12 PAGES.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 207 SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Metropolis Nearly Deserted by the Fashionable World.

SPANISH FLEET ON A VISIT.

Trilby Wanted Badly — Political Malice—Corruption Flourishing—News About Americans.

LONDON, July 13.—(Special London Letter after copyright 1895 by the Associated Press.)—The general election excites no more interest than a Sunday school picnic. The social and theatrical seasons are things of the past, and, owing to the Goodwood race Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, London would be deserted by the fashionable crowds and given over to the humdrum monotony of the metropolitan life. Then, again, the excitement of Ascot was in somewhat marred by the death of Lady Florence Dixie's father, an account of which her father, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, has closed Goodwood for, where the grand gathering of the top aristocracy takes place.

The Prince of Wales has always been the central figure of these parties, for the year, instead of staying at Goodwood for the race week, as usual, he goes off only go there each day and returns to town in the evening.

The green has reclaimed to Osborne, Isle of Wight, after a fortnight's stay at Windsor Castle, where an exceptional number of entertainments has been given with the pomp and ceremony of Queen, but which to her majesty is distasteful. The queen dines usually at a quarter of nine and if the royal party is over sixteen in number the service is in the dining room in the southeast corner of the castle. When the royal numbers over forty persons, the dinner call is used. Behind the dinner call is used. Behind the queen's chair stands a Highland servant and a couple of Indian domestics. The former wait in state liveries while the servants and the clerks of the kitchen who carve at a side table are in livery. Those lunches given which are always carried out with the one effect invariably never fail to impose the highest form guest.

SPANISH FLEET AT PLYMOUTH.

The visit of the Italian fleet to Portsmouth last week was followed by a Spanish squadron at Plymouth, where the Spaniards were treated with the greatest cordiality, in accordance with the queen's own instructions, sent to the authorities at Plymouth. An interesting remark in this connection was made by the queen during the course of a dinner at Windsor castle previous to her majesty's departure for Osborne. A guest suggested that the visit of the warships of Spain would have been more interesting if the French and Italian sailors had visited at Portsmouth where, besides, the Spaniards would have been able to see more naval units than they could at Plymouth. Thereupon the queen observed that possibly Plymouth Hoe would interest them more. This referred to the historic scene there at the time of the Armada also emphasized by the fact that after the Spanish fleet Plymouth to Queen Victoria at Windsor 300 years ago, with her own kindly message sent that evening to the authorities at Plymouth to show the Spanish sailors the Hoe. It was the Hoe, the city, which the (a high rock,) it will be remembered, that the British lord high admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, sailing under him such renowned seamen as Drake, Hawkins and Fortune, sighted the eight companies only small and lightly armed vessels which on July 21, 1588, (July 31 old style) went out to fight the Spanish Armada, consisting of about 130 large ships, sweeping up the channel, almost to Calais, their line being seven miles long. How the British fleet harassed and broke up the Spanish fleet is a matter of history, only the fact mentioned war ships of King Philip of Spain succeeded in reaching Gravelines.

It is worthy of note that this first visit of the Spanish fleet to Plymouth for centuries was made upon the anniversary of the visit of the great Armada to the coast about Plymouth.

THE TRINIDAD CONTROVERSY.

During the past week Great Britain and Ireland have been in the throes of a general election. In spite of this the excitement of the island of Trinidad by a Venezuelan raid created a great deal of interest. All the newspapers support the action of the British in generally more light of the insulted inhabitants in Brazil. The Global (radical) says: The value of the island to Great Britain lies in its position, being directly in the route of British trade and Australia, and it could easily be converted into a coaling station whose importance it is not easy to overestimate. Such a spot is clearly infinitely more useful to the United States than to Brazil. If, therefore, we right to it, safely, no amount of haggling should induce us to hand it over to Brazil. While, if there is any hope of an equitable settlement between Venezuela and Brazil, the British government is appreciated in a diplomatic and dignified manner.

POLITICAL MALICE.

The organs of the conservative party indicate that the political odium which was manifested during the liberal regime, will flourish during the administration of their worthier successors. There is no doubt that the leaders have their sycophants and toadies, but the rank and file are manly and distinguished. The origin of calumny's parties and reports have always been famous and notoriously malicious. On the other hand the Duchess of Devonshire and Sir Joseph Chamberlain, (formerly Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Boston) will spend the prestige of the liberal party, while the Duchess of Portland and Lord Lansdowne will ably assist the Marquis of Salisbury's election.

ELECTION METHODS.

A great many Americans whose interest in politics took advantage of the opportunities in London to study the manner of conducting them as compared with the American methods. Among the Americans were two who probably know more about politics than anyone else in the United States. One was Richard Croker and the other Colonel O. O. Stealey, of the Louisville Courier Journal. All the Americans agreed that the difference in conducting elections in Independent in the larger cities of the United States is not as great as might be expected. What they saw convinced them that human nature is very much the same everywhere. The lower classes here are disturbed very much up the same immense as they are in America. From the little that he saw he is of the opinion that there is just as much corruption in London as there is in any American city.

"The only difference," said Mr. Croker, "is that the newspapers here dare not speak, but I am inclined to believe that if the papers had the license that the American papers have and had as enterprising reporters as our American papers have, there would have been just as much scandal stirred up as in the American cities.

"I notice that the sale papers have contained a great amount of advertisement of detective agencies, where they ask employment to discover bribery and repeating in connection with the elections. It would seem that if bribery and repeating were unknown here, these detectives would not spend money as they do in advertising in the London papers. But it seems to me that politics are worked more cleverly in London than at home. I think that political opinion here is much more thorough and that a great deal more money is spent on it. The campaign literature is not only more profuse than in the United States, but in some cases it is much more clever. The caricatures and cartoons that are distributed cost represent a great outlay of money.

"As the English papers do not go in for this line as sure do, it is necessary, I suppose, for each candidate to establish his own literary bureau.

"Many of the New York papers slander our country by trying to make it appear that we are more corrupt regarding the use of our elective franchise than any other country. The newspapers, I think, do this simply because there is no law to scaffold them to accuracy of statement, and then it sells the papers. Here the press is afraid to speak out, even if it was truthful.

"I was reading the other day where a bill had been introduced in Parliament which would make it unlawful for any newspaper to criticise a candidate during his campaign. I think this testimonial is a high compliment to the British press. Such a law would call for office and still newspapers would not call attention to the fact. The muckrakes in the United States are always pointing to England as such a model, to the detriment of our character. But the Americans are only half as bad as their own press makes them. If the American newspapers criticized the methods employed in English elections as the English papers criticize our methods, I think we would benefit by the comparison.

"I wish particularly to be understood as not criticising the English elections as not having been honestly conducted. It would be just as a great an injustice for me to do so as for people to claim that Tammany hall is corrupt because some of its members may have been convicted of criminal corruption. The point I particularly desire to make is to repeat that a large part of American opinion against our country not to be a great deal worse than it is, and is a great injustice in the eyes of the rest of the world."

WALDORF ASTOR A WONDERFUL MAN.

Wm. Waldorf Astor is a most phenomenal man in his habits. He puts in an appearance at the Savoy hotel harbor shop every morning he comes to London. He arrives there at a quarter past 11 and is almost as punctual as clockwork. A number of Americans living at the Savoy frequently make wagers as to whether or not Mr. Astor will vary five minutes in his time of arrival. Those who wager that he will be five minutes late usually lose. He is now connected with the Savoy he is regarded as a wonderful man and they frequently point him out to the guests as "the richest man in the world."

JOHN BURNS A SHREWD POLITICIAN.

That John Burns, the labor candidate, who has just been returned to Parliament, is a shrewd politician is positively proven by the experience last a reporter of the Associated Press had in Burns's district on election day. On account of the interest taken in America in Burns, the reporter sent to his district was told to write something twenty-five words at a cost of Burns's business name was soon informed by their chief that the association which supplied news to the leading American papers, had sent a reporter to write up the election. They eagerly established the report all over the district. "This shows," they said, "that the eyes of the world are on John Burns. He is as well known in America as in Battersea and we have a right to feel pleased and proud of him."

The Honorable Timothy Campbell, of New York, would not display greater or political sagacity.

MARY'S BIOGRAPHY.

Mary Anderson (now Mrs. Navarro) will soon have her biography ready and in the hands of the printer. She is never seen at any of the theaters now. Her partner, James L. Mapes, Abbey, says recently that she had not been inside a theater since her marriage and probably would not be again.

THE VIRAGINES.

The elections and the hot weather have given the coup de grace to the theaters for the season. With the exception of the Lyceum, which is possible third, paying audiences have been at a premium. The houses referred to are the Lyceum, Haymarket and Adelphi. All other temples of the drama have been compelled to close their doors, or be content with diminished business.

The prevailing rumor that Sir Henry Irving would on his coming American tour include Australia in his itinerary has been denied by Bram-stoker, acting manager of the Lyceum. The same gentleman is also authority for the statement that the coming trip of the great English tragedian will positively be his last visit to the United States.

Whitman Wants a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Abner J. Whitman of New York, who was convicted of larceny a few months ago has begun proceedings in the superior court to secure a new trial. The case is one of unusual interest on account of the former wealth and good position of Whitman in the East. It developed at the trial that he had held many positions of honor and trust. He was once a colonel on the staff of the governor of New York, afterward a state senator and president of a bank and finally mayor of Dunkirk. He was arrested for passing on J. D. Maxwell a check for $500 drawn on a New York bank by Frank Dixon. Payment of the check was refused and word came from New York that Dixon had no money on deposit. Whitman claimed to have received the check from Dixon in good faith in payment of a debt. A strong sentiment against him, however, was the fact that he failed to produce Dixon's testimony at the trial.

Revival of Mining.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The *Chronicle* says there is a revival of mining in all the Pacific coast states and territories and particularly in California. Reports of increased activity come from all the mining centers which are of a character to indicate that the improvements in the great industry are of a permanent character. Investments of earnest and foreign capital are noted and an increase of confidence is shown on all sides.

HAIR CLOTTED WITH BLOOD.

Another Discovery in the Basement of Holmes's "Castle."

An Important Letter to Pat Quinlan Found by the Police—Only Soup Bones.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A mass of human hair clotted with blood was found today in the search of the insurance swindler Holmes's basement. More bones were also found today.

The hair was apparently that of a woman. It was brown, twelve inches long. The police also found a letter from Holmes to Pat Quinlan, to which much importance is attached. The letter is as follows:

Dear Pat—Among their other foul theories they think you took the Pitezel boy to Michigan and either left him there or put him out of the way. I always told them I never asked you to do anything illegal, but they are unthinkable. On October 12th I saw you at the factory, I think. Can't you know where you were all the rest of the month? If they question you or threaten you, tell them anything there is to tell about this or any other matters. They may want to know if you were in Cincinnati or Indianapolis about October 12th. It is well for you to be able to know where you were working. I am awfully sorry, Pat, for I always try to make things easy for you.

When Minnie killed her sister, I needed you the worst way, but would not drag you into it. If the detectives would go to New York, as I want them to, they would find where Minnie W. took them by boat. I have done no thing, Pat. Out by one, they are finding them alive. Minnie W. will not come here as long as there is any danger of her being arrested. Benton May knows where she is, and the guardian, Moses H. Walt, will at the proper time see that she goes to her. Don't write me anything you wish, but oftener than two times a month, directing, "H. H. Haines, county prison, Fulton and Beck streets, Philadelphia." I cannot write many letters to you. I am doing all I can for all. I expect to hear shortly from you.

Give my love to your wife and Cora. Tell her I have her picture in my room with me and I think her for it. Tell her I have a tame mouse and spider to keep me company. My food is the worst part here. Shall be out of it sooner than you expect. They kept Mrs. P. shut up here six months. When we would have let her out on bail they made a fool of her. Write soon and free. Ask any questions you want to. Goodness is visiting my mother. Went about two weeks ago. With regards to all. H. H. H.

ONLY SOUP BONES.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The bones found today proved to be soup bones from a butcher's shop.

The police believe the chain of evidence against Pat Quinlan is now complete and Holmes's ex-pallbearer will be tried for murder here. "I won't allow Quinlan to become state witness to escape the rope," said Chief of Police Hadennek today. "I have enough evidence to indict both Holmes and Quinlan, and the case will be submitted to the grand jury soon."

BRAZILIANS PROTEST.

England Abandons the Claim to the Island of Trinidad.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A *Herald* dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that a large mass meeting was held there last night to protest against the action of England in taking possession of the island of Trinidad. Twenty thousand people were together in and around the hall where the meeting was held and the speeches were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Several orators were among those who made addresses. The streets were patrolled by cavalry, ordered out by the government to prevent attacks on the business houses of English residents. It had also been reported to the authorities that the British consulate was in danger and at that point a strong guard was stationed.

The correspondent telegraphs further that congress has approved the action of the cabinet in the affairs at Rio Grande do Sul. Both state and federal troops refuse to fight.

A telegram was received at a late hour by a prominent Englishman saying that England has abandoned the occupation of Trinidad.

Corbett Will Make No Defense.

NEW YORK, July 27.—James J. Corbett's attorney has notified Roberts Jones that his client will make no defense to the suit of Mrs. Ollie Corbett for divorce.

THE INDIAN RISING.

Settlers Remain in Fortifications, Waiting for Troops.

HOSTILES LOCATED BY SCOUTS.

Official Report of Adjutant General Stiles to Governor Richards.

DENVER, July 27.—A special received by the *News* at 2 a.m. from Market Lake, Idaho, says: Connor Seymour, just arrived from the head of the Twin Basin, reports that the Jackson Hole men did not go into Hoback canyon as they planned and told General Sutter on Tuesday; they, however, sent twenty scouts to locate the Indians. One scout reports that a saddle horse was stolen by Indians and he unhorsed two days in the timber. It reinforcements from Idaho go into the Hole on Wednesday they intended going down into Hoback Basin at once.

Senate report that the Indians are camped on the ground where the Indians were killed on the 16th. Seymour reports that the signal fires on Cobalt creek last night notwithstanding was lit by the Indians. Twenty-seven left the Hole on Thursday afternoon to meet the posse coming over from Green river to help them, by way of Glen Ventre pass. The Indian Dikke raised some interest in Thursday afternoon from the need of Nails Teton river into the south.

It seems the Hole people are anxious to remain in their fortifications in Jackson Hole neighbor know cavalry are coming. The Teton Indian people have fortifications at the mouth of the Teton Creek canyon and they, too, are content to stay there.

Sheriff Walker of Fremont county, Idaho, rode on the state for some ammunition. The roster ride 155 miles since yesterday noon.

MASSACRE STORY NOT CREDITED.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A dispatch sent by Agent Teter of Fort Hall, Idaho, Indian agency, from Eliza Fields, shortly after midnight, received at the Indian office this morning, stated that the agent had joined General Coppinger en route to the scene of the trouble. Messengers from the agency have returned from Jackson Hole and report the Indians with no hostile intent. The dispatch makes no mention of the reported wholesale massacre at Jackson Hole and little credence is given the massacre story by the bureau officials. They say in the event of such a massacre the bureau would be immediately notified by the agent of his representative.

NO INFORMATION AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No information has been received at the war department in confirmation or denial of the reports of the Indian massacre in Jackson Hole.

The department up to noon had no positive information whether the troops had reached Market Lake, but it is taken for granted they have, as General Coppinger and command are due there at 8 o'clock today. They will reach Jackson Hole in about twenty-six hours, it is thought.

NO MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Indian bureau has received a cipher from Agent Teter saying there is absolutely no truth in the report of the massacre of Jackson Hole settlers.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26th, contains the following official report to Governor Richards:

MARKET LAKE, Idaho, July 24, 1895.

W. A. Richards, Governor:

In obedience to your verbal orders, given July 15th, directing me to proceed to Jackson's Hole and report the cause of the difficulties between the settlers and Indians in Uinta county, Wyoming, I proceeded to Marysvale, arriving there on Saturday evening, July 20th. On Sunday afternoon, July 21st, at the Marysvale post office, a conference was held between T. R. Tyler, agent of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, and about fifty-five of the settlers of Jackson's Hole. Captain William House, of the Indian police (a half-blood Indian) was also present at the meeting. The conference between Indian Agent Tyler and the settlers was of a very unsatisfactory character, and created some bitter feeling.

In an interview on Sunday afternoon, July 21st, with a grievance committee of four prominent residents of Jackson's Hole, the following reasonable grievances were given me as the grounds for the action of the settlers in trying to prevent, or suppress, the wanton and unlawful killing of game. They claim that Bannocks, Shoshones and Lemhi Indians in the number of 400, at a low estimate, have for the last six years been wantonly and indiscriminately slaughtering elk, deer and antelope in large numbers, and in a great many instances for their hides only. They bring in the insufficiency of the game laws, in that persons by the third legislative assembly, it was absolutely impossible to protect the game from these annual raids of the Indians.

In 1884, owing to the repeated petitions of the settlers and complaints of the county authorities of Uinta and Fremont counties, the department of the interior, by a circular letter of instructions, under date of February, 1884, instructed the Indian agents of Fort Hall and Shoshone agency to issue no passes to Indians for the purpose of leaving their reservations under any circumstances, and especially not for the purpose of hunting.

During the spring of 1894, the settlers of Jackson Hole determined to see to the enforcement of the game laws against all parties, Indians and white men alike. On the 7th day of June a Shoshone Indian was arrested for unlawfully killing game. He had in his possession between thirty and forty hides of elk and deer killed within a period of twenty days. The Indian was released on his promise of a fine of $15, which was paid by one Tom Carson, a cowboy and a resident of Jackson's Hole.

On the 24th day of June a posse was formed for the apprehension of five Bannock Indians, who, claimed to be members of Constable Willard's Sheriff's service. On the 26th day of June the constable and two settlers came upon seven of the Indians in the Fall river basin, in the act of taking the hides of fifteen head of deer, all of which had been just killed. The Indians offered any interference, and threatened the constable and deputies with pecuniary violence if they did not immediately move the vicinity, and threatened the deputies that if any of the people at Jackson's Hole, or any other place, interfered with their hunting, they would kill every man, woman and child in Jackson Hole.

At this time the constable, being unable to make any arrests, returned to Jackson Hole and reported the fact. At this time the settlers were somewhat excited, by reason of the fact that one John Carson had communicated to them that he received a letter from Fort Hall from a half-blood Indian police and Indian boy, that the Bannock Indians intended to go on the warpath, and proposed to hamstring Jackson's Hole, of all every other people, and nothing else (Carson's name throughout is Indian) the white being was left out of the web tale, caused further excitement, and speculations were rife as to probable losses and casualties.

On the 2nd of July a warrant was issued for eight Indians, who were arrested, having in their possession over five hides of antelope taken from the 24th day of May, 1894, the date of passes issued by Agent Teter at Fort Hall to the chiefs of Indians, up to 1st July. Three were tried and all of the defendants were acquitted, all the cases charged from custody. Three were found were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and upon failure to pay, to be committed to jail. Teton was arrested from the guard on the 15th day of July, 1894.

On the 10th day of July a warrant was issued for ten Bannock Indians and placed in the hands of the constable and sheriff deputies. The arrest was then made, and every Indian was taken to Jackson's Hole and sworn up. On Monday evening after the arrest, the Indians determined to escape, and coming close to a bunch of timber, knowing they were carefully guarded by the men in charge, they made an attempt to escape. In brief efforts to stop them the deputies killed several Indians, and the remainder effected their escape. The squaws who were in the rear ran into the timber, and in the conflict lost a young boy about two years old, who was taken to Jackson's Hole, cared for and then sent to the Shoshone agency.

On Friday, July 19th, Captain John Smith, a prominent old miner, in charge of some of the Gros Ventre mining properties, was returning to his camp, when he was fired on from ambush by five Indians and shot in the right breast. The wound, however, was not a serious one, and Captain Smith escaped the fire, killing one of the Indians, and the others made their escape.

It is estimated that 3,000 head of elk have already been killed by the Indians this season. Heads of elk are lying on the hillsides where they killed only. Otherwise never before in the history of the settlers as they passed through the country, their children having been killed by the Indians. This is the cause of the trouble between the Indians and the people of Uinta county, and the settlers are determined to protect the game and enforce the state laws at all hazards.

The sheriff Fort Hall arrived here on the 15th of July and gave the settlers no satisfaction of the matter, and seemed disposed to think that the Indians had a perfect right to shoot on any unoccupied lands of the government at all seasons.

The remaining of Captain Smith has stirred some the slumbering embers of the settlers, and may probably result in other conflicts between the whites and the Indians. In August, 1884, the Bannock Indians intended to make a raid on settlers among the settlers' homes, and killed some twenty-five head, and by their murderous firing endangered the lives of the occupants of the homes. The seven Indians under arrest had in their possession four green (unhealed) calf hides. Horses and cattle are yearly shot by the Indians in this country by reckless firing in pursuit of game. It is also claimed that murders and hunters are engaged in the unlawful killing of game, a matter which should have attention at the hands of the proper authorities.

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, the foregoing report, covering some of the causes of differences between the white men and the Indians.

(Signed.) FRANK A. STILES,
Adjutant-General.

The Tanner Case.

CARBONDALE, Mo., July 27.—In the Tanner case today A. J. Thomas testified that he found fragments of a vest, an insane, a coat lining and a sleeve of a brown coat. He met from Grace Taylor's house, in the pasture. These were identified by Mrs. Meeks, the mother of the murdered girl.

Long Persons Now Green.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—James J. Long, for whom there was recently made an application to the secretary of justice's office for the issuance of an exequatur permitting him to officiate as United states consular agent at Chihuahua has been released on the grounds that he is insane and green. The refusal is based on a report submitted to Mr. Lorenzo Mariscal and subscribed to by Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua, in which the following was given regarding Long's action, but the nature of this is not known.

Struck by Lightning.

MADISON, Wis., July 27.—The new building of the Beta society house exploded at Vernon was struck by lightning at midnight, and entirely consumed. Superintendent Ewing, hearing the fire on the roof, was precipitated to the ground with the falling walls and fatally hurt. The patients were carried to safety.

Lord Rosebery's Son.

GRAVESEND, England, July 27.—The British steamer H. H. Jones City, from Honduras, arrived here today and reports that at 3 o'clock this morning, in a dense fog off Folkestone, she heard cries for help, and throwing a lifebuoy picked up five men, part of the crew of the British steamer Cleveland, from the Mediterranean, sunk in a collision with the British bark Gunner Duffield, Captain Low, from Philadelphia, for Havre. Further Duffield is understood to have rescued five other members of the crew of the Cleveland, but seven are still missing.

Anti-Gamblers Defeated.

LONDON, July 27.—The election at Newmarket of Hugh McCalmont, the well-known sportsman, and the unseating of the George Newnes by a strong majority is a great victory for the turfites.

Mr. George was a prominent leader of the Anti-Gambling League and subsequently Newnes's, which organize when racing, was easily stirred up against him. When the general election began, the opposing League was formed with a view against the candidates who favored the anti-gambling agitation and a special was drawn up. The result was the defeat of thirteen anti-gamblers.

Taking Arsenic Bargain.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The superintendent Ralphs, before the Commissioner Sam Morgan, Nelson, superintendent of Troy and Mrs. Jeremy Clark, Ohio, to an engagement. The morgan is accused of the French elopement, a short time ago in Lafayette, and a case with some property.

Cleveland's Coachman Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Wm. Wade, ex President Cleveland's coachman, died at a school this morning.

Disastrous Fire.

ROCHELLE, Conn., July 27.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the town occurred today, swearing away six buildings on Main street, with a loss of $100,000. The block was owned by W. F. Grant and occupied by newspapers on the first floor, with tenements above.

Wrecked in a Hurricane.

HAVANA, July 27.—A cable dispatch from Baganal, Isleck, says a hurricane swept over that place and the steamer Winter Hill, from Boston, the Norwegian steamer Leon Dessen, the Norwegian steamer Hermon Wedel-Jarlsberg, and the British steamer Marshal Ney are believed to have been some total wrecks. A later dispatch says the steamer Winter Hill, which left the Hermon Hammer and Marshal Ney (which were successfully aground) have been floated. The Marshal Ney was not reported in port in Hugo, June 24, bound for San Francisco.

FROM THE EAST.

An Extended Tour Completed—Return of Prosperity.

MR. H. F. CUMMINGS JR., of this city returned yesterday from a prolonged and extended tour of the East, on which he was absent over six months. He left this city in January last and visited Omaha, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, spending several weeks in the latter place in Brooklyn, Long Island and Jersey City. From New York he went to Boston, where he was busily engaged about two months, organizing the time he spent in visiting different points in New England.

During the first half of the time covered by his tour he found a prevailing financial condition prevailing everywhere; but two or three months ago a great wave of severity began to sweep over the country, some of which had the considerable period been more or less visible and certain. Iron works in Pennsylvania, and factories of all kinds in the New England and Middle states, which had long been idle, resumed operations, wages were being increased in many such institutions, and a marked degree of confidence prevailing.

Mr. Cummings left Boston July 15, made a tour of Connecticut and western Massachusetts, and reached Albany, N. Y., July 16. In the latter city and the contiguous town of Troy and Cohoes he spent some days. The store and iron industry for which Troy is noted, and the many knit goods factories and cotton mills of Cohoes were all running full blast, and the wages of operatives had, in nearly all cases, been restored to ante-panic figures.

Mr. Cummings spent last Monday in Chicago, and was there informed by the national clerks of two of the largest advertising agencies in that city, that a period of remarkable activity in their line was setting in, a sure proof of a strong business revival. He spent Tuesday in Omaha, where different representations were made to him. The revival had not yet reached that city. On Wednesday morning he reached Denver and spent the day among business men, and found a decided condition of affairs prevailing. The reaction had not yet set in there. The confidence in the spirits of business men in Chicago and east of there was in strong contrast with the depression in Omaha and Denver. But of courses it is only a question of a few months when the business revival will extend to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Cummings returns in good health and met with success in the business which took him east.

Home Culture.

Study under the most refining conditions is likely to produce the most desirable results. It is this idea that has led many great thinkers to elevate home study, particularly where outside instruction is either not within the means or traverses the convenience of the student. Culture is now being treated to the door of everyone of whatever profession, trades, capacity or opportunity, and in this busy world's estimation understanding is of the greatest importance. If, through the aid of a certain institution, "success in life" Would you like to improve your opportunities? The Home University Lessons, with its unrivalled compendium of all information, the Encyclopedia Britannica in sixteen to have you for a member. The Deseret News will give you any information about this institution, which is promoting on behalf of the new educational movement.

DEATH WAS SUDDEN.

Terrible Fate of Little Theodore Brown Under a Street Car.

WAS COASTING ON FIFTH EAST.

Narrow Escape of His Companion, Robert Mitchell, Who Was Severely But Not Fatally Injured.

Coasting accidents and fatalities are not common in the summer time, but there was one recorded in this city this morning which is shocking and lamentable in the extreme.

There are two victims. Both are boys. The most hapless was Theodore Brown, a strong, sturdy and promising boy of 12, whose lifeless remains are now lying at the undertaking establishment of Joseph E. Taylor, awaiting funeral preliminaries. The other, whose escape from instant death is regarded as being but little short of miraculous, is Robert Mitchell, a lad of 10, who is at the home of his parents, No. 351 South Fifth East street, confined to his bed with scalp wounds and bony bruises of a painful though not necessarily dangerous character.

Particulars of the affair are as follows: About half past nine o'clock the two boys took a little express wagon and went up Fifth East street as far as South Temple and began coasting down the hill on the cement sidewalks first going down the east side starting at the residence of Mr. Dealy and then returning and going down the other from the home of Mr. Richard Mackintosh. The grade there is quite steep and a terrific rate of speed was attained on each trip. The sport was indulged in for perhaps fifteen minutes or half an hour when it received a most tragic termination.

The contrast was very sudden and was over in less than a minute. As the boys shot down the sidewalk on their seventh or eighth trip, car No. 117 of the city railway company, hove in sight. An instant later and it had passed over the wagon and Theodore's body, which was reduced to a shapeless and mangled mass. His head was crushed and horribly mangled. His body was terribly cut and nearly every bone in his body was broken. Little Robert was more fortunate, being caught and carried along on the fender. It was the opinion of the motorman of his car that the lad was killed, but fortunately for the way, otherwise it, they would have found his over and cut to pieces.

The car was stopped as quickly as possible, but not until it was too late. The motorman was John Cragg, an old railway man. When asked for his version of the accident he said that he saw nothing until the boys dashed in front of the car, as had did they come. "There was no time," he continued, "to stop brakes or turn off the current." The conductor was Jesse Dailey, and he corroborates the story. Several passengers who were on the car at the time were the same thing.

The mangled and shapeless remains of the Brown boy were picked up and carried over direct to the morgue, where they were viewed by Coroner Officer Lynch, the newspaper men and officials of the street railway company. Young Mitchell was taken home and his injuries attended to by Dr. Williams, one of the railway company's physicians. The doctor says he is of the opinion that the patient will recover within a week or two.

In the meantime the news of the other boy's death was borne to his mother on Fifth East street, where she is stopping with a friend. Her name is Jennie Brown, wife of Robert Brown, of Provo, and was up from the Garden City on a visit, and intended returning home in a few days.

An inquest was being held this afternoon when the News went to press, before a jury composed of Ed. Davis, Willard Hunt and J. H. Nicholas.

The body will be forwarded to Provo this evening's train. Mrs. Brown, the boy's mother, will return home at the same time. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

A Good Woman Gone.

The funeral services over the remains of Sister Belle Hollowell were held yesterday afternoon at the home of Sister Hoagland 1057 east South Temple street. The services were presided over by Elder Thomas Moss who bore testimony to the faith and integrity of the deceased during her one year's membership of the Twenty-first ward.

The other speakers were Elders Wm. Crowther, Joshua H. Reeder, Oliver Hodgson, Harry Tuckett and Rodney Hillman Jr. Three brothers became acquainted with Sister Hollowell while they were traveling missionaries in England. Each to turn testified to her good character and faithfulness in the Gospel while in her native country. Her disposition was kind and loving and won for her many warm hearted friends.

During her illness every care and attention was given her by willing hands and kind and loving hearts, she received the Gospel in the year 1855, and during the many years of trials she held firm to the testimony of the Lord Jesus Christ. Her body was laid to rest in the city cemetery.

Municipal Report.

The following is the weekly report of the health department:

Births reported 8; males 3, females 5; deaths 7; males 1, females 6; births outstanding for contagious disease 2, both are cases of scarlet fever.

The street department announces that 2174 pail loads have been collected in labor and cash during the past week.

The city treasury at the close of business this afternoon counted $122,234.03.