SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, July 14, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Not a single suit had been filed in the Third District court up to 2:30 this afternoon.

JUDGE BARTCH made an order today in the estate of Wm. Graves, deceased, continuing it to July 25.

A FEMALE inebriate, who answered to the name of Mrs. Fisher, was arrested by the police this afternoon and consigned to the "female house," where she is now sobering up.

SECRETARY McDANIEL of the World's Fair Commission and Architect Dallas left for Chicago last evening to attend the accepted plans of the Utah building for the approval of the Chicago authorities.

THE fire department was called out at 2:40 this afternoon to extinguish a small blaze in the residence of E. H. Fairchild, second north, between Fifth and Sixth East streets. The department made a good run but its services were not needed.

THE preliminary examination of Doherty O'Neill for shooting Patrolman John Quinlan commenced before Justice Sandor this afternoon. Assistant County Attorney Dickson appeared for the prosecution and Judge Powers for the defense. Dr. C. W. Kendall, post surgeon at Fort Douglas, was the first witness. He testified as to the nature of Quinlan's wounds and also as to his condition. He is at present confined to the hospital at the Fort and is in a bad way to recover.

A Pleasant Cruise.

On Tuesday night but a party consisting of Commodore D. L. Davis of the Salt Lake Yachting Club and family, D. M. McAllister and H. G. Lombert of the NEWS embarked on the "Cambria" at Garfield for a cruise on the Salt Lake. After a pleasant voyage of several hours the party anchored at Antelope Is. and where they were given a cordial reception by Mr. John H. White and family, who were up during for a brief space on the island.

The party returned to this city last night, making the return trip from the island to Garfield Beach in three hours.

Sadlery and Harness.

The W. L. Pickard Company filed articles of incorporation today with the County Clerk. The object of the corporation shall be to conduct a general sadlery and harness business in Salt Lake City and elsewhere should the extension of the business justify. The principal office shall be in Salt Lake City. The capital stock shall be $20,000 divided into 20,000 shares of one dollar each. The incorporators are W. L. Pickard 17,990 shares; W. L. Pickard, Jr., 100 shares, Wm. McCarty 100 shares, Louis H. Farnsworth 100 shares and Oscar Vandercook 100 shares. The officers are W. L. Pickard president, Louis Farnsworth vice-president, W. L. Pickard, Jr., treasurer and secretary.

Southern California.

What the fertile plains of Lombardy were centuries ago to the northern barbarians who descended upon them south southern California appears to be. It is indeed far more fertile and beautiful than those same plains of Lombardy are today, for its extraordinary fertility is maintained by irrigation, while in ancient Lombardy the woods have been cut away, the brooks and rivers are in consequence dry much of the year and the once teeming lands parch brown and barren every summer.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune who may or may not be the secret agent of some enterprising land company reminds us that Holland, which has been called land than southern California, yet supports 4,000,000 people. When the resources of southern California are fully developed they will maintain some inhabitants than the whole of Holland does, according to our writer. The wonderful region grows no less than eighty different kinds of fruits, vegetables and grains. The orange season lasts five months in the year, and during the four years of its bearing average of 200 cartloads of oranges per week to shipped making three oranges equal to every inhabitant of the United States. However, the orange producing capacity of the land is not nearly developed yet. The sweetest orange that grows is that from Florida. The California product is slightly sourer.

Besides growing every kind of semi-tropical fruit known, and vegetables for dispatch east and to the neighboring dairies, this happy region is adorned in accordance of a dozen kinds, it leads the world in honey and poultry and is equal to any other place known for livestock in general. The climate—well, we have heard so much about the southern California climate that we would rather not hear it mentioned any more. We all heard to have a trip thither and look it for ourselves some day. People born in this climate, however, and who are made for the purpose, appear to be a genuine pleasure, and they claim to be happier and sunny than elsewhere. The Tribune correspondent saw one old fellow who was remarkably 120 years old. It is a cheap place to live, but not so very cheap a region in which to buy property. There is some unimproved land still, but if you want to purchase a good orange grove and settle down on your farm you must pay $1,000 an acre for it. Still, it is to be remembered that today's acre of orange grove will afford a handsome living.

He Never Lost a Book.

I once heard of a Scotch bibliophile who had the price put inside all his editions. When asked to lend one he would say, "Ye can have it, and welcome, if ye will pay sixpence for the use of it." Yes, with great pleasure. I can see some three shillings, which will be returned when the volume is returned." He argued that if the book were really required the money would be cheerfully paid, for he loved first-class literature. He and for between, and, what is more, he never lost any of his books or had them returned in a dilapidated condition.

TODAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A Battle Expected Between Idaho Miners and Colored Troops.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT HOMESTEAD.

News From the Cholera Districts.—Riots in Spain.—The English Elections.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

AT COEUR D'ALENE.

Latest News from the Scene of Trouble.

BOISE, July 14.—Governor Willey receives the following dispatch last night from Caldwell, Idaho: General Curtis was wired as follows: "The enemy is weakening. Arrests can be made as soon as the officers get here."

Colonel Curtis telegraphed: "Rumors which have been confirmed say that the rioters have dispersed and gone to their homes. I will move up to Wardner tomorrow morning.

Quartermaster-General Pinkham telegraphs: "The force here numbers about 500, five companies are reported from Monroe, Walla Walla and Vancouver. The strikers are reported ready to blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills and the mines upon the arrival of the military. The "scabs" have surrendered and have passed the point for Tekoa."

At 10 o'clock last night the governor received the following from Depot U. S. Marshal Dryden, dated Coeur d'Alene:

"Just arrived from Wardner. The railroad track and bridges and Bunker Hill and Sullivan are reported to be mined with giant powder ready to blow the troops up on arrival. I have posted General Curtis and Colonel Catlin of the situation. I have picked up 80 men men along the river."

General Ruger telegraphs that 200 additional men have been ordered from Fort Keogh.

The governor has telegraphed Gen. Curtis to protect the rights of all men of labor when and where they please, protect property and arrest all persons implicated in the recent outrages.

TROOPS COMING.

WALLA WALLA, July 14.—A special train engaging of seven cars, on the Union Pacific, passed through the city last night bearing companies B, C, D, E and F of the Fourteenth infantry, from Vancouver, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtee, comprising 250 men and bound for the Coeur d'Alene mines. Orders have been received at Fort Walla Walla from the department headquarters for the troops in readiness to move to Coeur d'Alene on a moment's notice. Troops D and H, commanded by Captains Hatfield and Wilson, are ready and will be the first ones to leave for the scene of trouble.

THE CHEYENNE PARADE.

Sheriff Cunningham arrived here last night from Wardner. He was accompanied by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine force to Cataldo on the Union Pacific, where he met Colonel Curtis and troops and General Curtis then Curtis and the President's proclamation, declaring Shoshone county under martial law. The sheriff sent the following to General Curtis: Cataldo, Idaho: The miners have disbanded and gone to their respective homes. There is no trouble in Wallace or Wardner. The train has passed and peace once more reigns in Coeur d'Alene, but the last twenty-four hours have been the most trying Coeur d'Alene has ever experienced. Had the colored troops arrived at Wallace on Friday night there would have been a battle in the darkness among the chasms in the valley, as the miners had posted their men, a force of armed miners thoroughly concealed.

They did not want to fire on the troops unless in case of the utmost extremity, to prevent the troops from going to Wardner. The train with colored troops was delayed three hours. On reaching Mullan on Wednesday night it was found necessary to lay over till daybreak, probably because two bridges were burned this side of Mullan. When this became known the miners withdrew from the hills and proceeded to Wardner. The colored troops had started for Wallace, but were suddenly recalled and retreated to Mullan. Had these troops passed Wallace, it is hard to tell what would have happened. The Gem mill was magnetized and ready for the match and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill contained nearly a half a ton of powder with a fuse attached. Both mills were under steel guard and only as a last resort would the miners consent to blow the mills. Fortunately for all, the trouble did not reach such extreme measures.

The miners had taken up a position in ravines of a dozen kinds, it made the world so honey and poultry and is equal to any other place known for livestock in general. The climate—well, we have heard so much about the southern California climate that we would rather not hear it mentioned any more. We all heard to have a trip thither and look it for ourselves some day. People born in this climate, however, and who are made for the purpose, appear to be a genuine pleasure, and they claim to be happier and sunny than elsewhere. The Tribune correspondent saw one old fellow who was remarkably 120 years old. It is a cheap place to live, but not so very cheap a region in which to buy property. There is some unimproved land still, but if you want to purchase a good orange grove and settle down on your farm you must pay $1,000 an acre for it. Still, it is to be remembered that today's acre of orange grove will afford a handsome living.

THE "SCABS" SURRENDERED

the mill was turned over to the company manipulators. The "scabs," as soon as they could be set to the depot, all miners not belonging to Wardner, returned to Wallace and thence home. The "scab" A. C. McDonald has been found in the desert of the Priest valley. About the wounded man, was brought up from Mullan and it is reported that Twyer has been found dead, found at the mouth of Fourth of July Canyon. The "scabs" from the Frisco and Gem mines left here by take train on Tuesday morning with a match. The best is arriving, the costs of six to 10, or dared the "scabs" to walk through the Fourth of July canyon. It is after the guard followed to the mouth of the canyon and when the "scabs" refused to walk any further, the guard shot them down. The report, however, needs verification. Men have gone to Mullan to verify the report and confirm the bodies.

A BIGGER BUTTER EXPERIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—A special from Spokane, Washington, says a large body of armed miners left Wallace this morning and were joined by an equally large force of armed strikers from Mullan.

The men intend entrenching themselves in the Mullan defile and await the arrival of the colored troops now en route from Walla Walla to Wardner. As soon as the arrival of the soldiers in the defile the miners will surround them. A bloody battle will inevitably be the result. All newspaper men are virtually prisoners at Wallace and are unable to send dispatches. Nearly all business men of Wallace suspected of anti-union sentiment have been driven out of town by the strikers now in the mills. The mine owners and superintendents are in danger of their lives to Wallace. The report is corroborated of the massacre of the nonunionists north at Mullan by the strikers, who were probably driven out of the country. Twelve are known to be killed, and among the number is Monaghan, one of the leaders of the Gem strike, who recently was twice mangled.

TROOPS ARRIVE IN WARDNER.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—A special from Spokane says: General Carlin and infantry from Fort Sherman reached Wardner last night, and took possession of the town, and placed Shoshone county under martial law. A score of refugees from the Mullan slaughter straggled into town today.

They present a pitiable appearance with torn clothes and bruised bodies. They confirm the story of the slaughter. A report is in circulation that three thousand armed miners are on the way here from Mullan and if the strikers are arrested blood is sure to flow.

HOMESTEAD.

The Borough Practically Under Martial Law.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 14.—While martial law has not been officially declared in this borough, it has taken place, to all practical purposes. This is the result of Hugh Pinkerton's appearance yesterday.

This morning two additional company troops, with twenty rounds of ball cartridges and fixed bayonets, were detailed to patrol the town. They were instructed that in case of arrest by the police for any manifest breach of the peace, disturbance, or the like, they were not to interfere, but in all other cases they were to take both prisoner and policeman before the provost marshal, and if the arrest is illegal, the policeman is to be punished.

General Snowden puts it euphemistically by saying the military will cooperate with the civil authorities in preventing the illegal arrest, and somewhat more certain preservation of the peace.

It was reported this morning that the town was officially declared under martial law, and the strikers were not at all pleased when they heard it, as they thought it presages an immediate attempt to turn in non-union men and learned. The locked-out men are not entirely pleased with the action of Carnegie's men in the other mills, formerly working in other cases a conference granted the Homestead men, as they believe the others can do them more good in case of a long struggle, by remaining at work and helping them financially.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The congressional inquiry into the Homestead trouble was completed today so far as the strike is concerned. Today's evidence elicited little that was new. Manager Frick denied that the company asked for a reduction of wages because the reduction of the price of blooms, billets and slabs caused the company to lose money on all outside. The average cost to the company of producing steel billets is $16 per ton, exclusive of interest on the investment. He declined to say what the cost was at Homestead. Frick said the McKinley bill had nothing to do with the proposed reduction in wages. The lower prices of the product was the result of over production. "It is stated that the committee will make a report of the character to help in passage of the compulsory arbitration law and anti-Pinkerton measure, both now before Congress.

At the conclusion of today's investigation Chairman Oates announced that so far as the labor branch of the inquiry was concerned it was conducted but the Pinkerton system would probably be taken up a few days.

The committee leave for Washington this evening and will submit the report to Congress early in the week.

NOW CARNEGIE GET STRICKEN.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The employes in Carnegie's upper and lower Union mills at the city stack this morning, the gas was turned off in the furnaces. By 3 o'clock this afternoon the men in all departments will be out and the mills shut down. The men struck because the company refused to confer again with the Homestead men. Nothing is heard from the Beaver Falls plant, the men have probably struck there too.

THE CHOLERA.

Spain is Taking Precautions Against the Epidemic.

MADRID, July 14.—The government commission report that the disease prevalent in Paris is the Asiatic cholera. As a consequence, steps are being taken to prevent the introduction of it over the Pyrenees.

MONEY FOR A HOSPITAL.

PARIS, July 14.—The authorities have voted 150,000 francs for the erection of a wooden cholera hospital in case of necessity. Steps are being taken to substitute spring water for that from the Seine, for drinking.

The cholera is progressing.

TWENTY NEW CASES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—Since the last report, twenty new cases of cholera and eleven deaths are reported at Sinitsitsk. Some doctors have stated that cholera has appeared in 20 places, where there are thirty-five cases in the is spread, but no deaths have occurred.

The disease continues to extend in the towns of the infected districts. It is reported that cholera has broken out in a village near Jelets.

Astrakhan has become the chief outcrop of the cholera on this side of Caucasus. The epidemic advances rapidly there and not elsewhere. The latest reports from Astrakhan say that in one day 275 persons were attacked with cholera, 162 of here died.

The Astrakhan Messenger publishes the details of the recent riots at the place, growing out of the epidemic. It says: A mob seized the town for the days. The hospital was turned to the ground and all on the premises staff were put of how injured. The doctor and colleague were brutally beaten by the mob and transported to death. The patients in the hospital were carried in the hands of the Volga and fed with milk as a supposed antidote to the poison administered by the doctors, poison administered by the doctors, (Astrakhan) medical treatment. Only for fear of infantry volleys brought the residents into a reason.

Gladstone Has a Majority.

LONDON, July 14.—The town returns so far are Gladstone 5, majority over the government.

At 1:00 this afternoon the returns stand Gladstone and the government on exactly equal terms.

SENATE TILL FIVE O'CLOCK.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon the total returns show the addition of 20 Conservatives, 10 Liberals, 50 anti-Parnellites, 30 Liberal-Unionists, 7 Parnellites and 5 Labors.

To Report Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—At a meeting of the Building Trades Council of this city this night a resolution offered by General secretary Maguire of the Carpenters and Joiners of America for the effect that the carpenters will not work on any building where the structural iron is furnished by Carnegie was adopted.

Irish Home Rule to be Postponed.

DUBLIN, July 14.—The Independent, Parnellite organ, says a select circle of Liberals in London last night received for assurance that the home rule bill will be postponed by agreement with the Irish party in order that some tax reform measure may be introduced in the coming parliament.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, July, 14.—In the Senate Senator Hoar moved a bill relating to the sale of general subject act which provides for monthly payments of million to take effect on January 1st next.

The committee on enrollment extension reported a comprehensive resolution providing for the investigation by a special Senate committee of the Homestead troubles. The organization and employment of Pinkertons and the cause of the labor troubles. The resolution went over till tomorrow.

Binding in Spain.

MADRID, July 14.—Tuesday is white-spread rioting against the Octroi duties. At Saragossa a mob turned the tax office, slashed the collector and his assistants, and captured the town hall. The wounded mayor, who fled, was forced to open the safes. They destroyed many documents. The soldiers fired on them, killing several and wounding many.

Destitute on Account of the Floods.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 14.—The people of Hunter County, on the Tom Bigbee river, are destitute, destitute on account of the floods. They have appealed to the governor to ask Congress for relief. He has issued a proclamation asking the people of the state to subscribe for the purpose.

For the Exhibition of France at the

PARIS, July 14.—The Senate passed a supplementary credit of 500,000 francs for the French exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Healy Elected.

DUBLIN, July 14.—T. M. Healy has been elected to Parliament. There was much rowdyism during the polling. Healy was assaulted and one of his friends killed.

The Situation at Pulaski.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 14.—The situation here is still critical. Yesterday a policeman shot a stalking negro who ran when challenged. He died later. Last night a squad of white men shot down the negro's brother, the coroner, and several others were exchanged. When the fact was reported, arms were put in the hands of a band of citizens who went to the place, but the negroes had retired in the woods. The town was patrolled all night and an attempt will be made to arrest the negroes.

LAWYERS WHO LOST THEIR FEES.

Their Realistic Contrasts Quarrel Did Not Hoodwink Their Clients.

Speaking of lawyers' courtroom quarrels, and the frightfulness which they afterward display outside the courtroom, I am always reminded of the experiences of S. F. Nicholls, a governor-in-law in the early days and the first delegate to congress from this territory. There existed a very bitter feud between Nicholls and another lawyer, called the military lawyer, one of the men robbed A. J. Popplewell and the other J. M. Woolworth, both of Omaha. Each client interested his lawyer to take the other party to the suit over the coals in the fullest possible manner. Nicholls, in telling the story, said:

"When my turn came I got up I settled comfortably back in my seat ready to enjoy myself thoroughly. As my lawyer seemed to be work he gave my opponent such a tongue lashing that he seemed to fog him above. When the lawyer sat down I thought it was proved to the satisfaction of everybody that the other fellow was the meanest dunk that ever blasted of the earth. When the opposing lawyer got up I wondered what he could have to say. I didn't have long to wait. He added into me and lofted me all over the earth. Before he got half way through he pitched into me the greatest scoundrel this side of Jericho, and I scrambled out of the courtroom until the cases was over.

"After he was through speaking I came to again and sat down beside my lawyer. I took it for granted that the lawyers had as much personal feeling in the matter as their clients had. I was therefore very much surprised to see Popplewell hand a cigar across the table to Woolworth, who opened and said it and then smiled back. This note he treated up and threw under the table. I'd the greatest curiosity in the world to find out what was in it, and after our adjournment I followed behind. The note contained these words: 'What will we charge these two fools?'

"I was mad. I took the note and handed it to my friend, the enemy, and showed it to him. They he was mad, and we both went to the guard house, had the case withdrawn, settled. We then, and there, pointed our broken friendship and left the Iowa Omaha lawyers out of big fees."—Cheyenne Leader.

The invention of paper was perhaps more useful to the world than that of printing. It made increased the speed of knowledge taking possible the process, upon the property of a free press. Without the paper, as a free medium, the art of type and cuts would be worthless. The art of type and cuts is worthless, and cuts would be practical upon the payment of a large sum of money.—New York World.

Nothing Cannot.

R. J. H. Gregory, the well known Massachusetts gentleman, in a letter to Cuticura Gentlemen, writes that he still enjoys his usual good health, thanks to his attending with the guide, the cuticura, as an antidote of arsenic and by knocking fever. The experiment medicine have shown that scientist, when fail to cuticura, to fully as valuable, remedy for measure, as I have mentioned. It is presumed, in the fact that the use as separate the particles of grain that the digestive secretions of the animal can more thoroughly act on them. Mr. Gregory says:

You can solve in an anecdotal I drop from into an experiment which proved the fraud from the farmyard. Here they set on a few months and are starved out and and said as manure. False blade, my, and fine with them. In drugged the fowl sugar-coated pepper and then filing up the mouth with cotton and when there are well on the adding a few more, and as time immediately pouring the last of cod. I have no trouble in filling the bodies of hard cod. I no longer use lime in my open fireplace, where they make a fine show, lime infuses than my fuel wood fire. I have on hand some cords of cole, left from the shelf, but of my and wood ashes there I propose to have ground up with the cole and sell it for a fine market, and so practicable chance is this metal value back for bulk. Cuticura are moreover is rich in potash, their ashes containing over 12 per cent., and it takes a vast pile of cole to make a very small pile of ashes.

DEATHS.

WATSON.—In the Fifteen ward of this city, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, of measles, Lucy Vernon and infant Winnie, son of Alexander Watson and Elizabeth Vernon.

The deceased was in the 2nd year. Funeral services will be held at her family residence, 1 p. m. this day, at which interment afterwards. Friends invited.

FUNERAL.—At the Tenth Ward of Salt Lake City, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Jonathan Smith Dunning, aged 3 years, son of Joseph Wm. and Ann Dunning, aged 3 years, son of Joseph Wm. and Ann Dunning, aged 3 years, son of Joseph Wm. and Ann