report of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Hitchcock's Hawaiian resolution. On the Democratic there was no quorum present, there being only 120 Members on roll call.

The income tax, as agreed upon by the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee, is a measure framed by all parties of great importance. As a law of the Democratic policy and as a measure of the revenue promote, Republicans generally are opposed to it. The World strongly endorses it. The South and West are largely in favor of it, individual and corporate. In consequence, Populist papers advocate the tax. Richard excepting. It will be vigorously contested in both houses of Congress and meet with a cool reception at the White House.

At 2 o'clock the Democrats, seeing that they could not straighten out the matter of no quorum under the Hawaiian Resolution, adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—After the reading of the journal the resignation of Flower also Elliot (R. Y.) who had been elected district attorney and comptroller of currency of New York city, were read. The speaker presented the credentials of Adams (Pa.) to succeed the late O'Neill. Then the Hawaiian fight began, Boatner, on the behalf of the majority, opening it up to antagonize the tariff bill. McCreary, Chairman of the foreign affairs committee sought to avoid the subject by trying to make an arrangement by which Friday and Saturday nights would be set aside for consideration of the resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee in lieu of the Hitt and Burnett resolutions. Hitt, head of the minority of the foreign affairs committee, was on his feet and as soon as McCreary made his proposition he stated that inasmuch as this proposition gave the Republicans substantially what they desired, namely a time fixed for the debate of the Hawaiian matter, he would be glad to accept it.

The Democrats failed to muster a quorum and until they do the tariff bill is blocked. There is little prospect of a quorum today.

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OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Report of the Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics.

Effect of the Monetary Depression on the Production Last Year.—Total Values.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The report on the mining industries of the country, prepared by Chief Day, of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, shows that the high water mark in the mineral production was reached in 1892, both in this and every other country. The total value of all mineral products of that year was $664,778,548. This is twenty millions greater than the way previous year. Among the large gains was 877,130 tons in pig iron, with an aggregate product of 1,670,600 tons valued at $18,181,333.

Gold showed a slight loss. The year's product is valued at $32,000,000 and was 1,336,000 ounces. Copper gained 37,405,000 pounds, making an aggregate of 303,375,742 pounds to the value of $27,937,142. Lead gained 10,660 tons, aggregating 213,202 tons valued at $11,726,000. There was a loss of 7,000 tons in zinc. Aluminum was almost doubled. The year's product of silver aggregated 87,203 tons, valued at $8,037,029. Quicksilver was 17,803 flasks valued at $1,246,000. The total zinc mines of Lanyonville contributed to 160,000 pounds. The aggregate for the year was 182,000 pounds, valued at $22,400.

Nickel was 32,135 pounds, valued at $38,739. Aluminum was 209,895 pounds, valued at 211,504. Bituminous coal increased 32,000,000 tons. The total was 115,127,943 tons, valued at $123,195,139.

Petroleum was declining rapidly. In 1892 there were 54,000,000 barrels produced, but only 50,500,000, valued at $26,004,700, in 1892. Natural gas was falling off both in quantity and value. Its high water mark was reached in 1889, when the product was valued at $22,829,879.

The quantities and values of other non-metallic products produced during the year are as follows: Building stone value, $26,700,000; lime $5,000,000; barrels, value, $40,000,000; natural gas, value, $14,000,000; cement, 9,156,921 barrels, value, $17,157,700; salt 11,000,000 barrels, value, $1,034,913; phosphate rock 631,681 tons; at $3,290,227; limestone for iron ties 8,172,114 tons, at $3,829,460; mineral waters $1,870,076, at $4,000,970; zinc white 27,000 tons, at $2,200,000; fire clay 420,000 tons, valued at $1,000,000.

The total value of metallic minerals for the year is $209,773,629; non-metallic, $217,000,000; unclassified minerals $10,000,000. The report reviews in detail the use of aluminum and states that the principal use of the new metal in future will be in cooking utensils. The use of the principal minerals in the first six months of last year is also reviewed, showing a great decline in the production, as anticipated from the general monetary depression.

OBITUARY.

The United States Consul at Dundee Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—George W. Savage, United States consul at Dundee, Scotland, died today.

Passenger Agent Selected.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—It is stated that C. S. Mellhiss has been selected general passenger agent on the Denver, Texas and Gulf road. Mellhiss is the platinum Union Pacific passenger agent.

Base Ball Pitcher Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—James Galvin, the famous baseball pitcher, was arrested this morning in a disreputable resort with three others charged with stealing a diamond pin. They deny their guilt. The pin was not found on them.

A ROBBERS' NEST FOUND.

Plunder Under a World's Fair Building.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A robbers' nest filled with plunder has been found beneath the floor of the great agricultural building at the World's Fair grounds. The thieves escaped, but much valuable stolen property was recovered. The loss was simultaneously paralleled with Turkish rugs, fabulous Indian boxes, rich draperies and embroidered divans. Fine brandies, high priced wines and imported cigars were scattered about in great profusion.

The Wyoming and Utah Railroad.

(Special Correspondence to the NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 2.—Oliver Drummond, a civil engineer who has been employed on the survey of the Wyoming and Utah railroad from Casper to Ogden, the past six months

[illegible]

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Shipment of Gold West that Note Less Than Six Cents.

MIDWINTER EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Mining and Business News Gathered From Various Sources.

Returns were received today from Kelton on the sides of 6,000 pounds of Utah wool shipped east last July. The ship was placed in the hands of a prominent Boston commission house, and during the closing days of December the final sales were made, and the report thereon has come to hand. John A. Conroy, who shipped the wool from Kelton, Utah, receives for his ship less than six cents per pound. It was good average wool, too.

SALT ITEMS.

W. H. Simpkins, manager of the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company, has written to Secretary Snyder of the Chamber of Commerce that his company is desirous of exhibiting at the Midwinter Fair, and inquiring as to how to submit current samples for display.

The Fair committee will announce at a later date where exhibits will be received.

The Ogden members of the Fair executive committee are Judge L. W. Shurtliff, Judge Patten and Charles Meighan.

C. W. Nano intends to exhibit his rubber moccasins at the Fair, and also his sling for horses when the animals are so unruly that it is difficult to shoe them. There has been applied for a patent for his device for sliding.

SAN MARCOS ADVERTISED.

The Milwaukee Fair executive committee met last evening, and as stated in yesterday's NEWS would be the case, resolved to allow Hagelin to represent Utah at the Milwaukee Fair. Mr. Hagelin has receive $100 per month for two months, and $2 per day for expenses. He will leave for San Francisco this evening.

POTES.

W. L. Pickard reports that in Denver the machines now are selling encouraged over the fact that there December showed up to be the best business month of 1893.

Lead Banner: One of our mining men informs us that he has discovered a fine deposit of manganese ore on his ship. This is the mineral of extreme hardness and is much used for making emery wheels. This deposit may prove valuable.

Boise Statesman: The smelter test applied to Idaho ores at the Exposition was of great importance to the state. It showed that the ores of the state average higher than those produced elsewhere. Much collections represent all the mines of the state, and such mines contributes the best silver to the richest specimens. It is not to be assumed that the ores of Idaho are at any other state average as high as the other returns from the World's Fair collections, but it is shown that the average value of the ores of the state is higher than similar averages elsewhere.

Mabel Enterprise: Publicists were mailed over the country that the number of delinquents would be very large. Some even said that at least one-third of the taxpayers would be unable to pay their assessment. Such predictions have proved false. We remark and illustrated that no one knew anything about it. Out of nearly 900 taxpayers there are about eight or three who failed to come up and pay their taxes before the expiration of the time allotted them. This is a splendid showing considering that times have been so hard and money so scarce. We doubt very much that another county in the state can make such a showing as has the grand old county of Oneida.

W. H. Rose was instantly killed in the Stevens mine at Butte Friday. He was cleaning up a drift at the hundred foot level, when a ton of rock weighing about two tons slipped from the hanging wall and completely covered him. Dan Stevens, who was working close to him, managed to escape the big rock by jumping, but was struck by a number of smaller stones and knocked senseless. The accident was not discovered until evening, when the men failed to show up for supper, and a search was instituted. It took three hours to get Rose's body out from under the rock. Stevens is suffering from concussion of the brain and may die.

The Bear Lake Canal.

At Ogden yesterday, in the Fourth district court, the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust company asked for the appointment of a receiver and for the foreclosing of a mortgage amounting to $2,070,000, with interest at 6 per cent from October, 1891.

The defendants called are: Bear Lake and River Water Worksand irrigation company, Salt Lake Land and Irrigation company, Wm. Garlick, N. W. Corey, A. B. Corey, Charles S. Corey, W. H. Wattis, Samuel M. Jarvis, E. O. Wattis, Solomon H. Conklin.

Burglary.

On Saturday night last, William C. Parkinson's store at Prestin Idaho, was broken into and about $200 in cash and scrip stolen. They had the money in two small iron boxes. Saturday had been a very busy day with them, and at night they were in a hurry to go to a concert, so they left boxes in the office, a very unusual thing for Mr. Parkinson to do, for they have always been very careful to put their money in a safe place. On Sunday morning they found the back door of the store burst open, and the boxes with the money gone. They suspected two of their boys, and a detective from Logan, Utah, was brought down. They answer themselves by running, and on Monday they were caught. The stolen box was taken to Lake Bell to be dug. The boys confessed to the principal, and said other is guilty to Hunt. One of the young men lives in the same door house he was in Malad just as it. They at first knowing anything about the robbery in fine, but at last gave in and told all to Mr. H.

Badly Frozen.

Mrs. Lowe, the unfortunate woman who was carried away from her home in Ogden last Monday afternoon, was found in the mouth of Weber canyon on Sunday by Joseph Hammond. Mr. Hammond's attention was attracted to her by her groans, and he discovered her lying in the snow unconscious, but for that the county would have was removed to Mr. Hammond's house, where it was found that both of her feet were badly frozen as to be useless. She was given every comfort and her life saved in a manner that they will probably be saved. Yesterday she was strong enough, when she was in a very cultured condition. On Sunday she was reached from down at the mouth where a party of men for 12 or more miles, when the track was lost.

CATSKILLS TO WASATCH.

An Autumn Journey from the Hudson to the Jordan

With a Visit to the Fair, and to Some of the Outlying Towns of Utah, and Her Capital.

Editor Deseret News:

I write you today from my distant eastern home according to my promise which was made during my pleasant visit at your office a month agoday (November 30).

But now a grave question arises: How am I to write anything concerning my western trip that will at all interest the many readers of your paper? It seems a formidable task, and were it not that I regard my promises not less sacred—made to be broken—I should re-consider it up.

October 23rd dawned dark and rainy. As I looked from my window on the distant Catskill mountains, a fog deep and full well, my spirits—not a very pleasant outlook for the day in which to start to Chicago and the World's Fair. Notwithstanding early in the afternoon I was on my way peering through the old Empire state of New York with Buffalo at the western terminus where I was to change cars for Niagara Falls and suspension bridge, which every tourist should stop and see.

Of Niagara Falls so many descriptions have been written and rewritten by far abler pens than mine, and have been read and sung at nearly every fireside in the land, that I pass it by with just this thought: It seemed to me, as I looked on the gigantic cataract of Niagara, that if I all my life had been an infidel, that alone would compel me to say there is a God.

But we are on, rushing through the bleak fields of the "queen's dominion," stopping for breakfast at London (not big London), then through the rolling hills and broad prairies, till finally, late in the night of the second day, we reach Chicago.

And indeed it is a great city with its lake frontage of twenty-two miles, fifty-eight miles on the river, and the distance between its northern and southern limit twenty-four miles, while at the present point it is twelve and a half miles wide. But Chicago has labored hard to make the city what it is. For many years after it had become quite a flourishing town, the one invariable, universal, inevitable thing about the town was mud. The people were compelled to use water well only from down hill, and part of the town was below the level of the lake.

The first effort at drainage was an experiment; in fact, many were the experiments, many were the failures; the whole phalanx was at fault. At last people awoke to the fact that nothing could be of any permanent good short of raising the whole town. At once a high grade was established, to which all new buildings were required to conform. But this was not high enough; a higher one was ordered. Even this was not sufficient. A third time was made, so that now the city stands nearly sixteen feet above the original grade. Think of the task of lifting a city like this out of the mud and water into some semblance of a place fit for decent people, but perhaps.

And then again, less than a quarter of a century ago Chicago lay a waste of smouldering ruins; and only about three years ago Jackson park was but a marshy swampy place. Today the whole world recognizes the transformation which converted the swamp into the "White City," the city of palaces such as mankind has never seen before.

But why dwell on Chicago and the great Fair? No part, no minute, can do it justice. I might speak of the women's building, the naval exhibit, the agricultural pavilion, the Midway Plaisance with its mobs and camels, and the powerful electric search lights; but it would be misunderstood, to be appreciated, it all had to be seen. The days passed all too quickly and the great Exposition is a memory and we turn our faces westward—Salt City, Utah, being our destination. And while our journey was very pleasant, with the most joyous of traveling companions, yet we found ourselves weary and glad indeed when the brakeman shouted "Colorado Springs, two hours for refreshments." While we had refreshed ourselves frugally as we came along, yet both were so hungry for solids, and resting, and stretching, for two whole hours.

Colorado Springs lies in the most part on a wide plain, with level streets, yet it is only fifteen miles from the canyon of the springs to the summit of Pike's Peak, where, snow-capped, it lifts its mighty head as if to silent admiration of its maker. But it is not a matter fact that the springs from which the place takes its name are situated in Manitou, five or six miles distant west. The water of these springs have a wonderful reputation for their medicinal properties. The climate is most invigorating and inviting—the air dry, and a blue sky with a continuous sunshine. I doubt if there are many other places in the Union—just so long, Colorado springs is the Saratoga of the west, and a very, and reputation go a long way.

But as we are rehearsing the incidents, with the scenery impressive and grand beyond description. The next morning, the twenty-fourth, stepping out on towards the City—we were going we go through many little hamlets and towns nestling in among the canyons of the mountains. From Colorado into Utah Territory, which we first set foot on in the afternoon and remaining the next day and river scenes are just grand; the several ranges not only over the mountains to neither the adjacent low lands, but they contain the mines of gold and silver, coal and iron and other metals and minerals. Gold has done great things for Utah—its great mineral resources, in the form of its health-giving and invigorating climate, the wonders of its mountains, the urban beauties of its valleys, and now its wheelbearing the necessity of irrigation, crops of all kinds are plenty. A strong and fertile soil, an unclouded sky, a clear atmosphere, an equable climate, the cereals, fruits and vegetables are of a very superior quality.

I remained a week with my brother, John C. Williams, and his family at Salt Lake City, a week I shall never forget—such warm hearts, such kind welcomes as I met with on every hand—leaves a warm, warm memory which time cannot efface. Being a teacher myself, I was only too glad to accept an invitation to visit Prof. Nelson at the head of St. Ruth's institute of teaching and plan of work this school is equal to any of its kind in any place, east or west. The building, a new one, is fine, and planned to do a good work in. I can easily comprehend how proud (and justly so, too) the people of Utah must be of their schools and school buildings. We have to imagine, Dear Deseret! Think of how those people in the valleys of the mountains! were labored, early and late, oftentimes cold and hungry, willing to endure isolation and privation, to be scattered, only with God and their thoughts in view—to make the desert blossom like the rose—to build homes, to rear their families, to serve God. Hence, all hence, I say to the sinners to heart, and the sinners in power!

From March we go to Sterling by carriage. Here we found deer from the adjoining, and a beautiful dinner awaiting us. So on to Dunnigan, where a pleasant visit and a good night's rest found us refreshed for a drive through the crisp morning air to the sheep farm where three boys were looking after the sheep interests. From here to Junction, where again we found friends looking for our arrival, and after spending a night with them, we start for Bright, where kindness (and good cheer) greeted us. Here we spent the next day at the home of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and the next day we left to visit Mr. Williams' sister, who lives on a farm in Mendon, Cache county, Utah, where we spent the next day, and the next day we left for home, where we arrived safely.

Thus ends my journey, which I have tried to make interesting to the readers of the NEWS, but I fear I have failed. Perhaps I should have left it to some other pen than mine, and have been read and sung at nearly every fireside in the land, that I pass it by with just this thought: It seemed to me, as I looked on the gigantic cataract of Niagara, that if I all my life had been an infidel, that alone would compel me to say there is a God.

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