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. 128. TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

A BLUEFIELD STORY.

General Lacayo and Consul Braida Tell Different Tales.

THE MOSQUITO REIGN A FARCE.

An Enemy to the Americans to Be Removed.—The Revenue of the Reservation.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald dispatch from Bluefield April 16th, says:

Since the arrival of the San Francisco here things have assumed a different aspect and it is likely that Nicaragua will be asked to vacate, though it is unlikely that the present government will be restored and the reservation will preserve its autonomy.

Such were the views expressed by Captain Watson, on board the San Francisco, in conference with the leading natives today.

The withdrawal of Consul Braida's exequatur is condemned by all the Americans here. The correspondent called on General Lacayo and asked him for a statement of reasons for withdrawing the exequatur. General Lacayo said: "It was caused by a paper which I made to the Nicaraguan government concerning the consul's whole sale love. Friends told me that the Americans to pay no duties of any kind to me, which we considered very unfriendly. This was in presence of Mr. Francis and other merchants here. Then when the question of forming a provisional government came up Consul Braida brought a paper to me from the Americans stating that they be placed in full power in the reservation.

"In presenting the paper to me, he said: 'I have this in the name of the President of the United States, the secretary of America and the emperor of Germany, and this is my authorization.' I replied: 'Why, Mr. Braida, do you come to me with an authorization? I think it is an imposition to which I will not submit.' I would consider those niggers back in power than the Americans.'

"Mr. Braida then declared that so much has been offered the American people. I submitted my reports to the government and the consequence was that our government thought fit to withdraw his exequatur."

Consul Braida then asked to give his side of the story, and said: "Although my exequatur has been withdrawn, I am still acting consul. When I assumed office there was no recognized form of government which was empowered to collect duties. Mr. McCormick and the Nicaraguan consul tell Lacayo's case that he had power to levy duties, and when the merchants came to me and asked my opinion, I told them unofficially that they had better wait until a provisional government had been formed before paying duties.

"As to the other matter, what do I know about the two emperors in this matter? The Americans had been removed by Lacayo to take part in the formation of a provisional government, the chairman of which was to be Lacayo with the balance of power in his hands. He would control everything in his own hands. Naturally the Americans objected to this and would take no part. Finally I gave to him the letter which he said the Americans would take part in a provisional government, and stated that they had nothing more to say and would not concern themselves.

"'I would rather have these niggers back in power than have the Americans,' said Lacayo, very hotly. I replied: 'Do you know what opinion we have of you that is the American people and left the house.'"

On Friday Captain Watson invited several of the leading natives of the reservation into a conference on board the San Francisco. He questioned them concerning different affairs and after he had heard their statements he told them that when he first arrived he was under the impression that both the native and foreign residents were anxious to be annexed to Nicaragua but he had found upon investigation that the people wished to preserve their autonomy, and that he could not guarantee them that the old Mosquito reign, which he considered a farce, would be restored in its entirety, he would certainly recommend to his government that the autonomy of the reservation be preserved and that a municipal council be formed whereby the American, who had the largest interests in the reservation would be represented.

The San Francisco left for Cabo Gracias and the British warship Sapphire is expected today. A report from Managua is in circulation to the effect that the government has been requested to remove Lacayo on account of his arbitrary conduct on the Mosquito coast. It is declared that it is necessary to the Americans and that if this be not in power he has done all that he can to annoy them.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT INFORMED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The state department has had no recent advices from Bluefields, so it is not possible for the officials to affirm or deny the report that the Nicaraguan government has sold the property of the canal company or captured a vessel bearing the American flag, landed troops at Bluefields and done other sensational things.

It is believed the officers of the company would have informed it such a thing had really happened.

To Vaccinate the Tramps.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 24.—An ordinance was passed at a special meeting of the council requiring all tramps found in the city limits to be vaccinated. About fifty were arrested last night and subjected to the requirements.

A Murder Mystery Solved.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 24.—The mystery of the McKendrick murder which occurred January 17th is solved by the confession of Henry Fisher, who was arrested near Liberty-ville, Ill., where he was working on a farm. Fisher was brought here Saturday night and kept concealed until this evening when he was arraigned in court and pleaded guilty and gave all the particulars of the crime, telling how he and Charles Mazard hunted and gagged the old lady, took $200 from her bosom and left her to die of suffocation. Fisher says he was led into the crime by Mazard, whom he met in Chicago a month before the murder. Mazard was arrested in San Francisco some time ago and is undergoing examination here, protesting his innocence.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

The Cause of the Wreck of the Los Angeles.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 24.—The coroner's inquisition into the cause of the wreck of the steamship Los Angeles at Point Pinos, on Saturday night, resulted in a verdict charging Roger Rysnagel, the ship's third officer, with criminal negligence and carelessness. Rysnagel was taken into custody and will be tried for manslaughter. The testimony before the coroner's jury showed that Rysnagel changed the ship's course without consulting the captain, doing so after captain Lohnes had particularly ordered that he be called from his bunk to alter the course when he thought the Point Sur light should be reached.

The broken reefs upon which the vessel was wrecked are some distance south of the Point Sur light. It was dark, but the night was clear and the lights fell in view. The accused third officer in his testimony declared that the ship was off her usual course. The coroner's officials had Kelly witness, and the newspapers intimated plenty of provocation. The ship here was struck, and the crew were on the way for Atlantic, twenty miles down Avoca. The farmers greeted the men with words of encouragement, and now and then a well filled provision wagon wheeled into the solid grateful cheers. A carload of provisions from Omaha was promised.

Short work of it was caused in county one last night by the report that two men had been poisoned. The physicians who investigated the report said the men had taken an overdose of rough medicine and were only slightly ill.

At Atlantic elaborate preparations for the reception of the Kelly army were made and committees were arranging the details and collecting the provisions. The army gave no evidence of the coming of reinforcements, and it is fortunate being somewhat so herself as the others. The successor to Colonel Baker, who was discharged and who resigned next to Kelly, has not been chosen, but Col. Speed, of Omaha, is mentioned, will probably be elected tomorrow. The commonwealers are other in their consideration of Baker and the anticipated expulsion of Kelly's financial methods. Hunter the ex-colonel attempt to return to the army, he is very fortunate enough to escape. The men captured great confidence in Kelly and are allowed to view the accounts of the army whenever they wish.

Commonwealers in Iowa—Three hundred men constitute the main division of the commonweal on the march out of Bonaparte, Iowa. Washington's monument on the summit of the south mountain was adorned with three cheers by the army. Fredrick, seventeen miles away, is the next stopping point.

TO TRY IT AGAIN.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 24.—The city trustees have appointed a committee to see what can be done towards getting the 300 commonwealers stranded here out of the city. Citizens have been providing them well with food and the leader, Col. Inman, now has nearly $200 in cash. Employed mechanics have called a large meeting for tonight to consider the matter of raising enough money to pay the army's fare to Ogden.

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KELLY ALARMED.

WALNUT, Iowa, April 24.—Men after Kelly's army left Walnut today at least a hundred men left the ranks and started across the country. The army left Walnut at 11:15 morning, but it is expected Kelly will be fortunate if he reaches Des Moines with 1,000 men. Seven men arrested in Avoca last night for obscenity and profanity were released today. Sheriff Hicks of Council Bluffs, is following the army with three deputies. Plausible men are also on the trail and it is expected wholesale arrests will be made at Des Moines. On the march today Kelly was heated by a corps of men who asked him to allow them to take a train. "We can go to Ogden and we are in a general, if you will let us," said the spokesman. Kelly told the men it would rob the cause of the sympathy and it they took no direct action. There was much adverse comment and Kelly is evidently alarmed.

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Trains are between 400 and 500 men in the army.

They have been camped at Butte, Montana, several days while the leaders were trying to arrange for their transportation. The men considered that if they wanted a train they must take it. Accordingly they reached Rocksprings, where they stopped for the night of the day, intending to resume their journey at noon. The Northern Pacific officials say there is nothing to stop them until near Livingston, where a single wagon will cause some delay.

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KELLY MARCHING ON.

Iowa Farmers Turn Out to Greet the Crusaders.

VEHICLES AND PROVISIONS.

The Successor of the Rebellious "Colonel" Baker.—All Harmony and Unity.

WALNUT, Iowa, April 24.—Kelly's industrial army reached here at noon today, and after a hearty luncheon started to Atlantic, where they are due tonight.

At Avoca the populace turned out en masse to bid the commonwealers greetings. The wagons that brought the men from Neola were returned last night, and today sixty-three fresh teams, furnished by the farmers in the adjacent county, were driven into camp at Avoca and loaded with commonwealers. The vehicles could not stay about half the men, and every five miles extra teams were waiting the men down the deep hill into Walnut. It was received with the same cordial welcome which has characterized the reception of the army. The mayor and the town officials had Kelly welcome, and the newspapers intimated plenty of provisions. The step here was taken, and the army was soon on its way for Atlantic, twenty miles down Avoca. The farmers greeted the men with words of encouragement, and now and then a well filled provision wagon wheeled into the solid grateful cheers. A carload of provisions from Omaha was promised.

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THE COPPER PLANT.

City Councilors Visit and Inspect the Mammoth Works.

OPERATIONS WILL BEGIN JUNE 1.

The Whole Plant Will Be Running Inside of Three Months.—Work Over on the Ground.

As stated in last evening's NEWS a number of City Council members went out to the copper plant last evening, at the invitation of Mr. Simon Bamberger, and inspected the buildings in process of erection there. All of the councilors were not present on this occasion, some of them having paid a visit previously for the same purpose. A string of the cars was kindly sent by Mr. Otto Stahlmann, who is personally superintending the work of construction.

Mr. Stahlmann first conducted the visitors to the ore bins, where several train loads of ore have been dumped already, preparatory to the copper plant starting up five weeks hence. A large proportion of this ore is from the Copperopolis mine at Tintic, from which supposed rich results are already made. The ore has samples showing as high as 50 per cent copper, but the average is seven per cent copper, and one and a half ounces of gold and seven ounces of silver to the ton. Much of this ore has been practically valueless under the process for reducing ores of this class, but quantities of it can be obtained and will be of great value. At the copper plant ore carrying eight per cent copper, without any other valuable metals, can be made to pay for working.

From the ore bins an electric railway is to be constructed to the crusher, where an elevator will raise the ores of ears up to the level on which the crushing, conveyor and other machines are placed, and from there conducted to the proper departments. In the crusher the machinery is being put in position. Next is a large room where there are two blast and two reverberating furnaces, with a combined capacity of ten tons of ore per day. One set of these furnaces is being put in position, and on the first of June will begin operations. In three months the entire plant will be in running. There are other buildings to contain machinery for furnaces, etc., which will be prepared by that time.

In the next building are placed revolving and other furnaces where the metal is brought from 50 per cent pure to 99 per cent pure, and is run out in plates, with the gold, silver and copper in combination, ready for the operations under the electrolytic process. The sulphur, arsenic, iron and other metals will have been driven out. This building also contains one of the most perfect steam engines ever brought to the West. It is of the latest pattern, with cut off valves, triple expansion, marine type. The engine will start up when work first begins at the plant.

The largest building on the place is the electrolytic refinery, where, by the agency of electricity, the gold, silver and copper are separated. This building is 50 feet long and 100 feet wide, and is covered with an iron double roof. In its walls there are used 1,100,000 bricks—300,000 more than in the great smokestack which has been erected near by. The electrolytic building has in it the great Dynamite power engine which took first prize at the World's Fair, and which was in operation there in connection with the Westinghouse exhibit. The tank here contained with it is 28 feet in diameter, the belt to be used being five feet eight inches wide and an inch and a half thick. In the electrolytic building there will be 400 tanks, and it will have a capacity of 4 tons of refined copper per day exclusive of the gold and silver product. The copper is deposited in sheets of white paper, and when in plates about half an inch thick it is removed for the new deposit. Seventeen days are consumed in precipitating the copper before any is removed. Of the 40 tons to be produced, 15 tons are to be from the smelter at Durango. The copper will be shipped by rail from Durango via Salt Lake, Ogden here, and forwards the product to the Eastern market 60 cents a ton cheaper than the way it is done now.

Of the ore which the refinery can work on, Mr. Stahlmann says that at the Copper Mountain in Tintic Eight to eighteen per cent copper ores ranging from 10 to 20 per cent to keep the plant going six years. There is no gold or silver in the ore, so that it will be steady purchaser of ores containing these precious metals. Silicious ores will be in great demand at the works, as formerly they have used with silica, and one of the ores were the purpose. Lead ores are also desirable.

The city councilors evinced great interest in the buildings and the description given, and after taking a glance at the means of water supply, the Jordan river, and the pipe which the works want to be supplied with water inside of 45,000 gallons capacity, wended their way to town, impressed with the fact that a great amount of money had been expended already on the plant. It was stated that $50,000 had been spent on one flue which the engineer having to be put in five feet deep after the brick outlines, because the soil was so full of moisture. When the plant is running it will take half a million dollars worth of capital, independent of the cost of the plant.

No mention was made by Mr. Stahlmann of the fact that the city councilors might be caught up at the Concordia tonight, so we do not know what the outcome of any land which it may propose to have the city take in exchange for lands. The committee merely went through the plant at the copper works and listened to a general explanation of the various processes and the capacity of the plant, that they might get a thorough understanding of what was being done. In regard to the means to be paid the copper plant people, Mr. Bamberger stated that in addition to the $25,000, there had been a figure in the neighborhood of $10,000 on the part of the citizens to the fund, and for the full amount the company had to pay $10,000 of the purchase price.

A PAIR OF "SCRAPS."

One Last Night and Another This Morning.—No Arrests.

There was a pitched battle at the corner of Fourth South and Second West streets last night. The combatants were Charles Donohoe, a residential artist, who lives and shares and lodges in a Second South street shop, and Matthew Collinson, an eleven years juvenile of uncertain occupation. The cause of the struggle was a young lady whom Collinson is said to have taken to a dance at Schiff's hall but whom the latter succeeded in "taking away" from him. Donohoe gave Collinson a beating and then the pair took off their coats and had a fine scrap, the latter succeeding in making it pretty warm for the latter, and rolling him around in the mud until the latter was nearly disarranged and the road flowed freely from his face.

The scene of hostilities in the next case was at a Second South street saloon at six o'clock this morning and Montagus were the principals. The "Bowery Gamey man" who has been making lives and a nuisance of himself generally in Ward 2 suffered the misfortune of the Salt Lake police of taking place for some time past and a man named Fetter, formerly door keeper of a Commercial street variety house. Fetter made a regular pounding rag of the Bowery man's frame and finally the poor fellow was ejected from the saloon by a resounding kick. No arrests were made in either case.

Lecture for Ladies.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Sharp who has been teaching and lecturing on obstetrics for many years in this Territory, will give a free lecture to ladies of Salt Lake in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall, Wednesday afternoon, April 25th, at 2 o'clock, subject—"The Young Girl, The Wife and Mother."

PERMANENT EXHIBIT.

D. W. McAllister Makes a Proposition to the Manufacturer's Bureau.

The committee of the Bureau of Manufacturers meets at 4:30 this afternoon, and will take up a proposition made by D. W. McAllister, who has been engaged with the Home Industry Fair. Mr. McAllister proposes to establish a permanent exhibit and sample rooms, which shall be in the nature of a permanent exhibit of home manufactures. The idea arose from the Fair, and the necessity for artistic of local production to be sent before the public. Mr. McAllister's idea is that a place should be established where manufacturers can have samples of goods made by them on display for public inspection, and changed according to the season of the necessity, so that a timely exhibit will be always presented, to interest both the local public and strangers.

In connection with the display the management is to conduct an agency for the manufacturers, and as far as practicable canvass the Territory in the interest of home made goods. The design is not to make a store, but to establish a sample house, where merchants can see samples of what they want, and through the agency make wholesale purchases from the manufacturers. In this way there will be a central location where all branches of industry can receive representation, the plan being to include in all classes of home made goods, and particularly those which have not been pressed into public notice heretofore.

The School Superintendents.

A few weeks ago a letter was sent by Superintendent D. R. Allen to the various county superintendents of the Territory, calling attention to the desirability of formulating a uniform course of study for district schools. As a result, a meeting was held about two weeks ago and a committee appointed to prepare a suggestive course. The results of the labors of the committee are not binding upon any, but it is expected that a greater uniformity in the course of study in the Territory will about the course.

Pursuant to call, the committee met at the University at one o'clock this afternoon, and entered upon their duties. The course of study as prepared by Superintendent D. R. Allen of Salt Lake county, was taken as the work before the committee. Those present were Superintendent D. R. Allen, Salt Lake county; Supt. O. Osborne, Tooele county; Supt. M. Hall, Weber county; Supt. D. H. Christensen, Utah county. The committee are now working upon the second grade, and at the next official meeting, will be necessary to complete their labors.

Educational Matters.

A meeting of the Salt Lake County Teachers' association will be held at the University on Saturday, April 28th, at 2 o'clock. The teachers of the public high schools will be asked to attend.

A meeting of the Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute will be held on Saturday next at 10 o'clock. Prof. Writing will continue the subject of botany, and Miss Brotherhood will continue the subject of the day of the constitution of Colorado, the lesson having reference to geography.

Beautiful Schools.

The public schools of Beautiful will close for the year on Friday, April 27th. The programme of exercises will be held in the tabernacle at 10:00, followed by a basket picnic and an exhibit of school work.

HEARING BEGINS.

Commissioners Rule Out Attorneys in the Firemen Case.

MONTAGUE FIRST ON THE RACK.

He Tells an Open and Shameless Story—Chief the Board Was Not Organized in Reported by Law.—The Testimony.

Half past 1 o'clock this afternoon was the hour set for the hearing of the charges of the ousted firemen, Stewart, Montague, Hoke and Hogan, but there was a long and tedious delay on the time prescribed in last night's NEWS as to whether or not the deposed men had the right to be represented by counsel.

Right after that question might be definitely settled it was decided that a session of the commissioners be held, and accordingly those functionaries retired to the private of Chief Parks office and locked the door behind them.

All of the members were in attendance, and at 2:30 they called forth, accompanied by Assistant City Attorney Van Horn, who had been called in to advise with them.

Immediately afterwards the commissioners retired to the round counsel, where Clerk Fell read the minutes of the last meeting of the board. These were adopted and the case of Charles H. Montague called for hearing. The charges were read and, as will be remembered by NEWS readers, were to the effect that Montague was off duty with entirely that he was absent, insubordinate and abusive to his superior officers.

Judge Powers took the floor in behalf of his client and at his request an affidavit was entered on the minutes to the whole proceeding.

On motion of Nixon, the decision of the board at its last session was read. The decision was to the effect that the board was an executive body created for the purpose of trying issues of fact, without the technicalities of a court of law; that the board was willing to hear any evidence in behalf of or against any member of the fire or police department against whom charges have been preferred; that technical objections as to competency, materiality or relevance, but decree the necessity of representation by counsel either for the prosecution or defense; and that the ruling of the board has been read. Mr. Montague filed the following:

I object to the jurisdiction of your honorable body in the matter of the charges filed against me.

First—For the reason that said board has not been properly organized in that the terms of office of the members of said board has not been determined as the statute requires.

Second—For also reason that no rules or regulations governing the departments have been adopted and printed as the statutes require. I object to the sufficiency of the charges for the reason that they allege no violation of any rule adopted by this board. Charge one is indefinite and uncertain and argumentative.

Third—Charge two is open to the same objection as to second objection stated.

Fourth—Charge three is open to the same objection.

Fifth—Charge five does not designate the time under alleged to have been violated and is indefinite and uncertain.

A dozen or more witnesses were then sworn. Captain Sullivan of the Westside department was first pressed on the stand. He testified as to the preliminary charges preferred by Chief Dreier and upheld them fully.

Engineer H. H. Hough was next called. He, too, confirmed the allegations of the complaints and was examined at length by Montague, who displayed considerable skill as a cross-questioner. He sought to show that Hough was prejudiced against him and had a son who was an applicant for the accused's position. The witness denied being influenced.

John T. Barry, Engine 4, engine house No. 2, stated that he knew the accused was officered with calenty that he was not personally before with the assistant chief and that he had referred to Chief Dreier as a — — — of a —.

Ernest Hough had heard Montague refer to Assistant Chief Donovan in similar terms.

Alma Molyneaux said that Montague had called Dreier and Donovan "grip — — and that he was in the fight to win and would go near the scalps of both of them at his left.

J. J. Giles, a member of the West side department was called and gave corroborating evidence.

Adam Paul said that he heard Montague say on the street, after the board had adjourned, that Chief Dreier was "fixed fine by Jesse Smith, that "We have started the — of a —."

The prosecution here rested and preparations were made for the defense to be heard when the NEWS report closed shortly before 4 o'clock.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

Carbon County Democrats Calls on Henry G. Smith for that Office.

Word was received in this city today to the effect that the Carbon county Democrats, who held their convention at Price yesterday adjourned, nominated Henry G. Smith for the office of probate judge in the new county. Mr. Smith's name and the endorsement referred to, as well as others, will be sent to Washington without delay, and it is thought that Presidential appointment will not be long delayed.

The same message conveys the information that James H. Harris was chosen chairman of the Democratic county central committee.