THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BLOWN UP BY A BOILER

A Frightful Explosion in a Detroit Cabinet Factory.

TWO FATALLY AND TEN BADLY INJURED.

Floor and Roof of a Four-Story Building Blown Out—Cause of the Explosion Unknown.

Detroit, Mich., Oct.22—The boiler in Berry Brothers' company's factory at Jefferson avenue and Hupette street exploded at 7:30 this morning with terrible and disastrous effects. At least two are fatally injured, one of them for some dead, and ten more or less seriously injured.

Dead—Lourion Turner, foreman in painting room, died in Harper hospital.

Dying—Steve Peltier, engineer shall probably accompanies at Harper hospital.

The seriously injured are:

Adam G. Harper, cut in head, and scalded badly.

Oliver Kramer, ribs broken, body bruised, may be injured internally.

Jacob Lehman, head badly cut, leg and ribs cut, had scalp wound.

Frank Lenhoff, head packed, hand cut, scalp, scalded all over body; may die.

Jim Harper, cabinet maker, cuts on head and scalded.

Frank Klein, apprentice, dug out of rear wall and badly hurt.

Lou Jacobinski, cabinet maker, and Tommy Tromley, band sawer, are slightly hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not ascertained. Both the front and rear walls of the four-story building were completely cut out and the blind walls are in ruins. No fire resulted so no great fire like the whole west side of the city was shaken and many windows were broken. To describe the damage to the building in detail, 60 feet square, four stories high. The floors were practically annihilated.

LUTGERT ASKS BAIL.

A Bonded Manager Ready to Take Him at $500 a Week.

Chicago, Oct. 22—Formal application was made in Judge Chetlain's criminal court today by Attorney Phillips for bail for Adolph L. Luetgert, who is now in jail awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife. Mr. Phillips, the famous manager, was at the criminal court building prepared to go on the bond if permitted. Should Luetgert be released on bond pending the trial, he will probably sign the order which Middleton has already prepared giving Luetgert a salary of $5 a week for his appearance in a season for an indefinite period. Luetgert appeared in court today for the first time in a week, with the exception of two of his fellow county prisoners, who drove out to the county jail.

The cause for the formal application for bail was State Attorney Deneen's positive refusal.

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT.

Asks for More Troops, and Would Like a Standing Army of at Least 30,000.

Washington, Oct. 22—General Miles, commanding general of the army, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. The report includes the reports of the chiefs of the various bureaus of the army and speaks of the progress that has been made on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the matter of fortifications. He asks that Congress authorize two more regiments of infantry, two of artillery, and one of cavalry, and that there should be at least two additional regiments of infantry. He deems cavalry and artillery to be the most effective arms of the service. He asks that the troops of Alaska should be increased by the equivalent of two companies that there should be at least two military posts established in the territory, that the civil authorities be asked to extend the jurisdiction of the Indiana and recommends that the policy of employing soldiers as police officers in Indian wards be continued. He makes recommendation in detail for the improvement of the military posts, and the maximum peace footing of the army should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 population, and the minimum one to every 2,000.

INDIAN TROUBLE FEARED.

Ute Scare Talk Said to be Going Into Colorado to Kill Game.

Vernal, Utah, Oct. 22—The Utes are coming over the line into Colorado in great numbers of their annual hunt. Old Ute Jim says there are more Indians coming than ever before. They are very sullen and insist that the deer belong to them and that they are going to kill all they want.

The people of Colorado are determined to enforce the state laws and protect game to the extent, as the law has determined, to have what they regard as their rights.

PAY THE SOLDIERS.

Three of Fort Douglas and Elsewhere Soon to Receive Their Cash.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 22—The men of the 9th regiment of the Colorado are soon to be paid off by the paymaster of the department of the Platte, Major Wheaton, and Major Wint, paymaster at Fort Douglas, will arrive in Denver with the soldiers' pay for the troops at Fort Douglas and Wingate; also for the troops at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Hayes, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Lincoln, Duchesne, Apache, Grant, Bliss, and detached troops, Major A. B. Johnson is detailed to pay Fort Bayard, Grant, Huachuca and Bliss, Fort Clarke and San Bernardino.

Professor Windsor Dead.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 22—Justin Winsor, U. S. librarian of Harvard College, president of the American Library association, died today.

Engineers Claim to Have Won.

London, Oct. 22—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued a statement today claiming the fight for eight hours' work has for so far gone in favor of the men. It is generally conceded that the men have won and that adjustment of the matter on that subject is assured.

SHIPPING TO SALT LAKE.

Prominent Officials of the Western Union to be Here Soon.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 22—Several prominent officials of the Western Union telegraph company, including General Thomas T. Eckert, president, and son, Thomas T. Eckert Jr., New York; Col. Cox, the president and general manager, Chicago; Colonel J. J. Dickey, superintendent, Omaha, spent several hours in this city. The party is on its way to the Pacific coast.

While the trip is purely of a business nature, brief stops will be made at Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake and other points en route.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, Oct. 22—The President made the following appointments today:

Consuls: John Carroll, of Maryland, at Cadiz, Spain; Charles H. Harris, of Indiana, at La Guayra, Venezuela; James Wilde Mills, of Texas, at Chihuahua, Mexico; Oscar F. William, of New York, at Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada; William Martin, of New York, at Cape Haitien, Hayti.

Indian Agents: Charles H. Sutherland, at White Earth agency, Minnesota; John E. Hardin, at Yankton agency, S. D.

Peter C. Haines, corps of engineers, U. S. A., to be member of the Nicaragua canal commission.

Robert C. Schenck, to be assistant examiner in the patent office.

Hubert R. McFarlane, collector of customs for the district of Tampa, Fla.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

Excitement in the Market Today—Prices Make a Big Jump Upward.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Wheat today advanced 2 to 3½ cents a bushel under some of the liveliest buying for several weeks. The December and May options sharing equally in the demand. The market was strong from the start, but toward the close prices were sent skyward under a flood of buying orders which came from all parts, so strong that December sold up to 87½ and May to 89½, which they closed and some excitement. The sudden renewal of export demand was the chief influence but dry weather talk from east of the Mississippi counted heavily. There was some talk of dollar wheat again at the close.

FOUR MEN GROUND TO PIECES.

They are Caught Under a Train—Not Especially Left to Identify Them.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 22—Four unknown men were run down by an engine on the Pennsylvania railroad near here last night and ground to pieces. There was nothing on the remains from which they could be identified.

DISRUPT THE BRYAN FORCES

Prediction that Carter Harrison of Chicago Will Do It.

Ill Effects of Partisanship in Municipal Politics Becoming Painfully Apparent in Connection With the N. Y. Election.

New York, Oct. 22.—The Press says: Carter Harrison's intention to invade this city with his cabinet and the Cook county marching club and speak here for Judge Van Wyck in October 28th, is likely to disrupt Bryan forces east, according to statements made by friends of Henry George.

The George movement in Greater New York has been receiving substantial financial and moral recognition from western Democrats. The announcement that the mayor of Chicago, who was elected by the Bryan workers in Cook county, had been indicted to come to New York, has caused the Bryan reactionaries of the Chicago sort, to be not the least additional reason for delaying the effort. He denies outright that he ever said that he would be a party to a scheme of Alaska claims to be presented to the Mexican authorities. The Bryan force in Illinois would be split in twain unless Harrison reconsidered his intention.

As a Bryan Democrat, who worked hard for Democratic success last fall in Illinois, he said, "I denounce Mayor Harrison's action in this matter. We cannot afford to have the Democratic sentiment of his own city and state if he leaves Tammany's side in this contest. We recognize Henry George as the only candidate who stands on the Chicago platform and represents the true principles of Democracy. I know that Chairman Guy of the Democratic state committee of Illinois, and Secretary Bently of the same committee agree with me in that statement. I will be surprised if Mayor Harrison will not be a party in the West as well as in the East by interfering in this contest in New York."

In an interview in the World, Henry George, senior, and Carter Harrison and his friends come here. It won't lose us a vote. It will simply be the efforts of two certain machines to get another corrupt machine out of the hole. If they are so short of Democratic speakers, why don't they get Van Wyck to make a speech?"

HE SHOOTS ON SIGHT.

Frenzied Man Runs Amuck on a Pennsylvania Train.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22—While frenzied with liquor, Thomas Cooper, of Baldwin, Pa., fired his house about 1 o'clock this morning and afterwards ran into the street firing at every one he met. He then took to the woods and a posse was organized to capture him with shotguns and rifles. The soldiers of Fort Douglas and Wingate; also the passengers at Independence, Fort Hartsuff will get pay for so far as Leadville is concerned, but the Denver and Rio Grande will pay, so that adjustment is assured.

DEATH CAME TO 2,500.

Fearful Fatality Caused by Spanish Methods in Cuba.

BODIES GATHERED IN PARKS DAILY.

Conditions in Cuba as Told by a Havana Paper—Reels Continue Their Successful Fighting.

New York, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A local newspaper publishes and vouches for the following:

"At Chanapolis, in the district of San Julian, belonging to the municipality of Bejora de Bar, there were concentrated 2,500 persons. These concentrados were the only inhabitants of the place. Now there are only five survivors, the rest having died of hunger and fever.

"In Havana city it is no unusual sight to see ten or a dozen dead on the plaza early in the morning. The authorities employ regular gendarmes to remove bodies found in the parks."

There is no statement in the article of the source of the information. The Spanish regime in Cuba, on the way to Bahi Hilo in Floar and Rio, crossed across a dynamite bomb and out six were killed and twelve wounded. Further on they came across another, but it failed to explode. The soldiers became terrified and refused to proceed.

"In Havana province one hundred rebels of Bonal Arangoa' command entered and raided a town. They carried away a quantity of clothes and provisions without a shot being fired by the garrison.

"Near Artemisa, Havana province, a band of insurgents under Acea attacked a convoy escorted by a detachment of Spanish troops, burning twenty-four surrendered on the Negro estate.

"In raided collision between Artemisa and Mariana several soldiers were killed. Inhabitants of Guanajay, a suburb of Havana, are terrified hearing firing just outside the town last night. The firing continued for several minutes and the municipal guards and troops were brought in. No details of the fight have been obtainable."

CRUISE OF THE SILVER REELS.

New York, Oct. 22.—The Herald says: "The Herald has made a thorough investigation into the alleged departure of the filibustering expedition from the port of New York on the schooner Silver Reels last Saturday night. As to the suspicious circumstances attending the departure of the vessel, Mr. Rowan, for, agent, said: 'There is nothing suspicious whatever about the sailing of the Silver Reels. She had nothing whatever on board which could be regarded as contraband goods. She cleared for Nassau and Charleston in search of a charter. As her agent I should certainly have known if she had taken on board men in this port.

"Despite the emphatic denial of Agent Rowan the Herald learns from friends of the Silver Reels that she did take New York on Saturday night loaded with arms and ammunition and about 50 men, all told, on board. At some point on the high seas she is expected to transfer her cargo to another ship, which will then proceed to Cuba, whose destination is Cuba.

"Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban provisional government said: "I am positive that no armed expedition left this port for Cuba."

PRINCETON'S COMMEMORATION

It is Observed With Befitting Ceremonies and Unusual Interest.

Ex-President Cleveland Gives Good Advice and His Extreme Partisan Foil the Same Henry Bruce.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The hundred and fifty-first birthday of Princeton University was celebrated here today. Not a little good interest was manifested in the commemoration on account of the presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland and Lord Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada. The academic procession of Princeton trustees faculty alumni made its way from Nassau hall at Marquand chapel at 7 o'clock this morning and marched to Alexander hall. The body was led by Mr. Cleveland, the earl of Aberdeen and President Patton. The chapel was opened by Dean Murray with a prayer.

In subject of Grover Cleveland was "The self made man." He said in part:

The merit of the successful man who has struggled with difficulties and disadvantages must be judged by the end of success he has achieved; by the use he has made of it and by its effect upon his character and his fellows. If success is clean and wholesome, it is safe to be made by fellows better and happier and if he faithfully responds to all the obligations of a liberal, public spirited and patriotic citizen, his struggles should and immensely to his honor and consideration he deserves. If on the other hand the success has been grasping, sordid kind, if he clutches it merely for his selfish gratification and if his achievements are selfish in character, earthly mean, unworthy as a citizen, or of self indulgence to his fellows with his fellow citizen his struggles should not save him from contempt.

WEALTH AND SUCCESS

Wealth should by no means be disparaged as representing success, provided it is accompanied by a reasonable satisfaction of the obligations it imposes. We cannot expect to fix the extent of these obligations, but we are satisfied we know that in the view of richer the fearing and sentiment that makes such expenditure should not be selfish and that the rich, directly by charity and benefaction, or indirectly, by the employment of laborers and active thrift, should do something for humanity and the public good. It is to be hoped that the man who, not as a result of success it ought to make its fair contribution to the welfare of society. This burden should not be altogether shifted upon those who, though without riches, constantly give from the results of their labor contributions, gifts that exalt humanity. We have a right to complain of the rich if after spending their lives in authentic wealth they find in its possession no mandate of duty and no pleasure save in the inactive and sordid contemplation of their hoard.

In referring to one particular condition of American life which only needs the active and persistent exposition of a well preserved self made man," he said:

SOCIAL PARTISANSHIP.

"Stillness is constantly accentuated by that of no point can be of more vitality than the work then in the hand of politics. The fact that this word signifies the science of government and the administration of the state, is overlooked in the common mind which starts manifestations and ends in doubt, jealousy and hate. It is here we are called upon to assist with an appeal we offer the contempt with which and making candidates for public administration even in a country now pending speaks of disinterested citizenship, of organizations for good government, of a dozen school of dictatorship and as a result the reasonable, patriotic citizens have generally surrendered participation there to itself, thoughtful and independent citizenship. Now our hope is in the moral endurance of our country in the source of priceless loss of to the public good. Some of the best of our people right and fitness to carry from well meant zeal upon the power intelligence and condition, they should be carefully protected against such an operation which continually attempt to drive them from the field. Some are greatly encouraged and helpful. It is the beautiful, educated men of the land.

"Already a dangerous advantage has been gained by the force of organized and selfish partisanship. Through the influence of these we should have challenged their party opinions, some are now ashamed to be seen in lead, and hence perhaps reason seem will to follow, and when party responsibility is fixed upon the sure wrong of intelligence and patriotism, a sickness itself that worst we are ashamed of the party to which we belong the time has surely come when all the intelligence and admirable of our land should unite to take the place of the soldiers of actual service to our independence, all must sacrifice we cannot expect to be successful in the best interests and the most disinterested patriotism among our people. Let us hope that the good of politics of allow themselves to be driven from it.

"Let us not condemning party affiliations founded on issues and principles. Let us not, if we can, but only with the conviction that the true and patriotic citizens we must be, we can do no more than we may be sure that, as a general rule, our errors and errors will be sooner than those of our opponents. Let us not be unlikely worse through the power of party or betrayed. Thus we be true to our country, to our party, to our best, and we shall be the most effective in the interests involved in his citizenship for the public which every citizen owes to the public. Let us not give the world of the high character of the government by fraction of a cafe-ship, and let us not be ashamed to be entrusted with national affairs. The result will in the regard should part of the New York and the schemes of our countrymen, and if they should be alert and exacting in the interests of the public, the dangers of misunderstanding and of a misrepresentation of our national character will be avoided.

COMMENDS ARBITRATION.

"A just people willing to concede what is due to others, and to keep the rights which belong to others. Justice in their government, a frugal and economic people, a people willing to pay the expenses of public administration, a people who valued integrity and morality would have no fear of war. Such a people who loved peace would not allow either the humiliation of seeing their flag insulted or the shame of a dishonorable peace of leadership among the nations of the earth, in the high tribunal of the world, which would be a barrier of war by the peaceful methods of arbitration. Hence is the land where we live, the people who are the statesmanship abroad, but happier is the land where the people rule, and the land where the people rule, and their government is constructed, watched and defended by the virtue, intelligence and abilities of millions of truly self made men."

LIFE IN SMALL CITIES.

More Comfort, Happiness and Success Than in the Big Centers.

"The higher salaries of the large city, in the hands of the right kind of men more potency than any other factor," writes Edward W. Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal, pointing out "Where Success Awaits Young Men"—in the smaller cities. "But, unfortunately, to secure these men the young men have found for themselves, these salaries are not as high as they should be, and, as a result, the young men have by so much in the metropolis as they hereafter for. A salary of $1,000 a year in a city will mean bring a young man the comfortable living which $1,000 a year means in a smaller city. With a far more moderate salary the rising young clerk, message or business man in the smaller city can live as a king in comparison to the man of equal position in the large center. The young man who has the ability to rise to has his own little home, by wise or purchase. For $25 a month he can rent a little place and furnish it with his own personality, with God's pure sunshine on four sides of it. His children have their own yard to play in, and he has their company. His porch is his evening pleasure and his Sunday delight. The world has gone by and left a young man who lives quietly and simply and make living comfort. His friends live all around him. He knows the people and they know him. His children's playmates. He never has to wonder who it is in a house adjoining where he lives. He knows the people and they know him. His children are his children's playmates. He never has to wonder who it is in a house adjoining where he lives. He knows the people and they know him. When he goes out in the evening he is into a house gathering where he knows the people and they know him. When he goes out in the evening he is into a house gathering where he knows the people and they know him. He has time to read something which the man in the metropolis has not time to read. He has time to think, to study, to be a man. He has time for his wife, perhaps, for instance, and his children, and will, better, and more intelligent, and more interested in his circle of friends, every step of progress in his business is known to them, and they share in his congratulations. He is within easy walking distance of trolley ride to his business. He has his little home for his and for her care. He has time for her children, for home, for social duties, for reading and for friends. He has time of health, rather than the wear of his children as they grow up and go out into the world. Life means something to such a man; it means happiness—the treasure of all success."

William Morris was in the San Francisco police court yesterday charged with carrying concealed weapons. When the clerk taken from him was given to him to identify he silently slipped them into his pocket and concealed them before the eyes of the court, officers and spectators. Later on the keys were missed and recovered. They were the most dangerous of the whole lot.

WAS TERRIBLY BRUTAL

Disobedient Soldier Tripped, Beaten, Kicked, Stabbed and Dragged.

COMMANDER ADMITS ORDERING IT DONE.

And as an American Officer Justifies It All—How Private Hammond Was Treated.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Private Charles Hammond, U. S. A., came out this and showing plainly the effects of his fourteen days' confinement on a bread and water diet to the guard house at Fort Sheridan, appeared before a court of his superior officers today and told them of the circumstances of the assault of Captain Lovering and of the subsequent disciplinary measures taken by that official to enforce his commands. But few spectators were present to witness the opening of the court, as the officers were engaged in the regular drill on the parade ground.

Two small holes in the back of Hammond's jacket were visible reminders of the alleged dragging on the barrel of Corporal Schultz's rifle, which he fired as follows:

"On Friday I refused to go to work and was ordered from the guard room to my cell. At 3:30 I was told that I would have to appear before the company court. I told the officer of the guard that if he wanted to see me he must carry me there. Captain Lovering came there with two members of the guard. The order was given to the guards to stick to me and drag me out so that my back would strike on the door-sill. The sentries took hold of me and threw me to the door-sill. I was dragged out. Sergeant Gerrard tried to hold me down. I, in the all of my strength, kicked at him. I was dragged to the guard room outside, and as I went through the door Captain Lovering struck me on the head and threatened to shot me in the face. Then I was allowed to walk back to my cell.

"Later, Captain Lovering returned to my cell with four sentries and says the order was in and just shot out. The door was unlocked and two sentries stepped in and threw me. Captain Lovering kicked me in the side while I was down, four times with his foot, and as I went over the sill again he gave me a violent kick in the abdomen. He stepped on over the right side of his foot, and grabbed me about more with his foot and gave me three more violent kicks about the abdomen. Then he stepped on my right hand, saying, 'Do the most kind of noise he scored. You will 200 days.' He was very angry.

"Lovering then ordered a rope and guys orders to have my feet crossed and tied at the ankles. I placed my hands behind my head. Then Lovering and the sentries began to drag me out. I was tripped by the sentries who took hold of me and then to the door. I was dragged to the guard room and out to the sidewalk. Lovering held fast the sentries started on down the stone steps, on my back and across the walk. The sentries were reinforced by two others. I was then dragged over pavements and curbs to D company's street, on the stone, then across the street to the pavement and under the lower to A company's steps, and finally into the adjutant's office.

Lieutenant Colonel Bainbridge ordered the rope untied but as I was untied he struck me. At the break I asked to be taken to the guard house. The doctor examined me. The blood from the nostrils stopped. Mr. Hammond was called before Captain Richards and have stated to be a military commandment on hand and.

Colonel Shafter called Hammond very to be the witness at Washington, D. C. The witness replied, "I have no business in Chicago and as the 'n' another witness at Washington." Colonel Shafter said, "I think you ought to be the witness." Hammond said he would be glad to do so if he could be relieved. I had no intention of disobeying and appealed to Sheridan so as not to be so rushed. I wanted to be confined, but thought I would be returned to my post and after sentence replaced to duty."

Captain Lovering was then called. He made no attempt to deny the charge of assaulting witness' statements. He admitted that by his orders Hammond had been dragged from the guard house and to also admitted that he had struck the soldier and kicked him with his swing. Now at the time Colonel Captain Lovering said, he had found Hammond in the toilet, as was proper by the sergeant of the guard, and the rules and were in his opinion necessary for the discipline of the army. Lieutenant Colonel Bainbridge, of the guard house at the time, was called. His testimony corroborated the witness'.

The court then adjourned until tomorrow.

ENGLISH WERE DISAPPOINTED

Bimetallists in the Cabinet Were Surprised at the Replies from India.

Before These Cases, England Was Practically Ready for Bimetallism—Now All Conditions There are Against It.

New York, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The copy of the British government to the monetary proposals of the United States has been prepared by the chancellor of the exchequer and will probably be published in the London issue today or the end of the week. It may be summarized as a courteous refusal to entertain the proposals and an equally polite invitation to continue the conferences. The refusal is unequivocal in its point and the invitation to go on with the monetary diplomacy is a transparent compliment to Lord Salisbury at the hands of your minister to the cabinet. The minister notes that the advice of the Brussels experts, the Indian government and the colonial office is against the free coinage of silver. This was in effect conclusive. The cabinet is not prepared to take any step which may have a tendency to lower the price of silver