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.

NO. 153. WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

A SENATE SESSION.

Teller Makes a Motion that Creates Consternation.

IS TABLE THE TARIFF BILL.

Senators Harry to the Rescue.—Roll Call Watched With Intense Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the Senate Teller moved to lay the tariff bill on the table in order to see if the bill was the one which the Democratic majority intended to pass.

Hill, Irby and Kyle voted against Teller's motion.

Teller's motion was decided by a strict party vote—39 yeas, 35 nays.

Kyle introduced a resolution calling for an investigation in Hawaiian affairs, which went over until to-morrow.

Gorman spoke on the tariff bill. He claimed that action had not been unnecessarily delayed. The Wilson bill had been received before the Senate upon the earliest moment it could be properly studied. It failed to meet the demands of the Treasury department and actually increased the deficit created by Republican prohibitive duties. The House always perfected most bills. Yet, no sooner did the finance committee begin work than the Democratic members were informed that any change would be set down as "contrary of the party's promises." He (Gorman) "it cannot be denied the demand for prompt action has entirely impaired the efficiency of the Senate committee's work; it unfortunately became so strong that the bill which was partly completed and the bill reported to the Senate. I ventured the question in the course of the street when that nowhere was the truth of the old adage, 'The greater haste, the less speed,' better exemplified than in legislation. So it proved then and so it will now.

"In answer to the Republicans, they seem to assert that the bill had been constructed on the Democratic theory of tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as could be given consistently with the industries at the country. It is offered strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in the inaugural address. This is not a free trade measure, but a staged step in free trade than either the McKinley bill or tariff act of 1883. It was Democratic because it reduced taxation to the requirements of the government; it was not perfect, but it was most logical, most fair, the broadest and most timely, and would prove the most advantageous tariff legislation enacted since the Republican party sprang into existence.

Gorman denied that any trust had caused any part of any schedule. Justice to Louisiana required the repeal of the sugar bounty. That the sugar trust had thrived under the previous tariff there could be no question; whether it would prosper under the new bill remained to be seen.

Gorman deplored the fattening of the trusts but on the tariff bill he said he knew the majority of his Democratic colleagues differed from him and he would vote for the bill.

Gorman was applauded from the galleries and senators gathered about him to congratulate him.

Teller said he was informed he would have Senator Gorman that a majority of the Senate would support the compromise bill. He had known the party had abandoned the Chicago platform so far as tariff was concerned, but Cleveland's election, but he now learned that Cleveland's utterance took precedence over the plank of the party platform on tariff. The Maryland senator had said all that the Democrats would support the bill. He had hoped enough Democrats would be found to make up a majority in the Senate? Were there any backsliders among the Democrats? There were interesting questions and in order that the every member who has not yet made up his mind may have ample time to lay the tariff bill on the table.

Teller's motion created consternation. The bells rang and cages were sent to drum up every available senator. Butler, who was found in the cloak room, came in with one side of his face shaved.

Hill call was watched with intense interest. The Democratic line did not show a single gap and three Populists, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the majority. The motion was defeated, 39 to 34.

The Manufactured Crisis in France.

PARIS, May 23.—M. Hanotaux has been summoned to consult with the President in regard to the formation of a new cabinet.

Interesting Antiquities.

DENISON, Texas, May 23.—R. B. Cabaniss arrived in the Indian territory last evening and reports discovering a number of interesting relics of the ancient Indians. Scattered through eight quantities of human bones, various copper utensils and pottery, consisting of spears, hatchets, battle axes, rock ornaments, etc.

MASS MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED

Ten Thousand Laborers Seek Work at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—On Haymarket square nearly 2,000 men thrown out of employment by the stringency of the times, again assembled in mass meeting to better their condition in a final attempt to obtain work. The committee appointed at the last mass meeting to wait on Mayor Doty made its report. President Kloppenburg said Mayor Doty had promised them work if they would be patient and that they were much encouraged. A meeting of business men has been called for this evening.

An Editor Dead.

DETROIT, May 23.—Col. Frank G. Dickinson, one of the editors of the *Tribune and Form*, died last night at Jacksonville. He was about 70 years of age. Louisville visited the United States. He was taken to France by the general and attached at Lafayette's president's. He commanded the first Virginia regiment during the war and after the war spent some time in selling goods to the Indians.

Death from the Bite by a Spa.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.—C. W. Levin, one of the wealthiest men owned in Mexico, was bitten on the hand by a black spa. The poison spread to all parts of the system. A surgical operation failed to give relief and he died.

The Bisbee Pennis Capsized.

CAPE COD, Mass., May 23.—The Bibbeh Regatta Bisbee and consort, with seamen Mr. John Hopkins and staff aboard, passed here on a cruise from Bermuda to Boston.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S DEFEAT.

Gen Theory as to the Probable Cause.

PARIS, May 23.—The defeated Ministers of the Defense in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday show the premier's demand for the adoption of the order of the day was defeated by a vote of 251 to 247. The ballot is supposed that French President Casimir-Perier started a debate which has made him stronger to the presidential race.

WILL KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Kelly Proposes to Make a Speech From a Balloon

If He Succeeds in Leading His Followers to Washington.—Attempts at Stopping Trains.

QUINCY, Ill., May 23.—Coxey's Kelly's army is still here, camped across the river. They want to dock their boats over to keep out the waves of the Mississippi and it is not likely that they will get away before the evening or Thursday morning. The trades and labor assembly last night voted $200 to the army, and this was used in purchasing provisions, so that up to this time rations have been plentiful. Their rations will soon be exhausted, however, so that unless more is contributed they will have to go hungry. The city gave them one day's rations and will give them no more.

Kelly has unbounded faith that the army will get to Washington and says that Saturday, the 26 instant, one president will be with them to make his speech from which he will make a speech and not have to get on the grass.

STILL ENDEAVORING TO HEAD TRAINS.

MISSOULA, Mont., May 23.—As the eastbound fast freight was pulling out of Noxon, a little station near the Idaho line last night, 100 men, members of the northwestern Industrial army boarded it. Major Carpenter, who is at the state line with two companies of troops, was notified and a special train tore down to the scene. When the troops soon dislodged the Coxeyites and they are now camped near Noxon. There are 100 more just west of there. One hundred and fifty more are coming east from Spokane and it is the intention to steal another train at their forces join. The Idaho division is guarded by troops but the Montana marshal has not asked yet for military aid. On the Coast of Anaconda and Long Mountain, Billy Coxey the dashed on a work train and attempted to get possession. The work crew repulsed them, however, and they made no further attempt. Two companies of troops at Fort Missoula have been ordered to be ready to move and are now awaiting final orders from St. Paul.

STONEWALL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Michael Fitzgerald and his band of forty-three Industrial delegates arrived in this city shortly after 5 o'clock last night. Fitzgerald says six men are in sympathy with Coxey, but they are not in any way connected with him or his army.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

He Is Suffering From a Cold—Operation on the Eye Postponed.

LONDON, May 23.—The physician reports that Gladstone has had a return of the cold from which he suffered recently. Dr. Nettleship will not attempt an operation upon his eye until Dr. Bond declares the patient in good health.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The stock market opened strong, active. Sugar, under heavy purchases, rounded up advance of 1½ per cent. It subsequently fell 2. Manhattan take 5½.

Sugar lost all early advance, but later rallied 1½, then declined 4 and rallied 1½. Other stocks fluctuated similarly.

Judge Marshall Dead.

DENVER, May 23.—Judge J. Y. Marshall, an old settler of Leadville, who made a fortune from the Robert E. Lee mine and owns property in Salt Lake, died last night at Rico where he was practicing law.

To Raise Insurance Rates.

DENVER, May 23.—W. J. Dutton, Hugh Craig and George Dorrin, of San Francisco, representing the Pacific Insurance Union, are conferring here with a committee of the Western Union from Chicago in regard to raising the rates.

A Legal Technicality.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 23.—At the recent city election the Republican ticket was elected for the first time in twenty years.

The state election law requires that officers-elect shall qualify within five days after their election, and upon failure to do so shall be subject to a fine of $100 and the office so an indictment. Notice has been given that they do not want the office. Mayor-elect Carson, Treasurer-elect Peterson and Water Trustee-elect Brooks failed to qualify within the time limit and the Democrats now claim they are ineligible and that the old officials will hold office by virtue of the law's statement that they remain in office until their successors are elected and qualify. The best legal talent in La Porte have been consulted, but it is fairly claiming that the will of the people can not be thwarted by legal technicalities. The matters will probably be referred to the attorney general of the state. Meantime the Democrats are holding the offices.

Trouble in Corea.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 23.—Through advices received by the steamship Empress of India, it is learned that the trouble that has been brewing in Corea has at last taken definite shape and Chinese soldiers are being forced into the country. The first real outbreak occurred at the Ping-Ian-Tao, but it was premature through the misunderstanding of arrangements of insurgent plots by the princes at the head of the movement at that point.

It has been the intention to have uprisings all over the country simultaneously, and so secure the officials and get possession before being fully could be secured. The news coming before the general uprising has given the alert, and the insurgents are being arrested and slain which is nearly points. What the effect would have been had the whole plan worked may be judged from what occurred at the Ping-Ian-Tao. Three thousand fully armed men were mustered, and before the guards could recover from their surprise the governor's palace was in their possession. No money was secured and the governor and his forty officers were put to death, the more prominent of them being horribly and disgustingly mutilated.

Balloon Escape from a Balloon.

OGDEN, Ill., May 23.—Josephine Herbison, a balloonist, escaped with her death here last evening while making an ascension with a hot air balloon. When about 300 feet high the balloon caught and dropped on the parachute preventing it from opening so that within twenty-five feet from the ground. Miss Herbison was terribly bruised but will recover.

After an Alleged Swindler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—H. Dr. J. B. Bleeding, who is now under arrest in San Antonio, Texas, for complicity in carrying out the scheme for swindling the Wells, Fargo Express Co. he would now be on his way to Europe with over $100,000 in his possession. He was so confident of success that he purchased steamship tickets for himself and wife, and had secured from Secretary Gresham foreign passports. The chain of circumstantial evidence is gradually being forged around Bleeding by the police and Supt. G. W. Hodges, of the Wells, Fargo Express Co.

A Perfect Deluge.

HELENA, Mont., May 23.—A perfect deluge prevailed here for about an hour last night. For a number of days the mines have been very heavy. Little damage was done here, but along the line of the Montana Central there were a number of bad washouts.

THEY DEMAND WORK.

Threats to Destroy Machinery that Displaces Laborers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 23.—About 200 unemployed men of foreign birth met on the court house corner last night and demanded work and denounced the use of the sewer excavating machine on the large sewer contracted for last winter to give work to the unemployed. The machine displaces 40 or 50 laborers and causes great destitution. Threats made to destroy the machinery were loudly applauded.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Overtures for a Union Between the North and the South.

SARATOGA, May 23.—In the general assembly today the report of the reunion committee on theological seminaries, was made the second order on Friday afternoon. It is expected this report will open up a sharp controversy in connection with the Louisville seminary, which was to be restored to full approval and confidence.

Rev. Dr. Markhard, Baltimore, a representative of the Presbyterian Alliance and minister of the Baltimore Presbyterian church, expressed the hope that the time would soon come when the effort to bring the Southern church back, like a daughter to her mother's bosom, would be crowned with success.

In replying, the moderator charged Dr. Markhard to take back to his church a special message that the Northern church was longing to be one again with the Southern, adding: "It is a crime for us to be separated any longer."

Professor George T. Purvis, for the committee on the board of foreign missions, reported that the last assembly called for work involving an expenditure of $1,015,000. The receipts amounted to $949,411, leaving a deficit of over $100,000.

The Missouri Rising.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 23.—Specials to the *Journal* from up the river state the Missouri is rising rapidly. Part of the Chamberlain bridge was carried away last night.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 23.—The Mississippi here is at the stage of 12.0, the highest since 1862. It covers the railroad tracks and the saw mills had a close call.

THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

A Conflict Likely Between Rebels and Government Troops.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 23.—The steamship Mariposa, from Samoa, May 17, brings important news. When she sailed a large proportion of the government army had been sent to the front and the rebels were moved to Atua, the battlefield of 1893. A conflict between the rebels and the government troops was then probable at any hour. The king, when the assembly arrived, had given the Aana party until May 19 in which to submit. In the event of failure to do so, Mataafa was to attack and a portion of the Tumatoles collect were to attack them.

British warships Curacoa and the German warships Bussard and Falke were at Apia. It is understood, however, that the commanders of these vessels were without orders from their governments as to how to act in the case of an emergency. The attitude of the rebels was defiant and it is expected an engagement has been fought before now.

THEY ARE INSOLENT.

"Industrialists" Want Their Own Sweet Way.

AND SEEM TO BE GETTING IT.

What Terror Has Law, or Officer for Them?—They Board Trains and Refuse to Give Them Up.

Special Telegram to the News.

PROVO, May 23, 12:30 p. m.—About one hundred and twenty-one Industrialists came to Provo over the R. G. W. They walked out of Salt Lake City last evening and got on a freight at Bingham Junction. At American Fork, Railroad Detective Hogue ordered them off the train. Five left and the twenty-nine refused to leave, but were again ordered off at Provo, and obeyed the order. When Detective Hogue arrived at Provo he found a telegram informing him that some of the Industrialists had boarded a freight train at Springville last night and refused to leave. Mr. Hogue came up to Eng. Sheriff Brown to get assistance to arrest the men or put them off the train. Sheriff Brown being away, said Deputy Sheriff Wilkins needed to leave the latter telegraphed Marshal Morris, of Springville, to furnish the necessary aid to Mr. Hogue. The men got off at Provo are under the leadership of Captain Kelly. They expect Coxey Jessup to come up today, and expect him to come on a freight.

ARRESTED AT TRIBETE.

PROVO, Utah, May 23.—Sheriff Brown and four deputies came down from Tribette yesterday p. m. with about 100 Industrialists who had boarded a R. G. W. freight at Tribette Monday evening and refused to leave, saying they did not care which way the train was pulled, but they would not vacate. A stop was made at Provo and a warrant for the arrest of the Industrialists was sworn out before Commissioner Dudley.

While this was being done about 40 of the men left the train and most of them walked back to Springville, but some remained around Provo. Sheriff Brown and posse continued on to Salt Lake City with those remaining on the train.

One of the men who left the train learned an east-going R. G. W. freight car. The conductor started after him and put him off. He jumped to the ground and broke his leg. He gives the name of A. Dalton and claims to be a blacksmith from Salt Lake City. He is now being cared for by the county.

Sheriff Brown decides with his deputies to arrest all the Industrials they could find. Ten were picked up and are now in jail, where they will be kept till their case is investigated by the grand jury of Nephi, where Sheriff Brown and others have gone to testify.

Brought From Tibette.

Sixteen offenders were brought here from Tibette about 8 o'clock last evening by Sheriff Brown of Utah county, and lodged in the penitentiary. They are charged with taking possession of a train on Monday night and with rioting yesterday. The grand jury at Nephi will deal with their case.

PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

But the Release From the Pen Not Yet Secured.

About 8 o'clock this morning thirteen of the twenty-seven defendants belonging to Carter's contingent of the Industrial army who were last week sentenced by Judge Merritt to five days' imprisonment without the requirement to pay a fine were released from the penitentiary, having served their allotted term and thereby purged themselves of the contempt charged. Carter and six others, viz., Smith, Van Cohnin, Nowell, Gregory, Day and Lowry were held. The "generals" Day, it will be remembered, was $100; Nowell was fined $25, and three of the others (Gregory, Day and Lowry) $10 each.

It was just nine o'clock this morning when "Major" Hopkins, of the home reserve, paid a visit to clerk Dunbar's office with a view of effecting a settlement in regard to the penalties, but his mission does not appear to have been successful as he had been desired. When the "major" came to count up the funds in his possession he found that there was sufficient to liquidate the entire indebtedness of all the men except Carter, of whom he had only collected $47, so still lacking. He, however, paid $25 of the "general's" fine, undertaking to return with the balance at a later hour of the day—after some more "rustling" had been done. Meanwhile a pen and ink pitcher had been sifted so that the large window at the Seventh street and Main, on State street, inviting sympathetic to contribute their mite toward meeting up the indebtedness.

Having gain the free of the four subordinate "marshals"—Major Hopkins took his receipts and at once made application for an order for their release. But the unexpected happened. The marshal informed him that those defendants were again "wanted"—this time for grand larceny; i. e., the stealing of the train at Lehi Junction, for which offense they had been indicted by the grand jury at Nephi, and that, therefore, they would have to remain in the penitentiary pending other proceedings. This proved a complete staggerer for the "major" and his friends, and when the information was conveyed to bondsmen it caused no awful stir. Colonel Hyde (one of them) "is sometimes strenuous" and said other patriots took immediate steps in the direction of ascertaining if there was some legal remedy available in the case, and after a private conference had been held among the leading lights of the army in the backyard at the State street headquarters it was resolved to seek the counsel of an attorney. Judge Bowman was the gentleman chosen, and after the facts had been stated to him he promised to look into the matter up. At noon the judge, accompanied by Colonel Hyde and various others, went down to the Third district court to the purpose of talking the matter over with Clerk Dunbar and Owen, in order to ascertain whether anything could be done to avoid the necessity of making certain representations to Chief Justice Merritt. The idea seemed to be that that so, in any event, the defendants whom Dunbar has been fully paid would still have to remain in jail, the money would now be remitted, that if such were not the intention was to apply it to the Carter deposit of $25, and, at any rate, thereby secure the "generals" release.

But when Judge Bowman had investigated he found that such further steps were out of the question. There was no doubt about that. The fines had been paid, the judgment of the court thereby satisfied, so that we all those who it. And so the judge told the disappointed applicants.

At 3:30 p.m. Carter was still in jail. As, however, he had some funds in his possession it is thought that he should will come up the 5 o'clock and so secure his liberty before night fall.

There is some talk of a running meeting of the army tonight.

Most of the men discharged from the "pen" this morning, camped at headquarters during the day. While some of them appeared cheerful, others had a sorrowful look which plainly indicated that they did not consider their present remedy life an entire jail of cases.

Paid His Fine.

At 3:45 "General" Carter's fine was paid and he was ordered released from the penitentiary.

The Incoming Contingent Arrives.

AT 5 o'clock last evening another contingent of some twenty arrived in this city from the north and encamped at the Warm springs. There are just fifty of them and they present a much better appearance than those who have preceded them from the West. They claim to be composed entirely of mechanics, and to have cursed all tramps from their ranks; indeed their leader indorsed the correct one of this statement. Many of them have been in the city before, having tabooed here during the boom a few years ago.

The city authorities conferred with the branch of the army and made arrangements whereby the city is to furnish them with one meal and they were to take up the line of march south and not make any stop in the heart of the city. The men were to leave the Warm Springs at 11 o'clock, march south on Second West to Fourth South, thence east to First East street and south on the State road.

Some of those who have worked here said they did not wish to pass through the principal streets, not wishing to be seen by their friends. They are desirous of obtaining employment, and state that they are willing to work for $1, and even for 50 cents a day if they can find anything to do. The homes of nearly all the fifty are in the east, and their object is to get back as best they can.

AWAY THEY GO.

They took up their march according to program, going down on Second West to Fourth South, thence east to State street, and thence Murray ward—no stop being made in town at all.

More Arrests.

In response to a telephone message received from Superintendent Welby of the R. G. W. railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, Sheriff McQueen, accompanied by Deputies Welsh, Montgomery, Steele and Matthews started for Bingham Junction, and there found twenty-four members of the California detachment which left the city yesterday in possession of a car attached to a freight train, the same having been switched in order to prevent the party from traveling on before the officers could reach them. The men were spoken to by the sheriff and when thus addressed by their leader, one "Captain" Bellcare, "Well comrades, will you give up?" they shouted with one accord "Yes." At the request of the railroad officials the men were brought to the county jail, where they arrived soon after one o'clock. They were a miserable, bedraggled looking crew and the sheriff took compassion upon them by giving them a good square meal, which one and all eagerly devoured. What disposition will be made of them had not been determined upon up to the time the News went to press, but Sheriff McQueen is holding them awaiting further instructions.

As the train passed on the way to Salt Lake some of "Clark's" Jessup's men, who are encamped near the smelter, gave a hearty cheer.

It is claimed by the captured party that at least thirty of their members got away on a freight train last night, bound Gotenburgwards.

The Matrimonial Path.

Marriage licenses were issued this morning by the county clerk as follows: John E. Van Valkenburg, 21, and Minnie F. Hinson, 20, both of this city; Lindsay A. Brady, 27, and Ellen C. Andrews, both of Ogden; Edward D. Hall, 21, and Sarah E. Jackson, 20, both of South Jordan.

Warrants Issued.

Dr. T. B. Beatty swore to two complaints before Justice Smith, charging two First South street business men with maintaining a nuisance to the detriment of the health of the people living in that vicinity. Warrants for the arrest of the parties were issued and it is expected the cases will be heard tomorrow morning.

Early Closing.

Commencing on certain auspicious occasions that have been made upon the last June 2, C. M. I. has determined upon staying open until 7 p. m. for the accommodation of its patrons. On Saturdays during the summer months a prominent officer of the institution says it is now a year and a half since the store began to close at 6 p. m., not because it was thought but as an experiment, to note how the dealers might take the move general for two nine given over and over again. Strange to say not one has followed this example. Z. C. M. I., however, is conservative enough and opposed to trying something that has been tried and found wanting. Their patrons wished a return to the old method, and an apology is offered. This season may be such a season, that all the employes are entitled, in other words since have been made which upset the balance the apparent extra time. Indeed they (in their opinion) it will wave just as much convenient to customers as the doors closed, express complaints called to go home. Such is the responsible officers of the institution.

COURT IN SESSION.

The Last Day of the Term—Business Expedited.

Special to the News by Special Telegraph.

BEAVER, Utah, May 23.—This is generally regarded as the last day of the present term of the district court here, though the adjournment may not take place till a day later today. It has been a busy week, and Judge Harris, the bar, and the officials, and the amount of business disposed of is very good. All the parties are glad of the prospect of getting away.

The ex-officials in the case of the U. S. vs. Carter, etc., the mines tunnel case, gave the plaintiffs judgment for $10 without costs as a compromise demand, and they got a stay of execution ninety days. The government case for nearly $3,000 and costs.

Business yesterday took up most of the morning hour, after which civil business was resumed, that of Hardinger vs the Beaver River Irrigation Company being taken up.

Deputy Marshal Tanner and wife leave for Salt Lake this evening with a tolerably large penitentiary contingent.

This morning Samuel Allotin, who had pleaded guilty to breaking into the Fangquich post office and wanting one dollar and three cents, admitted that he had committed perjury at the examination of the case by implicating one William Hickman. The boy is only seventeen years old, otherwise the court said he would have been punished severely; as it was he was fined one dollar and imprisonment in the penitentiary one year.

Referee's Decision.

Attorney F. S. Richards, as referee, has filed his decision in the case of the Board of Education vs. Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co., et al. He finds that the Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company and Valley, Joseph & Co. did not require any lien on the land, and as the contractors have not filed full and full after the acceptance by the Board of Wright's sewer and assignment to Bidwell & McConaughy there was no fund in the hands of the Board that could be subjected or upon which they could require liens where their notices were filed. Bidwell, therefore, that Bidwell & McConaughy were entitled to the fund, except the sum of $50, which was garnished by them to Mason & Co.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRES.

People's Forwarding Company the Principal Losers—Webb's Bakery Burned.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening the fire department was called out by an alarm sent in from the box at the corner of Second South and East Temple streets and this was followed by a telephone alarm from the People's Forwarding company's store on Second South, where the fire was burning. It started in the rear end of the store on the ground floor and rapidly spread to the upper floors and to the front, notwithstanding the department done good work and had a number of streams of water playing on the flames. The company had just received a large stock of hay, grain, etc., which was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $2,000, with an insurance of $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of about $300, the floors and roof being badly burned. It is the property of the Jennings Brothers' Investment company.

The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, a man having entered the store a short time before the fire started and purchased the prices on goods. The store was vacated shortly afterwards for a few minutes, and on returning Mr. Rich discovered the fire in the rear.

The People's Forwarding company carried insurance with Whiddemarb & Cook and Harris & Wells.

A number fire occurred near the corner of Fifth East and Third South streets, at about 8 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the Webb bakery, which is located in the Mingley building. The firemen were called out and took had the fire under control. Mr. Webb estimates his loss at about $75 with no insurance. His stock was an entire loss.

The damage to the building is not known, but is fully covered by insurance.

New Organizations.

The Beaver Valley Land and Irrigation company filed articles of incorporation last evening with the county clerk. The object of the corporation is to construct the business of supplying water for domestic, manufacturing and manufacturing purposes and for the irrigation of land, also to construct and maintain reservoirs and canals, ditches, etc., together with necessary dams; also for the colonization, development, purchase and sale of real estate, also of water and water rights; also the building of roads and lake houses. The general office of the corporation will be in this city.

The West Mountain Placer Mining company also filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk about the same time. The incorporators are John Butler, J. Bingham Smith, John Dean, O. A. Somers, R. N. Somers and W. S. Brown, of Fremont, Nebraska, and A. M. Spencer, of Salt Lake. The business of the company will be the formation of a general mining and bonding business. Two hundred thousand dollars is the amount of the capital stock and this is divided into shares of $1 each, which are all subscribed for.

TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Work on the Gravity Sewer Contract to be Pushed.

FIGURING ON UTAH CEMENT.

Employment will be Given to From Three to Five Hundred Utah Men—No Non-Residents Need Apply.

Messrs. Morris and Wilson, of the firm which has the contract for the gravity sewer, are the only members in town today, but under the existing arrangements they hold a consultation this afternoon to determine the procedure in pushing the gravity sewer to completion. As the matter stands it will admit of no delay, and the action of the City Council last evening, in setting the $25,000 damages resulting from the stopping of the work by the last administration, has opened the way for the contractors to go right ahead, which they have pledged the contracts do immediately.

The work, therefore, will be in full progress by the early part of next week, and probably some of it this week. The laying of the sewer pipes is under the direct supervision of the firm having the contract, and the excavating, or a large portion of it, will be in the hands of other responsible parties, the arrangements for this part having been perfected. It has been decided to rightly follow the rule of giving employment to bona fide residents only, so it will be vain for transients to apply. In all of the departments of the work from three to four hundred men will be employed, and this will take up a large proportion of unemployed residents. The non-resident element which strife is to not desired—a fact which is causing some contractors who employ chiefly this class of labor to be sore growling. But the general sentiment is that the money expended for the sewer should go to Salt Lake workmen, and the contractors and subcontractors declare their intention to follow that policy to the full extent.

The trenches used are of home production, and the home cement is to be given every available opportunity. This branch of the business has not been sufficiently developed locally to supply the desired article in sufficient quantities before this season, so it has had to be shipped in from east and west. As there will be not less than $50,000 worth of cement needed to complete the sewer, it will be seen that this is a very important item. Only the first quality of the article can be used, and the imported is not all of that class. In fact, of the amount brought in from Yankton, Dakota, last year, where the cement bears a high reputation for good quality, twenty-two carloads had to be condemned as not good enough for the work. The samples of the Utah cement exhibited to the contractors this year by the Utah Portland Cement company have been of the very best grade. Said an expert today: "There is no better material anywhere than the Utah article, not in Dyckhoff, Germany, while country or elsewhere. It is equal to anything that ever has been brought here." The sewer contractors will use the Utah article if its producers are able to bring it to the standard of their samples. The time is now very opportune to do. They have twelve experienced filled already at the works in this city, and the remaining cars will be filled at once and the turning proceeded with. Then the material will be ground and the finished product shipped, when the local cement company anticipates being successful in its efforts to furnish the sewer cement. The home producers will not be ready for about two weeks and in the meantime the imported article must be used.

In laying the sewer the contractors will have to put down their pipe line again to get only water for the cement mixing out toward the Hot Springs. This will be considerable expense, as there is about two and a half miles to be laid. The pipe is on hand, but the excavation and laying have to be done, as the is the most available way of getting an adequate water supply. There is a mile or more of the sewer to be built beyond the present northern terminus, and through land where a solid base will have to be made by piling. The preparation has to be done by the city, as it is not demanded that the contractors contract, and it was the opinion which caused a section of the sewer to sink several inches—a fault which has been fully remedied.

Besides having to make a foundation by piling for a part of the length of the sewer, the section which is to be built from Ninth North street to the initial point at the intersection of State and Fifth South streets, passing through the main portion of the city, will have to be protected in like manner. As a sample of the mountain foundation provided by the soil it will be sufficient to tell readers here to remind them that the gravity sewer will pass along Second West street west of the Gardner mansion, and that the Union Pacific depot. That section was laid a log which has taken thousands of wagon loads of gravel and sand to bring to its present adaptability for travel and habitation. To the members of the locality concerned, and to a less extent south, the soil is in similar condition. As the piling and heating solid the foundation is to be done by the city, outside of the regular cost of sewer construction, it will be seen how the expense for the sewer can easily run to a figure much higher than the estimates which have been submitted in the Council for public inspection. The work is, however, necessary to the making of a successful system.

The jumbles used in connection with the sewer must be mostly imported, as it cannot be all supplied locally, but outside of this item, which is not of very extensive dimensions comparatively, as the sewer is of concrete and brick, it all goes as is designed at present the expense will be exactly the product of home workmen with home material.