SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, July 12, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

GEORGE LEECH, a Marlesworth, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of assaulting a young named Page with a stone.

A MARRIAGE license was granted today to John A. Pierson, aged 25, of Bingham, and Albertine Jacobson, aged 21, of Salt Lake City.

PETER TORGESEN, a saloon keeper, was on trial in the Police court this afternoon on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The case will be decided at noon.

GERMAN residents of the city will have an excursion to Syracuse on Thursday, July 21st. Trains leave at 9 o'clock a.m. and 2:30 p.m. There will be a nice programme carried out and a good time generally is expected.

HENRY CHARLES CLARK received a marriage license today to Matilda Spencer Bird, aged 21, and Mary Louisa Bird, aged 21, both of Fort Douglas. Mr. Spencer Bird presented a letter of introduction from Bishop Sessions, of the Sunset Parish, to Deputy Brown, saying that the bearer and the lady accompanying him desired a marriage license. The request was granted and the happy couple, both full-blooded Sioux, repaired to the Tabernacle church to get married.

The Flat E Muddle.

A meeting will be held in the Seventeenth ward meeting house on Thursday evening at eight o'clock by the property owners in Flat E, whose lots are affected by validating the securities in street and division lines. The object of the meeting is to the adjustment of these difficulties. All persons interested should be on hand.

Probate Court.

Orders made before Judge Bartch today:

Estate and guardianship of Harry L. Jennings and Harold P. Jennings, minors; amount of guardian presented and allowed except items for new building, which are passed for the present.

Estate of Hector C. Haight, deceased; fourth account of executrix come on for hearing. M. M. Knight appointed attorney for minor heirs. Continued to July 27.

Estate of Wm. Fewson, deceased; petition for order to set aside homestead and property exempt from execution came on regularly. Order made granting prayer of petition.

Estate of Robert B. Sneddon, deceased; continued to July 21.

Estate of Maria DeGray, deceased; continued to July 15.

Estate of Frank Crocker, deceased; continued to July 15.

Estate of Excelsi Lee, deceased; petition for order appointing commissioners in partition. Order made granting prayer of petition.

ESSAY ON RAILROADS.

Secretary Sears Offers a Special Premium for the Best Production on That Subject.

Secretary Sears of the Chamber of Commerce has written to Secretary Heber M. Wells of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, as follows:

Dear Sir.—I will give a premium of $15.00 to be competed for only by native-born Utah man or woman, for the best essay on railroads and railroading in the United States. The essay must possess literary merit as well as cover the points enumerated below, and be made up from the latest obtainable figures. Though the essay need not contain the authorities used, the writer must be prepared to give them to the judges if necessary.

First.—Total number of miles of railroads in the entire United States and the year during which the greatest number of miles were constructed.

Second.—Total amount of capital invested as shown by the issue of stocks and bonds, also the road having the greatest amount of capitalization per mile.

Third.—Gross revenue of the three roads in the United States having the largest gross receipts, also the net revenue of the three roads in the United States having the largest net receipts.

Fourth.—The three roads having the greatest amount of net revenue per mile from freight earnings, also the three roads showing the greatest amount of net revenue per mile from passenger earnings.

Fifth—The average receipts for one passenger for one mile for all the railroads in the United States and the average cost of carrying one passenger one mile in all the United States. The average receipts per ton per mile of freight for all the railroads in the United States and the average cost of carrying ton of freight one mile on all the railroads in the United States.

Sixth — The average number of pounds of freight carried on a train in the United States for any given year during the last five years.

The writer of the essay will not be limited to the above but can use his or her judgment as to the scope of the essay, so that the points enumerated above are properly treated.

NEW MINING CORPORATIONS.

Three of Them Filed Articles of Incorporation Today.

Articles of incorporation of the Bald Eagle Mining company were filed with the county clerk today. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of one dollar each. The incorporators are S. W. Eccles, 10,000 shares; S. Eccles, 10,000 shares; C. L. Gibson, 10,000 shares; James J. Gibson, 10,000 shares; Henry Dinkelspiel, 25,000 shares, and Edward Bennett, 25,000 shares, F. P. Eccles, 2000 shares and W. H. Hemmington, 10,000 shares. The remaining 100,000 shares shall be treasury stock and be subject to the disposal of the directors.

The object of the corporation shall be the business of prospecting and extracting ores, and general mining in all its branches within the Territory of Utah, and elsewhere. The general office shall be in Salt Lake City. The officers are S. H. Gibson, president; S. W. Eccles, vice-president; W. H. Hemmington, treasurer, and F. P. Eccles, secretary. These with Henry Dinkelspiel constitute the board of trustees.

The claims owned by the corporation are the "Bald Eagle," the "Black Dragon," the "Bullfrog No. 2," the "Golden Chain," and the "Golden Treasure," all situated in Dugway district, Tooele county.

The Harrison Mining Company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of one dollar each. The incorporators are S. W. Eccles 6,000 shares, F. P. Eccles 2000 shares, W. H. Hemmington 10,000 shares, S. H. Gibson 10,000 shares, C. L. Gibson 10,000 shares, James J. Gibson 10,000 shares, Henry Dinkelspiel 15,000 shares, and Edward Bennett 25,000. The remaining 100,000 shares shall be deposited of by the directors. The officers are Henry Dinkelspiel, president; S. W. Eccles, vice-president; W. H. Hemmington, treasurer, and F. P. Eccles, secretary.

The claims owned by this company are the "Harrison," the "Gilmore," the "Lead Quarter," the "Double Gold," and the "Black Maria," all located in Dugway district, Tooele county.

The Yellow Jacket Mining company filed articles of incorporation also. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $1 each. The incorporators are the same who comprise the Harrison Mining company, and shares held by each also correspond. The officers are S. W. Eccles president, Henry Dinkelspiel vice-president, W. H. Hemmington treasurer and F. P. Eccles secretary. The claims owned by the corporation are the "Yellow Jacket," the "Big Blue Book," the "Sacrifice," the "Captain Nemo" and the "Nautilus," all in Dugway district in Tooele county.

Latest Court News.

The S. C. Bowers Granite company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Vermont, this afternoon brought suit in the Third District court against Elias Morris to recover $500, balance of account for goods sold and delivered, with legal interest from May 9th, 1892.

Stephens & Schender are plaintiffs' attorneys.

In the case of Rotta H. Cassely vs. Mrs. Mate Sharpe, in admiralty, Judge Anderson has granted an alternative judgment requiring the defendant either to return the plaintiff's property or pay $300, the value thereof. The unpleasantness arose out of the recent domestic trouble in the Cassely household.

Tie Up Your Teams.

The crusade commenced by the police some time ago against persons who leave their teams untied on the streets is still in progress. Two more citizens today forfeited $2 each for neglecting to tether their horses. Teamsters will do well to remember that leaving their animals untied is in defiance of the city ordinance. Hear this warning in mind and keep your $2.

CONDEMNATION CASE.

"Tex," the Alleged Notorious Horse Thief Brought to Provo.

A CHEMICAL ENGINE FOR THE GARDEN CITY.

Court Cases Continued for the Term.—Funeral Services Over the Late W. H. Brown.

The case of the Rio Grande Western Railway vs. L. S. Wood, where the railway company asks for an order of condemnation of 2.100 acres of land, the property of Mr. Wood, located in Springville, for their use for switches, etc., came up in Judge Blackburn's court today. The question as to the value of the land was submitted to a jury. Judge Blackburn will decide the question of law as to whether the company has a right to condemn the land.

A number of witnesses were examined as to the value of the property, giving as their opinion that the land in question was worth from $750 to $250. After all the testimony was taken, the jury went over to look at the land and they returned with the directions from Judge Blackburn today and retired to consider the question of value and damages.

The following cases have been continued for the term:

Bullion Beck & Champion Mining Co. vs. F. M. Morris; F. K. Morris vs. Bullion Beck & Champion Mining Co.; H. B. Clawson vs. F. K. Morris; Johanna Everard vs. Hans Olsen; John Elliott vs. John Martin et al.; Spanish Fork City vs. M. V. Lenhart et al.

Hans Poulsen vs. T. M. Samuelson et al.

R. W. Brewerton vs. T. M. Samuelson et al.

C. H. Spriggs vs. Tenancum Taylor et al.

The funeral services over the remains of Brother Wm. H. Brown were held in the Tabernacle this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. There was a large number of the friends of Bro. Brown in attendance from all parts of the county. The speakers referred in terms of praise to the useful life of the deceased and spoke words of encouragement to the bereaved family.

"Tex," alias Chas. Baker, who was wounded at Vernal some time ago, returned by the officers, who had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of stealing horses, and had to be a bill for removal sufficiently to be able to stand the trip, was brought to Provo yesterday by Sheriff Lorenzo of Emery county. He waived examination before the justice of the peace in Price and was taken to the penitentiary by Deputy Marshal Buchman, where he will be detained till the grand jury can consider his case in September next.

The city council held a long session last evening. Among other matters discussed was the purchasing of a chemical fire engine. This matter was fully discussed and it was decided to purchase a chemical engine when the steam engine now owned by the city can be sold.

The Republicans of the city are building an elegant car for their drum corps.

PROVO, July 12th.

TODAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Account of the Trouble Between Whites and Blacks in the South.

THE MILITIA TAKES POSSESSION OF HOMESTEAD.

The Cour d' Alene Outbreak.—Actor Not Dead.—A Fatal Landslide.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEGROES IN ARMS.

Particulars of the Killing of Edwards and Others.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The Commercial Gazette of Paducah, Ky., special says:

Shortly after 8 o'clock this evening while the city council was in session, the chief of police came in and in their midst by announcing that a report had just reached him that two or three hundred negroes, armed with Winchester rifles, had congregated in the vicinity of the jail prepared for an attack.

The council at once adjourned.

The mayor sent a dispatch to the governor asking him to order out Company C of the State guard located here. Every able-bodied man was on the streets, and everyone of them can create issue to any kind to bring on. The sheriff has charge of a posse of fifty or seventy-five men armed with shotguns and revolvers, procured from various hardware stores. The underlying cause of the uprising is the lynching of Charles Hill, a negro who made an assault upon Lyman Stacy some weeks ago. The negroes have been secretly obtaining arms for some time, and something of this kind has been looked for almost any time.

The immediate cause of the outbreak is the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Burgess.

At 11:30 o'clock the marshal and mayor returned to jail from a round of squads of officers, who, when the mayor and marshal pleaded that no violence should be done to the prisoner in jail, promised to disperse and begin to do so. The marshal addressed a crowd of white people and told them to go home as the negroes were disperse and no violence need be feared. Shortly before 12 o'clock, and in ten minutes the crowd was removed to the mills and about forty armed citizens.

At 1 o'clock a band of seventy-five negroes quietly marched from down Sixth street and opened fire upon the men collected at the jail. At the first fire Elmer Edwards, a young man of about twenty years of age, fell, shot through the abdomen. He is now dying. He was a member of the militia company. The fire was returned by the militia and several negroes and the negroes beat a precipitate retreat. The militia also retreated to the court house in the court house where they kept up firing until the negroes disappeared down the street.

The jail and court room were now filled with the militia and armed citizens. The negroes retreated to the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which had been their chief headquarters tonight. The police reported that the jail over fifty negroes who were found carrying arms, and they were guarded to prevent any attempt to release them.

The mortal wounding of young Edwards aroused a storm of indignation that is kept from breaking out only with difficulty, and an attempt to avenge his death is almost certain to be made. The excitement is high and at two o'clock this morning the streets were filled with people.

THE NEGROES DISPERSE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—After the skirmish last evening between the troops and negro mob at Pulaski, both sides returned, the whites to the court house and the negroes in the Odd Fellows' hall. It was decided to make no effort to disperse the blackguards tonight. No report is received since daylight. It is believed the negroes separated just before day.

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Militia Arrive at the Scene of Trouble.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The night passed quietly, and Homestead was in holiday attire early this morning in anticipation of the militia. It was expected that the troops would arrive by day-break and the police started out in anticipation of that event, ready to welcome the blue coated representatives of the State with a procession of honor. Bunting, school flags and flowers, but the situation became somewhat lustrous as hours passed and the militia did not appear. The lands of the mills had been busy during the night and the workmen were fortified in the undertaking with fulfillment success. It was after 9 o'clock when the cry went up that troops were coming. They arrived at Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania at Greenburg, and consisted of the Second and Third brigades, numbering 8000 men under command of General Snowden, together with two rattling guns and three field pieces. The sudden arrival, in the absence of the mayor, of the city officials, upset the programme for the reception, and the soldiers evidently did not desire such treatment from the men whom they had come to keep in order. They were received with perfect respect and here and there an attempt at cheer was set up by the clubbing employes. The troops marched from the train, formed silently and marched in perfect order, took possession of the mills, deployed artillery at the access of the Monongahela side of the mills, set pickets all about the works, and settled the question of taking possession of the town by marching one company to the strikers' headquarters, another to the vicinity of the depot and a third to the slight inclosure overlooking and commanding the commercial centre of the town. Then Homestead was in the hands of the military and martial law had succeeded the military reign of the advisory committee.

The citizens of Homestead are deeply disappointed that the militia thought it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of confining themselves to the mills, but they gave no open evidence of the fact. It was a complete acquiescence in the power of the State, and as gracefully as they could, the strikers accepted the inevitable. The bulletins across the river contemplated the whole town as well as the Carnegie works.

THE STRIKERS' TICKET LINE.

When the troops arrived the strikers' pickets located in the neighborhood set their posts and congregated to watch the soldiers. The strike leaders at once sent them back to their stations telling them that they had no business to leave their posts, and instructing them not to let any sympathizers come within the lines. The leaders told them the troops would not interfere with them in this. Similar instructions were given to the workmen and the whole strike picket line was reformed outside the picket of troops.

Frick Wants Non-Union Men to Work.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, said to an interview today that it was the intention of the company to resume work at the Homestead mills as soon as possible. There were many of the locked out men who were willing to accept their terms if the company and return to work, if they could be protected in doing so. It would be necessary, however, to secure additional outside employes here. He thought it could not be long before the entire plant would be in operation.

NON-UNION WORKMEN TO BE PROTECTED.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Philadelphia dispatch says a representative of Carnegie arrived here late last night to make arrangements for the protection of the men in Homestead. He says no attempt will be made to resume work at once.

20,000 WORKMEN WILL BE CALLED OUT.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—President Weihe of the Amalgamated association stated officially at noon this morning that the workmen in all Carnegie's plants to the aggregate of 20,000 will be called out if the company attempts to start up Homestead with non-union men.

The congressional investigating committee arrived here late and held a preliminary meeting with Mr. Frick's attorney and others. The attorney told the company would not be called upon to testify before the committee, but would investigate and then if required to testify. The committee went to Homestead this afternoon and will begin taking evidence at 4 p.m.

THE COUR D'ALENE TROUBLE.

The Correspondence with the Idaho Senators.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senators Shoup and Dubois of Idaho have received a number of dispatches in answer to their telegram to Governor Rich of the Coeur d'Alene region. The first one came from Marshal Pinkham who transmitted a message from a state named John Finch to Walter Pierce forbidding fighting in Osin and Frisco mines and saying, "We are powerless to stop the conflict and more local many will be killed and the mines burned."

With the telegram containing this information the Senators went to call on the President and Secretary of war. Neither was at home, but one other, the President being out of the city and the secretary being away from the department. They have called on the attorney general and after consultation with him telegraphed the governor as to the conditions under which the President could call on the matter of calling out the federal troops to aid in maintaining order and preserving peace. At midnight the senators received the following from Attorney-General two. H. Roberts at Boise, Idaho: "Governor is now preparing to call on the President for troops. If possible, have miners disarmed so that peace can be secured from the war department to the commandant at Fort Sherman to move the troops by boat via Mission and Wallace. Many houses already lost, and much valuable property destroyed. The mob is moving to Wallace. Everything now depends on promptness."

FEARS THAT THE TROUBLE WILL SPREAD.

The latest dispatch received by the senators (signed by Governor Willey) report the casualties so far at six killed and seven wounded, and hear it is rumored that the spirit of violence may extend to other parts of the State, necessitating a proclamation of martial law. The union miners are described as an organized mob of 1500 to 300 armed with Winchesters and revolvers. They are elated with their success and will not be satisfied until every new man is driven from the mines. Many pessimistic have been arranged so the president will be able to act promptly. When the formal requisition is received it will be sent to the President who is expected to be in Saratoga all day.

Actor Not Dead.

The Message from the Governor of Idaho to the President.

BOISE, Idaho, July 12.—The following message was sent by Governor Willey to President Harrison last night: "This morning red and flagged by the striking miners of the Coeur d'Alene district commenced and a mill was chosen up by dynamite. Many men were killed. Our militia Inspector General Curtis L. N. Gu. informs me that four or five hundred armed miners surrounded the mob. The legislature is not session and cannot be promptly convened; the civil authorities of the county and State are wholly inadequate to maintain peace. The immediately available military force of the Idaho national guard numbers only 150 men, which, in my opinion, she he has few to successfully cope with the mob, though I will order it at once into the field. In this emergency I deem it necessary to call for assistance of the federal troops. I therefore request that a sufficient force be detailed from Fort Sherman or elsewhere to act in concert with the State authorities in maintaining peace in the order." (signed)

N. B. WILLEY, Governor.

Dead and Wounded at Coeur d' Alene.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 12.—The following is a complete list of dead and wounded as the result of the conflict between whites and non-union miners at Coeur d'Alene yesterday.

DEAD.

James Hennessy, Gus Carlson, John Sterlick, Harry Cummings, Tony Bean.

WOUNDED.

F. C. Wood, L. L. Abbott, Samuel Carver, F. E. Adams, Charles Smith, N. T. Hudson, Sam Carlson, Hugh Campbell, W. Pelham, John Whitney, Charles Patteson, H. C. Collins, John Gasteinger, George Pettibone.

The loss by the explosion in Frisco will be $125,000.

A LANDSLIDE.

A Number of Miners Buried Under Rock and Earth.

PARIS, July 12.—A heavy landslide occurred in the Gouanaire overhanging St. Gervais Les Bains, Savoy. Without a minute's warning a large number of houses were buried under a mass of rock and earth. Thirty dead are already taken out and a number badly injured, rescued. It is thought there are more bodies under the debris. St. Gervais is a watering place with sulphur springs and is a favorite summer resort.

ASTOR IS STILL ALIVE.

The Notice of His Death in the Posters Came Too Soon.

LONDON, July 12.—William Waldorf Astor is not dead after all. In spite of the fact that notice of his death was posted on the door of the office of the Astor estate in New York and the publication in the New York morning papers of a formal notice of his death, furnished by the sexton of the Trinity chapel, by authority of the man in charge of the Astor office, acting as a caretaker from London, the latest millionaire and descendant of generations of millionaires is still alive. In response to repeated and persistent telegrams asserting that