

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, June 15, 1889.

(Special to the Denver Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

**St. Louis.**—All the arrangements are completed for the flight to-morrow, between McCool and Tom Allen. It is expected a large crowd will attend. The steamer Louisville will take the combatants and their friends, and the spectators to the ground; the location of which is a secret. Both parties are said to be in fine condition and are confident of winning. There is little betting, but the odds are in favor of McCool. Both parties are said to be secreted to avoid arrest.

**Albany.**—The Soldiers' Home in this city has been closed for the lack of appropriations by the last legislature. Its inmates have been taken to the Government Institution at Augusta, Maine.

**New York.**—A woman named Cassie Welch was beaten to death last night by Thos. Donovan, who was arrested together with two women.

**San Francisco, 12.**—Late Arizona advices state that about three hundred Indians attacked a train of nine wagons and eight mules laden with Government stores for Camp Grant. After ten hours' resistance the teamsters were joined by a small force of soldiers, but the Indians compelled them to abandon the train, with a loss of three men killed and three wounded. The Indians looted the wagons. Soon after capturing the train the savages set fire to the wagons and destroyed them and their contents. The property is valued at not less than twenty thousand dollars. Upon receipt of the news at Tucson, troops were sent in pursuit of the Indians, but the search was fruitless.

A large party of savages made a descent upon a herd of two hundred cattle belonging to a ranchman named Lagard, drove off the herders and captured the entire lot. Only sufficient troops remained at Camp Lowell to garrison the post and no immediate pursuit could be made. Unless greater military protection is soon afforded to the settlers, the country will be abandoned to the Indians.

**Legal tenders.**—The steamship Constantine arrived from Sitka to-day; she brings about twelve thousand dollars worth of skins of the fur bearing animals of Alaska. Owing to some infraction of the Treasury regulations the Government officials seized the steamer's cargo of furs.

Everything is unusually dull at Sitka. The weather is warm throughout the territory.

Horace W. Carpenter, of Oakland, offers to donate sixty thousand dollars towards the establishment of an orphan asylum in that city, providing the balance of the citizens will make the amount up to \$300,000.

**Washington, 14.**—The President has issued a proclamation abolishing the distinction between French and French vessels that Government having acted reciprocally toward American vessels as appears from a cable telegram just received.

**Philadelphia.**—The city is thronged with knights templars from all parts of the country. There are delegations present from St. Johns, N. B., Montgomery, New Orleans, Omaha, Pittsburgh and other cities.

**New York.**—The managers of the New York hospital have decided to locate the new insane asylum at White Plains, Westchester county. It will cost a million dollars and will accommodate 500 patients.

The old Hudson River directors were re-elected to-day.

The New York Times has an editorial on the position assumed by the National Typographical Union, demanding that all newspapers be unconditionally admitted to the associated press. The Times says it is quite in keeping with the general policy of the Union to secure for the printers as much money for a little work as possible, but the hostility of the continent having acted against the printers may work and to regulate their hours, and degrades and orphans all who will not obey their dictation, and which seeks legislative interference to sustain their absurd assumptions of monopoly, and their tyranny to the associated press is simply ridiculous, and they might just as well demand that every person who desires to start a new paper shall have the right to use the correspondence of the editorial force, and the right of advertisement, and whatever else in the old established journals that he might find useful to his enterprise. This would greatly facilitate the starting of fresh papers and so increase the demand for printers and would be quite as just as the Union's demand concerning the associated press.

**Boston.**—The fact that Patrick, proprietor of Riverside Park, who held stakes amounting to thousands of dollars, has mysteriously disappeared, has caused considerable excitement among the winners of purses; it is feared he will not return.

Musical organizations and crowds of visitors arrive by every train; all the railroads run extra trains during the five days' festival. The workmen are finishing up the Coliseum, and to-night everything will be in readiness for the grand opening to-morrow. A rehearsal of five hundred instrumental performers took place this afternoon, and the decorations from various sections of the country. It was pronounced by critics as harmonious to an extraordinary degree.

Another order has been received, dated June 11th, from the Mar. Island Navy Yard, to have the iron-clad Monitor and Comanche ready for service at an hour's notice.

General Thomas has ordered a military expedition to south eastern Nevada with a view of ascertaining the character and resources of the country before establishing military posts there. Major General Thomas, commanding the Division of the Pacific, leaves on Wednesday on an extended tour of inspection of the military posts in northern California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington; and thence to Alaska by steamer, to investigate the reported irregularities at Sitka.

**Washington.**—The Navy Department

has opened bids for the purchase of two monitors at Washington navy yard, and six at League Island navy yard. Richard Wallace, former Mayor of Washington, proposes to take two of these at the League Island navy yard, and at the Washington navy yard, as the Government may determine, for \$100,000 each. Messrs. Alexander Furves and Son, of Philadelphia, have submitted bids. All the offered proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for approval.

**Massachusetts.**—An arrested to-day, charged with causing the death of a negro servant girl, thirteen years old, by beating her with an oaken club; fifty-two cuts and bruises were found on the corpse.

**Staunton, Va.**—Jesse D. Ware, the negro who committed a rape on Susan Pile, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge County, and then murdered her, was taken from the county jail by four men and taken to the jail under the pretence that they had a desperate fight, and desired to imprison him.

**New York.**—Glyn and Crafters, two under officers of the ship James Forster, to-day, were convicted on an indictment for cruelty to passengers in the U. S. District Court, Brooklyn; the sentence will be a lengthened term of imprisonment, and possibly a heavy fine in each case.

**Chicago.**—Major Gen. Harney has been removed from service and is restored to the retired list. Gen. Harney has completed his 50th year in active service.

The Navy Department has ordered the monitor Sanguis to join the Gulf squadron cruising around Cuba.

A gentleman from Georgia says the prompt action of the militia has done much to restore order, and prevent the persecution of Union men.

The Tribune New York special says the coal dealers report that the strike in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions is nearly ended; the scale of prices demanded by the miners being conceded, with few exceptions.

The agents of the different steam lines expect about six thousand emigrants this week. The agents of Southern emigration companies have several hundred engaged to settle on lands in the South.

**New York.**—At the monthly meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute, a new bathometer, with which its inventor claims that accurate soundings to any depth of ocean may be taken, was exhibited and explained.

**FOREIGN.**

**Paris.**—A large number of secret documents having reference to the late disturbances has been discovered by the authorities. It is asserted that these papers prove that the movement was agitated by paid agents of the Duke de Serigny. A letter written by M. Moreau, the director of further liberal reforms, says: "The people and freedom are not incompatible; every just form of government can bear the existence of every liberty."

Baron Hausman, Prefect of the Seine, has resigned his office.

Ishmael Pasha, of Egypt, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon. The city is now tranquil.

**Madrid.**—In the Cortes on Saturday, General Prim, in reply to a question, said: "No king would come forward in the present state of uncertainty. When the Regent was settled there would be plenty of candidates. He regretted the refusal of Ferdinand of Portugal, but thought it was not irrevocable."

**Buffalo.**—A duel was fought on Sunday morning, at Landry's Lane, Canada, between the editor of the Spanish paper at New York and a Cuban. The latter was shot through both legs; the wound is serious. An article styling the Cubans, cowards, was the cause.

**St. Petersburg.**—An imperial ukase has been issued authorizing the establishment of an international bank, to conduct the capital of five million roubles; the enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers, who will take up all the shares.

**Halifax.**—The repeal league convention closed its proceedings on Saturday evening. It was decided to make an annexation of its policy.

**Ottawa.**—In the House of Commons on Saturday, the question of an additional subsidy to Nova Scotia was again discussed. An amendment was offered, setting forth the expediency of grants to the province, Ontario and Quebec, which, after a debate, was lost 44 to 88. An amendment was adopted making an additional subsidy payable July 1st next, instead of at the end of three years. Evidence was then submitted by the Committee on the Huron and Ontario ship canal, which establishes the importance and practicability of that work.

A Spanish soldier who lately returned from the insurgents, says the insurgents killed on an average 3,000 persons monthly, but that disease is making havoc among them.

**London.**—There was a full attendance at the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of the Irish Church bill. All the seats on the floor were occupied at the opening. The galleries and fobbies were crowded with spectators. In the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people collected. In the House, a number of petitions were presented.

Earl Granville moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an anomaly and had failed to fulfill the position for which it was intended. It was a great injustice and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced its history up to the sheepshy bill last year, and said the resignation of the D. Israel Ministry showed the acceptance of the decision, by the country, in favor of disestablishment and disendowment. After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, Lord Granville contended that the government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Church. He would leave the explanation of endowment to his colleagues. He declared that there was nothing in the Act of Union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not alterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the welfare of the majority of the people of Ireland. The bill had no effect in royal supremacy. After referring to the threatened opposition, and commenting on the delay of past times, he appealed to the benevolence of the House to weigh their course. He said the bill was more radical than to point to the principle on

which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not a prelude to disestablishment. The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess, it has not more power than the House of Commons, and it has not the power to thwart the national will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill in the Commons was offensive, and the House of Lords had been asked, and to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would be grateful to receive and carefully consider any amendment of detail proposed by their lords. More than this he could not say.

The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for three months. He opposed the bill, as revolutionary, and in violation of the Coronation Oath and of the Act of Union. Its results would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants, and it was not an act of justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country was now earnestly looking for and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not repudiate the feeling of the Earl of Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar feelings were expressed with regard to the reform and free trade measures. He believed the sentiments of the country had been fully tested on the point. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and it was thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it.

He believed Ireland was the question of the hour; her condition had been worsened government after government, and the universal assent of the country and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue had imposed on Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievances.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared that the bill would never be passed. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many of the details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church and would not improve the condition of Ireland. Relative to the position two of the Houses of Parliament however demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the House could amend its objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth; it would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops.

**San Francisco, 14.**—Mexican advices state that extensive gold fields have been discovered near the Colima district. They are represented to be one hundred and twenty miles in length and to exceed the California mines in richness. There is a rush of people to the new district.

General Picot Vega is expected at San Blas for the purpose of inaugurating a revolution in Sinaloa.

**Washington, D.C.**—Letters from Rio, dated April 24th, and Buenos Ayres, April 14th, state that nothing had been heard directly from Minister McMahon since landing at the headquarters of Lopez, on December 12th. The Brazilian authorities have made every effort to forward his dispatches from the State Department, but unsuccessfully, as Lopez had refused to receive flags of truce, and had shot several flag bearers.

Commander Kirkland, of the Vasp, and the Italian Consul at Paraguay state that they believe McMahon is a prisoner. Three of the sisters of McMahon, who remained at Buenos Ayres, have become alarmed and have written to the State Department, asking the intervention of the Government. Dispatches for McMahon have been returned to Commander Kirkland by the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief.

**Paris.**—The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances, and asserts that the government had received accurate details before hand of what was about to take place, and had taken proper precautions to prevent the agitation assuming more serious aspects. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked the outbreaks and it is their duty now to trace the authors.

**Dublin.**—A great public demonstration was made in this city last night, against the passage of the Irish Church bill.

**Cork.**—A shot was fired from the street into the office of the Constitution, and a man was injured. There is no clue to the offender.

A collision occurred at Sharnon, yesterday between the police and a mob, three of the former were injured and several of the mob were arrested.

**New York.**—A special to the Herald from Havana 11 via Key West states that the disagreements among the volunteers themselves and also their failure to establish the projected colonial government have served to keep them quiet. The report that 4,000 troops were coming to disarm the volunteers has been officially denied and the volunteers were jubilant and are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of General Dulce and making a report to be forwarded to Spain. It is reported Dulce will touch at Porto Rico for the purpose of meeting Gen. De Rodas and explaining to him the situation of affairs.

**London.**—The Times in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week will open with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, and the motive is great and the end is certain; we are convinced the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England after eighty years will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetrated. No long demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races." The Times reviews the opinions of leading men of the Opposition, and concludes by such arguments that justice may be often delayed but not

when the nation is awake to a sense of the injustice, and adds "We feel assured justice will not be delayed. By yielding now the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever."

**London.**—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. O'Connell, under Secretary of the Foreign Department, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the brig Mary Louell were in dispute. The United States Government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish Government maintains that she was captured on the high seas beyond British jurisdiction. O'Connell stated that the evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the law officers of the crown, and it would be impossible to produce papers before the House at the present.

**Berlin.**—It is understood that the Prussian Government contemplates increasing the number of battalions to the army next winter.

**Paris.**—Tranquillity continues to prevail in all quarters of the city.

General Cluseret, who has been expelled from France, will sail from Havre for New York, on Friday next.

**London.**—Letters from Dunedin, New Zealand, dated April 15th, give accounts of the massacre of Irish Englishmen with their wives and families and forty friendly natives, by the Maori chief Tekeho, near Napier on the east coast. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, but on their arrival found only the ruins of the homesteads which had been plundered and burnt. The settlers in all the country around were fleeing to the towns for protection.

**London.**—Further proceedings in the Lords on the Irish Church bill: Lord Romilly, in his speech, said the passage of the bill would not interfere with the decline or discipline of the Church. He warned the House against opposing the national will and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the reform bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bench of Bishops intended to do what, in conscience, they considered wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended issues affecting the church in Ireland and England as well as the destinies of the Empire. He would not agree to a blind acceptance or rejection of the bill. He was glad to hear that amendments would be proposed, but the course of Ireland was to perpetuate religious and political agitation, and he was not desirous of supporting either. He believed those who urged rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church, and he believed any blow injuring it would injure the English Church; he therefore desired to give calm and serious consideration to the bill and amend it so as to make it a good measure. The earnest endeavor of the House of Peers, containing the heads of the Church and of the landed interest of the realm, would be to make more exacting any agitation meetings at Manchester or in Ireland. The Earl of Carnarvon was unable to understand how the Protestants could hand Ireland, bodily, over to the Church of Rome, but he thought they were bound to recognize its freedom from State control, which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church; he did not think it an act of spoliation as it distinguished private from corporate property. On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity, and in conclusion advised the House to reject the bill. A majority of the Commons were said to demand its passage, but a minority of the House and country demanded its consideration.

The Bishop of Derry opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end bring the country under the dominion of a papal legate.

The Tribune's Washington special says the statement by cable that Motley had presented a written communication to the English cabinet on the subject of the Irish Church is not generally credited here in official circles. He has probably done no more than say, personally, to Lord Clarendon that our government is ready to respond at any time in a friendly spirit to any overtures the British government may make for the settlement of the question. There is renewed reason for the belief that Motley has been instructed not to press the matter, but to allow England to take the initiative in opening the negotiations.

## Special Notices.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having sent East by us for "Wood's" Balm and Ointment, are notified the same are ready for delivery.

We have a limited number of each for sale, at the lowest possible price, together with a fine assortment of extras.

To arrive in a few days, Salty Bakes of the most approved style, "Bogies" of the best Mowers and Self Raking Reapers, and 34-in. Schmitt Wagons, with spring seats, Feed Cutters and Woodworking Machinery, all of which will be sold at prices to suit.

**For Sale.**—Two thousand pounds of a No. 1 Peaches—low for Cash. CROXSON & PARRIS.

**WAGON, WHIPPLE TREE, Neck Yoke and Harness for sale.** Enquire of David Evans, at Democrat News Office. d173-4

**LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!**—20,000 feet of 4x white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 2x white or red pine Scantling, white pine preferred. Quakings loss, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DISWOODY'S, Salt Lake City. d174-5

**CASH paid for clean COTTON RAGS** at this Office and at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake City. d170-14

**LOST.**—In the vicinity of Mayor Broke Blacksmith Shop, a large POCKET BOOK, containing some Coins, Currencies and Papers. Marked in the corner with the name of J. M. DANNETT. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it to J. M. DANNETT, at Walker Bros'. d174-3

**JOE SIMMONS.** Proprietor of the Reverse House Saloon, is determined to please everybody. He has just received an assortment of the finest Wines, Cigars, and Liquors. Marked in the corner with the name of J. M. DANNETT. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it to J. M. DANNETT, at Walker Bros'. d174-3

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OPERA, BURLESQUE and COMEDY

TROUPE!

This Evening,

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

The performance will commence with, for the first time in this city, the BEAUTIFUL OPERA BURLESQUE, now playing with Great Success in the East, entitled

THE LITTLE

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FROM BELOW!

Marquis de Brancard, Mr. John Jerome

Flanetto, the Gardener's wife, Miss Emma Howson

Hopstrophes, Miss Clara Howson

Peppino, Miss Clara Howson

Honoria, Miss Clara Howson

Introducing a number of Ballads, Choruses, Duets, Solos, etc.

To conclude, with Special Request, the Comical Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled

ILL-TREATED

IL TROVATORE!

OR THE

Mother, Maiden and Musician.

Marzio, the Original Wandering Minstrel, a real good fellow, though a True-bad-doer.

Count di Luna, Mr. F. Howson

Flanetto, the Gardener's wife, Mr. F. Howson

The Kinchin (borrowed for the occasion from "Flowers of the Forest"), Mr. F. Howson

in Gipsy, Mr. F. Howson

Leonora, Miss Clara Howson

her attendant, Miss Annie Ward

Amelia, Miss John Jerome

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

**WANTED.**

A WOMAN to do Housework. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Q. Cannon, 17th Ward. d171-15

Wm. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, L. S. Ellis

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**BANKERS,**

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

**SALT LAKE CITY.**

DEALERS IN

Gold Dust,

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Exchanges,

STOCKS, Land Warrants,

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U. S. Land Office.

PAY FOR YOUR LAND, and from this time

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DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., of

ROSS & BARRATT.

You will thereby save enough to hand-

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having determined, until further notice, to sell

their stock of NEW GOODS and old at cost

and Fifty per Cent under cost, with a view

to changing their business to one STRICTLY

STAPLE.

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Theo. J. Mullikin, Sacramento.

Geo. M. Mullikin, Sacramento.

**MILLIKIN BROS.**

60 and 62 K Street, Sacramento.

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Importers of all descriptions of CHOICE

JAPAN TEAS.

Agents for House of Morgan & Co.,

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**Wholesale Grocers,**

83 & 85 FRONT ST., COR. 1.

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DEALERS IN

BUTTER, BACON, HAMS, LARD and all kinds

of California Produce.

WINE, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, TEA & QUICK

SILVER and FUSE.

Agents for the California Powder Works of

Santa Cruz, and for the California Powder

Works of Santa Cruz, and for the California

Works of Santa Cruz, and for the California

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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