ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 51. FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, VOL. XX.

UP FOR ARGUMENT,

The Cases of the Two Chicago Anarchists Before the Supreme Court.

SOLOMON'S ARGUMENT FOR THE PRISONERS.

Attorney-General Hunt in Behalf of the State of Illinois.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE ANARCHISTS

Fielden's and Schwab's Cases Before the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cases of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the Chicago anarchists, condemned to imprisonment in the famous Joliet penitentiary under a life sentence, were up in the United States supreme court today for argument. Counsel for the prisoners, maintained that the men, not having been convicted of the crime of murder, were not legally in force of the due process of law and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The chief justice suggested that the state supreme court merely fixed the sentence for the murder.

It was asserted that the court did away by saying that the person convicted. He (counsel) affirmed that there was no authority by which the governor could direct the commutation of the sentences.

Attorney-General Hunt of Illinois followed Solomon, in behalf of the state. He maintained that the United States Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to review the action of the Illinois Court of Illinois. The only alleged error on the part of that court was in refusal to consider the question that Fielden and Schwab were unlawfully present when judgment was rendered. This court had jurisdiction to review state courts of last resort only when a Federal question was involved. No Federal question was involved here. Moreover, the Illinois Supreme Court's judgment on the merits was not a condemnation of the judge but simply a refusal to interfere with his discretion. It was not until the next term of court had by rules filed objection, and he stated when objections were made. If counsel could come in at any time and allege errors in the record, there is in the case a suggestion that the two men are subjects of Great Britain. Attorney-General Hunt said he was unable to find anything in the records by which the case could be affected. Parsigoes stood on no better ground than as Anarchists.

Counsel Butler said that when rights guaranteed by treaty are brought into question, he is entitled in adjudication through the courts of the United States. He said, therefore, that the Federal question will come up in the records.

Hunt said that the claim, that Schwab's imprisonment under a commutation by the governor was illegal, was novel and amusing.

Counsel Butler will make the closing argument tomorrow.

A Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Shortly before noon, when Upper Broadway was crowded with shoppers, a fire broke out in the basement of a huge livery stable in the building running from Fifth avenue to Cinton square. Before the firemen arrived the fire had spread through the building and smoke was pouring out of every window. The building is flanked on the east by Tiffany's jewelry house and on the right by the Lincoln Lincoln offices. The lower floor of No. 5 Union Square is occupied by Brentano's book establishment. The fire started in the basement of Schneider & Campbell, gas fitters. The fire walls on either side confined the flames to the building in which they started, and within an hour and a half the firemen had it under control. The loss on the building is about $40,000. Tiffany's was protected by falling down the shutters when the fire first broke out. Brentano's first was entirely broken out and their loss will be $100,000. The jewelry works' loss is $15,000; Leon Beshmore, importer of millinery, $200,000; Schneider & Campbell, $15,000; Mr. Gaul, linen, dressmaker, $30,000. A number of smaller losses will bring the total up to about $300,000 well insured.

Advice From the South Sea Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Advices from the South Sea Islands state that Davis and Bell, alias Illinois and Douglas, have left their yacht, the "Douglas," at Tahiti and sailed for Portland, Or., where they will proceed to Central America. They are supposed to have stolen $105,000 from a branch of the London and Westminster Bank at Sydney.

Gone to Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Thomas H. and Edward H. Ashton, the missing merchants who disappeared from Philadelphia about three days, are said to have gone to Brazil. Several questionable transactions have come to light, and the liabilities of the firm are estimated at $110,000.

Hospitals Crowded.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The hospitals in the city are crowded with patients suffering from the influenza. The disease prevails in the most dangerous form throughout the city, and the municipal authorities are making arrangements to convert available vacant buildings into hospitals.

Chicago Suffering with Water Famine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—This city is suffering with a water famine. The trouble extends over the entire city, including the suburbs and is caused by the stoppage of the inlet pipe in the lake by ice. Private families, factories and business buildings are the greatest sufferers. Elevators closed down and flour were barrelled to prevent explosions of boilers. Business at the stock yards in the great slaughter houses is at a standstill and there is no water for the thousands of banishing animals in the pens. Strenuous efforts are being made to remedy the trouble and it will be but temporary.

The heads of the water works at Hyde Park and Lake View was closed this afternoon and the pumps are now supplying water to those districts.

The North Chicago city railway stops are closed and the schools had to shut up and breweries are much embarrassed by the scarcity of water. Switching engines on nearly all the railroads in the city are in danger of having to stop operations for lack of water. This would bring movement of freight to a standstill.

Three Night Have Been a Riot.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—A riot was narrowly averted in Manchester tonight over the street car strike. The company started the night cars and a mob assembled. A man named Howard was arrested for disorderly conduct, and the officers had to draw their revolvers to prevent his rescue. The strikers brought protested against police interference and requested arbitration.

A Huge Glass.

One of the most curious inventions of this inventive age is what is called platinized glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of a liquid charged with platinum, and is then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass in such a way as to form a very old kind of mirror.

The glass has not really lost its transparency, and yet if one places it against a wall and looks at it he sees the image as in an ordinary looking glass. But when light is allowed to pass through the glass from the other side, as when it is placed in a window, it appears perfectly transparent like ordinary glass.

By a distracting a window of platinized glass one could stand close behind the panes in an uninformed room and behold clearly everything going on outside, while passers by looking at the window would believe only a blank mirror. Windows in which their own figures would be reflected while the inside looks continued invisible.

Big Banks sold.

Margaret Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher," is a pretty woman of a pronounced blonde type. She is a Pittsburgh, with a wonderful command of language, a musical voice and a manner indicative of the highest culture. She has to review state courts of last resort only when a Federal question was involved. No Federal question was involved here. Moreover, the Illinois Supreme Court's judgment on the merits was not a condemnation of the judge but simply a refusal to interfere with his discretion. It was not until the next term of court had by rules filed objection, and he stated when objections were made. If counsel could come in at any time and allege errors in the record, there is in the case a suggestion that the two men are subjects of Great Britain. Attorney-General Hunt said he was unable to find anything in the records by which the case could be affected. Parsigoes stood on no better ground than as Anarchists.

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THE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Democratic National Convention Committee.—Selection of Proxy Sites.

CLAIMS OF THE VARIOUS CITIES CONSIDERED.

Chicago Chosen for the National Convention to Be Held Tuesday June 21st.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATS

Chicago Chosen for the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Promptly at noon the Democratic National Committee was called to order. The roll of the roll showed that the various States and Territories were represented.

The committee went into secret session for the purpose of settling all questions of proxies.

The Montana contest was settled by declaring C. A. Broadwater the regularly elected delegate to the convention for that State, but Mitchell, his contestant, was allowed the privilege of participating with him in the committee duties during the session. At the meeting of the committee the latter was allowed to vote, the right to vote being conceded to Lipman, the proxy of Brewster.

When Pennsylvania was reached, Kerr, who was appointed by Randall to succeed Scott, the latter resigned whatever claims he may have had to a proxy of that state, who the appointee of the Randall faction, Scott resigned and left the committee room.

Tuesday, June 21st, was selected as the date of holding the convention.

A session was taken until 8 p.m.

At 4 o'clock the committee was again called to order and the roll of States called. Mr. Whitney then opened the question for Cincinnati, urging the selection of that city. He spoke at the convenience of the Southern States, and the location would be of great political importance.

Chicago, he said, as for years, demonstrated that if you will give the city a good platform and a good candidate, we will pledge the electoral vote of Ohio to you. The people of that State are being educated upon the subject of the tariff, and are joining the party by thousands. Congressman Paulding also spoke for Cincinnati.

The claims of Detroit were first presented by ex-Congressman Stephenson. Two years ago they had interested Michigan in the same party, if not only secuting the governor, but the legislature is democratic in both branches. They has adopted a system of ballots, enfranchising electors of Michigan will be elected by districts, and the President on that system will give Michigan what he could not give the lower house of Congress in the country. Time whenever you go for your candidate, we will give you five electoral votes, but if you come to our city we will bring you every electoral vote of the State of Michigan. Congressman Chipman also spoke for Detroit.

Indianapolis was represented by U. S. Senator Turple. That city, said he, had twenty-eight hotels, with accommodations for 20,000 guests. Then there are minimum accommodations for 15,000, handling accommodations for 25,000 more. The facilities for the press would be unsurpassed. Chairman Jewett of the State Central committee followed the Senator from Indiana. He said Indiana is close and debatable ground, and they want the encouragement of the nomination. Their success in carrying the state if possible, but the convention would encourage and uplift the Democrats.

The claims of Kansas City were first presented by Mr. Potman, who said that, with the exception of New York and Chicago, there was not a city in the United States that enjoyed the facilities Kansas City enjoyed to enable the representatives of the Democracy to assemble. The hotels would be accommodate all the convention. The buildings would be ready according to plans approved by the committee, Senator Vest also spoke for Kansas City. New York, he said, did not need this convention, and should not have it. New York was tongue tied financially, morally and politically, to meet the call of any convention, and besides, New York has Tammany, and Tammany was larger than any party. Tammany had no division about the platform or the candidate. [Laughter.] Chicago did not need the convention, and should not have it, nor should it go to Milwaukee. St. Paul should not ask for it. One of the charges made by the Republicans was that the Democratic party camped one year where the Republicans camped the year before, and it was time the Democrats should follow their own policy.

Milwaukee's claims were first advanced by Governor Peck of Wisconsin. He came from a State where Democracy has been walked upon for forty years that he knew. Talking were different out here. There was no Democrat in Wisconsin's capitol building from dome to basement, except one colored man, and he was kept there. [Laughter.] Mayor Somers of Milwaukee and Mr. Donnelly of Wisconsin also spoke for the Cream City.

The claims of New York were presented by James Breslin, Comptroller Myers and Colonel John R. Fellows.

M. P. Tripp of California spoke for San Francisco, portraying the advantages which would accrue from the election of that city, and was followed by Mr. Coleman, who spoke in the same vein. If there was to be a campaign of education, said he, it must be a campaign of enlightenment. Let the convention come to California and the lesson be taught to the boys now growing who wanted to be Democrats.

Hon. T. W. Lawler, of St. Paul, was the first speaker in behalf of that city, and presented a telegram from Governor Merriam, signed by his naples of St. Paul and Indianapolis, making every requisite pledge for the accommodation of the convention and the entertainment of the visitors. Ex-Congressman Wilson also spoke for St. Paul, saying that the Democracy of the great Northwest had been overlooked by the Democracy of the nation long enough. There is an Alliance movement in the Northwest. Eliminate a few of its charlatans and the Alliance is but a protest against the Republican rule. From the Alliance ranks is being recruited our party. If the democratic ranks are to be recruited it must be from the Northwest.

This closed the arguments of the cities, and a recess was taken until 8 p.m., when the balloting began, which resulted in the convention going to Chicago.

On motion of Mitchell of Wisconsin, the vote was made unanimous.

The resignation of Committeeman Mitchell of Wisconsin was accepted and the committee adjourned to meet in Chicago June 21st.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Surgical Institution in Indianapolis Consumed by Fire.

AWFUL SCENES IN THE BURNING BUILDING.

The Work of Rescuing the Patients—Recovering Bodies from the Ruins.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

A FATAL FIRE.

The Nail Surgical Institute Burned to the Ground.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—One of the most appalling fires in the history of Indianapolis occurred late tonight. The Nail Surgical Institute, one of the most famous of its kind in the country, turned to the ground. The fire started at midnight in the office building. Alarts the offices were the words of terror, confusion and panic. Some discovered a few minutes before midnight coming from the ventilating flues, which had to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, and in fifteen minutes the whole lower floor was in flames. The attendants barely awakened all the patients and in the hall and upper rooms pandemonium reigned, nurses after nurses for help ward up in the inmates rendered the terrible situation. In a few minutes white faces could be seen at each window of the large building and the individuals continue pitiful beseeching appeals to those below for aid. The police, firemen and attendants worked diligently, and many patients were removed from the burning building in a short time. The patients who were able to get about at all assisted relatives in the work of rescue.

The view to the halls and on the stairway, behind the fire commenced to the main building furnished a weird sight. Patients wrapped in bed clothing crawled and helped themselves along from one floor and one landing to another. Cots were hurriedly constructed from the mattresses and the police and firemen carried the rescued across the street to the new annex. Those seriously injured in backs and limbs are numerous. At 2:30 a. m. it is stated two women who jumped from the windows are dead. It is also reported that several dead bodies have been found in the debris.

Later—At 3 a. m. Dr. Allen, superintendent of the institute, at this hour declares that there are several dead bodies in the main building and several more in the annex. It is also thought that at least six children were suffocated in one of the rooms.

Later—5:30 a. m.—Nine bodies have now been taken from the main building, all from the upper floor. It is believed that many more bodies are on the upper floor, and many more in the annex where the fire originated. Three bodies were taken out of one room. Six more are believed to be in that room, and an unknown number in another part of the building. At least twelve persons were taken from the windows by the firemen and carried to an adjoining grocery. At Weibles' restaurant, where seventy or eighty of them were taken, the sight presented some minutes after landed upon the unfortunate gathering of suffering cripples, many of them maddened by the pain of burns and anxious for friends, was one that defied description. Spread on the table were little cadavers, groaning and coughing.

A Hard Winter.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.—The whole the Gonzale frontier is covered with snow, the first time ever known. The suffering among the poorer class of Mexicans and among the United States troops have been intense for the past two days.

RED RIVER FROZEN.

DENISON, Tex., Jan. 21.—For the first time in eighteen years Red river was frozen over solid. At a number of points yesterday thermometers indicated seven degrees below zero.

Cattlemen from Indian Territory report that the blizzard has killed hundreds of head of stock.

Peace Reigns at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—There was a meeting Monday last in this city of the executive committee of the Universal Peace Society. Special petitions were sent to President Harrison, Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Congressman Dalzell, for a peaceful settlement of the Chilean difficulty. The petitions were signed by the president and secretary of the society, and acknowledges the receipt of the petitions. The reply of Postmaster-general Wanamaker says: "I do not think there is any danger of war unless Chile refuses to make a retraction of the rights of this country. There will be a careful consideration of every point before action is recommended to Congress."

A British Schooner Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—The British schooner "Mary Holesley" of Capelleton was wrecked off Lewes harbor bars. Her crew reached shore in safety, except William Landry, who died from the injuries he received.

Captain Selley Goes to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Captain Selley has left for Washington under orders to consult with Secretary Tracy.

Another Sick Prince.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian crown, is ill.

The Street Car Strike.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—There is no change in the street car strike situation today. A dozen cars are running under police protection.

Difficulties in the Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 21.—In the senate this afternoon Cliff was elected secretary at the beginning of the session, before the Democratic lieutenant-governor, Dewire, was sworn in. He was then forcibly ousted from the office, Dewire voting the casting vote. S. S. Pearsons, Democrat, was then elected to the position of secretary. Cliff has not yet decided what action he will pursue, but he says he was elected secretary and will take the oath of office, and will appear in the morning to discharge its duties.

A report that James G. Blaine was dead was circulated in this city today, and caused intense excitement. It was announced by one of the clerks of the house of representatives, and stopped legislation. Flags on the State house were lowered to half mast until it was learned the report originated in a basket shop. It was probably worked by unscrupulous speculators.

The Arizona Pass Strike Declared Off.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 21.—The Express says that Chairman Meller of the Federation Board at Yankton has formally declared the San Antonio & Arizona Pass strike at an end. There is now no obstacle anywhere to freight and passenger traffic.

Love and Intrigue.

At the fair end of Nicolas Rue the church of Santa Maria Annunciata, which, once a year, on the day of Our Lady, wakes into a brief life of extraordinary. In a short rue before the high altar kneel three girls, all in black garments, with folded hands and eyes fixed on the picture of the Madonna before them.

These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum, and once a year all those who have reached the age of eighteen are brought here to the church and may be chosen in marriage by any honest man whose papers are in order and whose character is good.

At the door leading to the society hall a gray haired priest, the head and the soul of the society, by a nod makes his way from the back of the church and hands him a little packet of papers. These the priest reads carefully and being evidently satisfied he gives back the papers and leads the applicant toward the row of girls.

All eyes are fixed more unaffectedly than ever on the altar, all their hands are clasped tighter together, their faces turn a shade paler, their hearts beat quicker as the young man walkeslowly across the rue. At last he stops. He chooses a maiden. Hesitatingly she has held with a little smile. The girl rises, puts her hand into that of the stranger, and together they disappear into the sacristy. The lot being thus broken other suitors come forward.—Catholic Union.

The Pronunciation of "Ralph."

Autographs and philologists from nearly all parts of the country have been busy with the question of the pronunciation of the name Ralph, and they appear to be equally proportioned for Raff, Rolf and Rafe, according to local peculiarities. Custom and literature are equally uncertain. Writing from Boston, Mass., the Rev. Wm. Thomas, the Rev. H. C. Leander gives an interesting account of what may be regarded as the evolution of the word.

He says: "Since the discussion has been mooted respecting the word Ralph, it may interest many of your readers to know of its spelling in the register of the parish of Brompton Ralph, and of the pronunciation given by the inhabitants. The register dates from 1557 and is called the register of the parish of Brompton Raffe. There is no change in the spelling, so far as I can trace, till 1657, when half a dozen places Raffe. In 1668, and from then to 1716, I find Rafe.

"In 1717 a new register is begun with the word as we now have it, Ralph. The younger generation pronounce the doubled vowel as though it ought to rhyme with chaff. The very oldest inhabitants use the pronunciation which rhymes with safe. It is curious to notice, however, when a child is baptized Ralph, after the name of the parish name has occasionally slipped the last few years, the parents invariably give Ralph the safe sound."—London Telegraph.

Two Literary Work.

A friend of mine happened to be with Marion Crawford recently in England, and during the conversation happened to tell a "chip" story to the novelist.

"I would like to work that into a short story if you don't mind," said the novelist.

My friend told Crawford that one of the objects of his visit was to secure if possible a short story from him.

"Very well," said the author. "You arrange yourself with my books, and I'll let you have the story. About 6,000 words, you said? All right."

And within two hours' time, to my friends astonishment, Crawford handed him the manuscript of "a perfect little gem of a story as ever was ever read." And Crawford had carved $200 between breakfast and lunch!—Cor. Nashville American.

Whom the Gods Love.

"Ah, Miss Young," simpered the old professor to the pretty scholar, "you are a favorite of the gods, I think."

"Yes?" she responded, with a questioning blush.

"Yes, my dear," he said, coming a little closer, "and—and with mortals too," he stammered.

"Yes?" she replied again.

"And—and with one especially," he said hesitatingly.

"Yes?"

"And—and—Miss Young, will you marry me?" he exclaimed.

She let him take it, and with an arch look she said confidently:

"No, professor, no. Whom the Gods love die young."

She began in philosophy went on as before.—Detroit Free Press.

CHILE SOON READY

To Submit the Views of Her Government to Our Cabinet.

AN AMIABLE CONCLUSION EXPECTED.

Shakers Charged with Immorality.—Stanford's Bill in the Senate.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Arbitration Talked of—Chile Takes Her Own Time.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Herald's* Santiago cable says: Within the coming week the Chilean government will submit its views and ideas to the United States government. Then, if the two governments cannot come to an agreement among themselves, arbitration will be asked by Chile on the question in dispute. Secretary Blanco assures me from advices sent by Minister Montt that it can be secured positively that the matter between the two countries are in an extremely fair way. He looks for a speedy arrival at an amicable conclusion. Secretary Blaine, he says, has acted throughout in a conciliatory manner. It is the general opinion in government circles that the alarming messages wired abroad have been sent by interested parties, with the intention of influencing the money market. Relative to the statement that the papers attacking Minister Egan, *El Heraldo* has been asked to discontinue its attack, and promised to do so, but was forced into making a reply owing to a letter published in the other papers and signed by Frank Egan, defending his brother. *El Heraldo* editorially I learn that the withdrawal of Matta's letters is agreeable to both President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

A SHAKER SETTLEMENT.

City Accusations Brought Against the Community.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The *Herald* prints a four column article, charging immorality and abominable conduct the elders at the Alfred, M., Shakers' settlement. The principal charges appear to be made by Esther Brown of Brighton, Mass., who recently escaped from the settlement after five weeks' stay. Four other girls escaped recently and report incredible proposals, and for attempting to escape and other offenses they were subjected to a brutal whipping and solitary confinement for two weeks in a dark room. The article in the *Herald* says: Many Alfred men and women admit the truth of what the girls have told the doctor. They are remarked on the illegal operations. Boys have spoken of the wrong practices. Girls have told of the indignities and brutal treatment. Girls are now living, not ten miles from the settlement.

Senator Stanford's Bill Laid Aside.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Senator Stanford today addressed the Senate in advocacy of his bill to issue a hundred million dollars in National notes and loan it on farm lands.

Senator Mitchell asked Senator Stanford whether, under the proposed bill, any large corporation that was a large owner of land, the land grants of railroads for example, could not borrow to half the assessed value of the lands.

Senator Stanford replied in the affirmative.

Senator Morrill inquired whether there was more than one place in each State where the money could be lent by the government.

Senator Stanford said the idea was to have an agent of the government in every city and town in the state.

Senator Morrill suggested that that would entail a very large expense, and Senator Stanford replied that the agencies would not be necessary in every State.

Senator Pryfer made a long speech in favor of the bill, which was then laid aside.

The L'Altro bill was again taken up, but, without disposing of it, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned until Monday.

Another London Fog.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The city was today wrapped in an almost impenetrable fog, equal to that which prevailed at Christmas time with such serious results. Traffic was greatly impeded, and so dark was it that it was necessary to use gas and electric lights generally throughout the city during the day.

A College Destroyed by Fire.

FRANKLIN, Ky. Jan. 21.—The Cedar Bluff college for women was turned early this morning. The inmates escaped without injury, though much excitement prevailed.

Refuses to Prosecute Cousteau.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The public prosecutor has refused Laur's demand to prosecute Cousteau, on the ground that the military report issued to be so by the president of the Chamber of Deputies.

A SOCIAL VISIT.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs Call on Tracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Tracy received a formal call from the House committee on naval affairs during the morning. Though Chilean matters may have been actually discussed, the visit was not made for that purpose. No information has yet been received at the navy department that the "Yorktown" has actually sailed from Valparaiso for Callao. Although Commodore Kearns stated that it was his intention to sail ...ay before yesterday. A member of the committee subsequently said that the visit was purely a social one. There was some talk between the secretary and his visitors concerning the personnel of the navy and the stagnation in promotions among the officers. When asked whether the question of the condition of the navy in connection with the pending Chilean troubles was broached a member evaded the question by sug