ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 254. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS.

He Endorses the Decision of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

THE HISTORY OF THE TWO PARTIES REVIEWED.

The Force Bill and Other Questions Discussed.—A Tremendous Ovation.

By Telegraph to the News.

DEMOCRATS IN BROOKLYN.

Senator D. B. Hill Greeted With Tumultuous Applause.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There was a real outpouring of Democrats in Brooklyn tonight. The Academy of Music could hardly be accommodated even by its size. The principal speaker of the night was Senator D. B. Hill, who was greeted with tremendous applause. His speech was listened to attentively by the whole, though it was frequently with cheering. The interest towards the close of the address was great, the speaker not once mentioning the name of Cleveland, and naming the ex-President as "Gov." Allied, when he closed with the words "Cleveland and Stevenson," the audience arose and cheered him to the echo, recognizing the ingenious climax in his speech. Hill said in part:

"I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice in 1884 that I had the honor of expressing the sentiment, 'I am a Democrat,' and under the similar political situation I know of no more appropriate place and presence can here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a Democrat still.

The national Democratic convention has passed into history, and it was a court of last resort, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline. From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment be abandoned, State pride be subordinated to the general good, and no sacrifice consistent with honor and personal manhood be sacrificed, and individual disappointments forgotten in a great emergency which demands from us allegiance to the principles and lofty party patriotism. Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society the 4th of July last, before the echoes of our national convention had died away:

Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New York should permit no quarter to the Republican enemy. Loyalty to national Democratic principles and regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour. I reiterate these sentiments now."

Senator Hill reviewed the history of the two parties and said:

The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the government has a constitutional as well as a moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging or the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign importation, irrespective of the needs of the treasury, while the Democratic party believes the government has a right to impose duties upon imports only when needed to raise sufficient revenue to support the government when economically administered. This is the precise issue, squarely stated. The Democratic National platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject, and correctly states the true position of the party. We always have said that there was no warrant in the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties to aid private industries, whether such tariff is constitutional or not, or whether it is prudent or not to have the question of property raised or decided, the system itself is wrong in the extreme, unjust to the people and contrary to the spirit of our free institutions. Republican policies to impose upon the people by fraud, false pretense and gross misrepresentations, without careful examination of the matter, educated men will arrive at the conclusion that the Democratic party is right when it declared "taxation is private purpose is unconstitutional."

In far as the tariff is necessary to meet the necessities of the government it may be imposed, and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from the imposition of a tax does necessarily accompany it.

President Harrison, in his ingenious sense of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform of 1884—re-adopted in 1888—contained an express plank upon the question of equalizing wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, and argues that we have changed our policies. There has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in platform all proposed legislation. The platforms of 1884 and 1888 were elaborate and lengthy and it was desirable to simplify them.

The general principles were stated in 1892 rather than particulars, as in 1884. There is no conflict between them; there is of necessity for a repetition of that plank in the party's platform. It was evidenced by the Mills bill. We stand not only upon the platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. The bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any separate platform could possibly be. I was asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic creed. I should state it substantially as follows:

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in application as far as practicable, to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries whose aid effort just compensation labor, but not create or foster monopolies."

President Harrison and all other Republicans of the vicious protective system, diligently seek to create the impression that the Democratic party has sanctioned a lower attitude than heretofore between the advocates of absolute free trade. I said, in the campaign of 1888, if I believed the Democratic party favored absolute free trade, I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here tonight. I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now, as they have done since the famous tariff message of 1887.

Speaking of the McKinley bill, Hill said:

It is undoubtedly true that in this State the aggregate amount of wages paid a year after its passage was greater than the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase to the rate of wages, and that only shows that some new industries have been established or additional men employed in others. And it does not appear that such increase is more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the State. It may possibly also be true that there have been a few wages advances during the past two years, but this may be attributed to the moderation and good judgement of our labor organizations rather than to the effect of the tariff law. I know this much: The Democratic party is entirely content to permit every working man whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Republican ticket if our opponents consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket, and upon that basis we will carry the country by a million majority.

Senator Hill devoted some little time to the "force bill," saying that it was conceived in political animosity, urged from the narrowest and worst motives, and unworthy of a place among the statutes of the American republic. He said:

"The Democratic party desires free, honest and fair elections everywhere. It desires them not merely because they would inure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our institutions. The Democratic party has suffered much in the past from the corrupt and tyrannical election methods of its adversaries."

The senator concluded with an earnest admonition to Democrats to organize in the most thorough manner. "Unite as one man and fight for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson."

Congressman Breckinridge and others also spoke.

Science's French Rival.

A young French chemist, M. Henri Courbaine, is credited with a new discovery, based being transmissible by telephone. M. Courbaine argued by a process of reasoning that light might be transmitted too. As the telephone consists of a transmitter, a wire and a receiver, there was reason to believe that these three organs might be adapted for transmitting light vibrations, and for this purpose the transmitter and receiver should be prepared chemically for receiving and giving out light instead of sound vibrations. This was done by substituting sensitized photographic plates for the ordinary telephone plate.

One of the plates was placed in front of an apparatus, through which an image was cast, and the image has been forwarded by wire and has been seen at the other end. The first apparatus was very imperfect and Mr. Courbaine being based that Mr. Bilicos was on the track of a similar discovery, resolved to publish his experiments, a description of which he, however, sent in a sealed letter to the Academy in 1891. This letter could not be opened until the author's request. The consequences of the telephotography cannot be overestimated. Tomorrow you will see in Paris the image of a man speaking in St. Petersburg.—Paris Figaro.

He Condemned the Truck System.

Lord Wimmerleigh, whose death at a patriarchal age was announced recently, was not a name to the present generation. When he was sent to the house of lords he virtually retired from public life, and devoted himself almost entirely to the care of his large estates. Colonel Wilson-Patten, to call him by the name by which he was known in parliament for more than forty years, was an excellent and typical Conservative. His first speech in the house of commons was a condemnation of the truck system, and he it was who first called attention to the hardships inflicted upon the working classes of Lancashire by the truck system.

In the interests of manufacturing Lancashire, Colonel Wilson-Patten always took a serious interest, and such was his popularity among all classes that he held a seat for the county for forty-three years with only one contest. The bitter disappointment which fell upon his later years—the deaths of both his sons and his only grandson—caused deep sympathy even in those who knew him only by name and reputation.—St. James Budget.

Tattooed by Lightning.

Sunday I. Hough, a laborer at Castle Rock, was driving a pin in the ground with a hatchet when a bolt of lightning descended from a clear sky and struck him. The top was taken off his hat and consumed and the rim of the hat was split. His hair was singed all over his head, and upon the crown it is formed to precisely the shape of a tobacco, a spot about the size of a quarter being left wholly bare. A field mark is left across his breast from shoulder to shoulder, and directly above his heart a hole was burned in his shirt. Around the body, below the waist, extends a belt of flesh about four inches wide, black and blue and dotted with numerous small holes. Down his back and legs are streaks, and the inside of his legs are burned. Hough remained unconscious till 10 o'clock, when he recovered his senses and is still alive.—Denver Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

In cooling tough meat or an old fowl add a pinch of soda to the water to make the meat or meat tender.

GRAND ARMY PLACE.

Inauguration and Dedication of the Ground by Vice-President Morton.

INFORMAL SPEECHES BY OTHER PROMINENT MEN.

Business Transacted by the National Council of Administration.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Dedication Address by Vice President Morton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Vice President Morton delivered the formal dedication address.

He began by referring in sympathetic terms to the domestic relations which caused the absence of President Harrison, and prayed God to give comfort to the bereaved home where he "lately been standing at the gates of the nation to challenge the entrance of the implacable enemy that must be confronted as the sunset."—Turning to matters directly in hand, the speaker continued:

"I see before me the survivors of a generation of men who have emblazoned the pages of history and freedom for all time to come; who have set an example for republican France, for united Germany, for reconstructed Italy, and who have broadened and deepened the foundations of the English constitution and of Anglo-Saxon liberty. Of the great army of liberty, whether they have passed away or are still present for duty, you are unrelated representatives. The President unavoidably yes is absent. It is for me to greet you in behalf of the business interests affecting the whole people; in behalf of trade and commerce; of husbandry and artisan; employed and employer; in behalf of all the men and women from every section who love the Union. I bid you welcome in behalf of the President, and his Cabinet advisers; in behalf of the Congress of the United States and the National Judiciary, constituting collectively the government. You have secured, and in behalf of the whole people made illustrious by your heroism and that of your sovereignty—now your fellows. I greet you in behalf of the stalwart North and the loyal South, the emancipated East and commanding West, under the shadow of the Capitol you have preserved, in this beautiful city founded by Washington, made sacred by the services and sacrifices of Lincoln and in full view of Virginia, the birth place of Presidents and the burial place of heroes.

"This may or may not be your last grand review but I express the hope or a grateful people that heaven will mercifully lengthen out your lives, before you are called to the other shore to rejoin the ranks of your comparades. And, my countrymen, on behalf of the whole American people, I dedicate this 'Grand Army Place' and commemorative monument which it is believed will be hereafter erected upon it, the everlasting glories of the Grand Army of the Republic. God bless all; and those who today unite with you in strengthening the union of the great Republic."

After Morton there were brief informal speeches by Secretary Noble, Attorney General Miller, Acting Secretary of War Grant, General Schofield and General J. W. Keifer.

The fight for the honor of entertaining the Gen. G. A. R. in 1893 has begun. Indianapolis is the first in the field and is pushing its case vigorously, but Lincoln, Neb., has begun to urge its claims. Thus far these are the only cities suggested for the encampment. Four active candidates are in the field for succession to Commander-in-Chief Palmer. They are: Colonel R. H. Warfield of California, Colonel Charles F. Lincoln, Department of the Potomac; Captain A. G. Weaver of Wisconsin and Brigadier-General S. S. Heard of Ohio.

A meeting of the National Council of Administration was held tonight. Commander-in-Chief Palmer presided and the only business transacted was the auditing of the accounts of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general and other officers of the G. A. R., preparatory to submission to the National Encampment Wednesday. All day trains came rolling in, bearing thousands of Grand Army men and other visitors. A pleasant incident of the reunion was the presentation tonight to Commander-in-Chief Palmer of a handsome and a beautiful G. A. R. badge. The badge is encrusted with diamonds and other valuable gems, and is said to have cost $1000.

Five police officers were badly turned today by powder stood in a cannon while firing a salute in Grand Army place. Several others were also injured.

The principal event socially to the visiting strangers this evening was the reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. It lasted for three hours, from 8:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. and was attended by thousands. Arrangements for handling such a crowd as appeared had not been made, and consequently there was much jolting, and many persons had to leave the building without even getting a glimpse of the ladies who were acting as receivers. Among the latter was Mrs. General Logan. Among the gentlemen present were Vice-President Morton, Secretary Tracy, ex-President Hayes, General Palmer and Algar.

A DANGEROUS STRIKE.

Dead Bodies Lie Unburied and Cause an Awful Stench.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—It is not effect that the strike of two hundred causes so dangerous a situation as the refusal to work of two men in this city undertakers. After the morgue was full two years ago it became a problem for the county to send bodies of derelict cases to the morgue and from there to the Potter's field when unclaimed. When choices appeared in New York the season of the Potter's field notified the authorities that he would bury no more bodies and refused to surrender the bodies until paid a considerable sum due. At the same time Undertaker Bebold issued a like manifesto. He has a bill of $1200. If the county officials discharge the men they virtually acknowledge the debt which they now repudiate. As a result the dead in the morgue are untouched and the stench is something awful, for no one will buy ice or disinfectants.

German Catholic Convention.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 19.—The German Catholic convention was formally opened this morning by Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, who in his welcoming address took strong ground in favor of parochial schools. The reports showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. Greetings were added the pope, who notice that $200 had been sent him for Peter's pence. A number of resolutions were referred to a committee, including one declaring it the duty of Catholics in defense of their political rights to oppose any candidate for public office holding membership in the American Protective Union.

Mrs. Harrison Much Improved.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 19.—This afternoon it was decided that the President and party would leave here tomorrow noon, and it is expected that they will reach Washington Wednesday morning.

Dr. Gardner said Mrs. Harrison was much improved and there had been no reproduction of fluid in the chest cavity in any case. Nursing is now in charge of the President's sister, and a consultation was held at the cottage today at 1 p. m. and Dr. Bauch, the chief expert, immediately left the cottage and returned to Jersey City. The man's death is said to be due to the excess in which he indulged on Monday night. Great excitement prevails among the family of the camp, and fears are entertained of a stampede of people here from fear, when the fact is made public. The dead man and the injured man were passengers on the "Normania," and had been in quarantine for eighteen days past. Mrs. Schmidt, who was ill from the effects of premature confinement on Hoffman's Island, died tonight in the hospital outside of camp.

DR. BYNON'S REPORT.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The following dispatch from Dr. Bynon at Swinburne Island this afternoon, was received by Dr. Jenkins:

"Dr. Ashott just back from the ships. He brings two bodies from the steamship Regina Ostoff, aged 60, who died of heart failure, and Chris Olsson, aged 8 months, from morbillous. There is one new patient from the steamship 'Bohemia.' Sebolen Schasen, aged 16 years. With this exception all four patients are out of danger, and the island will soon be free from cholera patients."

ANOTHER CASE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Louis Weinhagel, a coachman, was removed tonight by the health authorities from the boarding house at 40 Exeter Place to the receiving hospital at the foot of West Sixteen street. He is believed to be suffering from an attack of Asiatic cholera, and the physicians in attendance passed the opinion that Weinhagel could not live through the night. The houses, which contained over two hundred other boarders, were quarantined.

THE "TURNERIA"

arrived here today from Glasgow with 858 passengers on board, 227 in the first cabin and 631 in the second. There is a report down town that the "Furnessia" is short of cabin passengers, as cabin passengers in order to avert the "twenty days' quarantine regulations. It is said that many of the so supposed second cabin passengers were passengers, and when the lists were examined the names of eighty-two were missing. At the office of the company it was denied that steerage passengers had come over in the ship. The authorities will likely investigate the matter. The steamer is still quarantined.

MARY ODRNERY WILL BE DISCHARGED

from the reception hospital in a few days. It is generally conceded that she is not a cholera victim. Dr. Robetson examined the canal boat "Henry Cahill" lying at the foot of West Thirty-third street, the captain and owner of which died at New Brunswick, N. J., last night, it was supposed of cholera. He also seized the bedding and clothing of the boat and disinfected the craft. The inspector of the board of health sent to New Brunswick to procure some intestinal filing from the body of Carr for a bacteriological examination.

OUR EASTERN PORTS UNSAFE.

CHICAGO, N. H., Sept. 19.—Dr. Irving A. Watson, chairman of the International Quarantine Committee, recently appointed by the International conference of the board of health, in this just returned, said in an interview today that there was not a single port on the North Atlantic coast supplied with all the necessary appliances of modern maritime sanitary science. At no single port was there found a suitable plant for quickly and efficiently disinfecting a plague-stricken ship. Antiquated methods are mostly employed.

"While many of our ports are deficient as regards quarantine stations, cholera is not very likely to be admitted through those ports during the coming year although danger is ever present of its introduction and the immigration from cholera infected countries should be absolutely suspended for a year or more. The commission found the port of Philadelphia the best equipped of any port examined. Thus far there has been no reason for alarming this country, nothing that should interfere with commerce outward.

"The laxness of the season is in our favor for this year, and Congress and other legislative bodies should furnish the necessary means for strengthen and weak points in the defenses required to prevent the introduction of cholera or any other disease."

The Odd Fellows.

PORTLAND, Sept. 19.—The city was profusely and beautifully decorated. About five thousand Odd Fellows were in line and the parade was reviewed by at least forty thousand people. The Cachas were by far the most imposing part of the procession. They were in full uniform and consisted of Sacramento No. 1, Santa Rosa, Cal., No. 23, Baker City, Or., No. 2, Portland No. 2. The Sovereign Grand Lodge officers and representatives attended the theatre in a body. Tomorrow the election of officers will occur. Grand Sire Charles M. Dusty, according to precedent, will be succeeded by Deputy Grand Sire C. T. Campbell of London, Ontario.

The Scarles Will Case.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Another stirring up of the Scarles-Hopkins will case is promised. It will seem Maxham has sued Edward F. Searles for $20,577 for services looking after witnesses in the will case, "and particularly one Geo. Williams, otherwise called Dearborn." It is said the man Maxham undertook to do was to keep Williams away from Manchester during the hearing of the probate of the will. Maxham warbled with Searles in the upholstery business twenty-five years ago and the acquaintance has been kept up since.

Brick Supplies Funds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Dr. J. M. McClelland, representative of the State board of health, has been in need of funds to take steps to guard against the outbreak of cholera. Today H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel company furnished him $200 on a loan, without interest, until the next meeting of the State Legislature.

Stevenson at Winston.

WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—Hon. A. E. Stevenson was here today and a tremendous crowd greeted him. There was a parade with fifty men and boys in line. Nine hundred of them were mounted, and there were seven hundred school children. Stevenson reviewed the parade and delivered an address. He and the crowd were the largest that had yet greeted him.

Sullivan on the Stage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—A large audience welcomed John L. Sullivan and his play entitled "The Man From Boston" here tonight.

A Bank Robbed by Cowboys.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—Word was received from Dexter tonight that while Cashier Wilkins was alone in the bank this afternoon two masked men rode up, entered and compelled the cashier to give up $800 and fled. They are supposed to be cowboys.

A Bear Fight Without Bloodshed.

Alexander Wallace, who looks after the management on Boone's mountain, which is kept up for the convenience and comfort of hunting and fishing parties, had an exciting experience with a bear a few days ago. He was passing out with an axe on his shoulder to find a bee tree, and when about a mile from camp, while in a dense hazel thicket, through which his course led him, he ran into a couple of bear cubs. They immediately set up a howl of distress and a mighty labor the old mother bear came running to their rescue with her mouth wide open.

Wallace raised his axe to strike, but it caught in the hazel limbs with which he was thickly surrounded, and the bear which the moment before was only resentment to aggravate her. Not spared her mouth a foot or two wider, so that Wallace said he could see clear into her stomach, and tried to get Wallace between her jaws. But he kept striking at her with the axe and she dared not run full one of the cubs, which in the meantime had run away, began to whine in a pitiful way, when the old bear turned around and ran off, apparently thinking he alleging had gotten into a bad fix. The bear cub could with not bloodshed on either side. Wallace was very willing to quit, and straightway proceeded to make himself scarce in that quarter.—Pulaski County Spirit.

A Libel on a Fair Town.

Down at Stonington, Conn., an enterprising justice of the peace has had himself appointed also "dog officer," which in Connecticut legal terminology means the officer whose duty it is to collect the dog tax. The penalty for failing to pay the tax is a small fine, or thirty days in jail, or both. The Stonington officer has adopted a peculiar method to facilitate justice. Every morning a carriage starts out; it is the conveyance on wheels. There are in it the grand jurors, the constable and the justice of the peace. A call is made upon each of the unfortunates. He is commanded to appear at the carriage, the writ is served and the case is tried. Result—the defendant is fined seven dollars and costs, amounting in about fifteen dollars. Of this amount the grand juror receives three dollars, the constable two dollars and the dog officer three dollars. In addition to this, each man collects his costs payable for mileage expenses. If the defendant appeals the case must be carried over to a future session of the court, but the result is invariably the same.—Buffalo Courier.

Bold Jackals.

The residents of Bombay have been finding lately that jackals are animals of anything but an attractive temper. In some cases they have come right up to the bungalows in search of prey. A little girl, aged about five years, was playing in a veranda when a jackal suddenly rushed at her and was dragging her away when she was rescued. She was severely bitten. Three natives, while walking along the Kennet road, were attacked by a jackal, which was only driven off after a stubborn fight, and a lady is said to have, one morning, while standing near a tank, being attacked and bitten. No sense has the state of matters become that the public proposes to submit a memorial to the district magistrate praying for the adoption of some means for the destruction of these pests.—Pioneer Mail.

A Tragedy Averted.

Mr. Cargill, living on Green's creek, and Miss Sallie Jay, of Round Hole Branch, were married last Sunday. Let the good work go on.—Dublin (Ga.) Progress.

Charles Gallagher, of Tacoma, Wash., could not get a marriage license a few days ago because he forgot the name of his bride. He knew her first name was Kate, but could not remember her last name.

THE CHOLERA.

The Plague Breaks Out at Sandy Hook.—Two Deaths Reported.

A NEW YORK COACHMAN STRICKEN.

Our Atlantic Ports Said to Be Unfitted as Regards Quarantine Stations.

By Telegraph to the News.

CHOLERA AT SANDY HOOK.

Cases Officially Reported at that Place.

CAMP LOW, Sandy Hook, Sept. 20.—12:15 a. m.—It is officially announced that at this late hour Asiatic cholera has broken out here. Frederick Morenit, a "Normania" passenger who was landed here Sunday morning, died of the disease in the tent where he has been housed, at 10 p. m. The body will be cremated at Swinburne Island.

A widow, name unknown, accompanied by her four children, was taken ill with every symptom of the disease shortly after 11 p. m. and Dr. Bauch, the cholera expert, immediately had the family removed to an isolate tent. The man's death is said to be due to the excess in which he indulged on Monday night. Great excitement prevails among the family of the camp, and fears are entertained of a stampede of people here from fear, when the fact is made public. The dead man and the injured man were passengers on the "Normania," and had been in quarantine for eighteen days past. Mrs. Schmidt, who was ill from the effects of premature confinement on Hoffman's Island, died tonight in the hospital outside of camp.

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A MISSING WITNESS

In the Case of M. B. Curtis Said to Be Found in the Person of J. W. Cann.

HIS TESTIMONY IN THE MURDER CASE.

Cann Found at Fortuna by Detectives and Now Carefully Secluded by Them.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE TRIAL OF CURTIS.

The Missing Witness Said to Have Been Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19. — The *Examiner* says the missing witness in the case of M. B. Curtis, the actor, charged with killing Alexander Grant on the night of Sept. 11th, 1892, has been found in the person of J. W. Cann, who has been engaged in Tehama at Fortuna, Humboldt County. Cann says that while going home that night his attention was attracted to a scuffle between an officer and a man whom he had arrested. Having been an officer in Idaho, Cann says he watched the proceedings with interest, and being near by on the opposite side of the street, who was able to distinguish both parties who were small boy. As the arrested man persisted in refusing to recognize the officer, the latter placed his nippers on his right hand and attempted to pull the man along. The prisoner then stepped behind him with his left hand, and pulling a pistol from his pocket, shot the policeman from across his breast. As the officer fell the prisoner shot three times at the fallen officer.

Cann says he did not tell the police what he had seen, as he had bought a ticket to leave San Francisco on a steamer next day, and being short of funds did not wish to be detained. He was finally tracked by a detective to Fortuna and summoned to appear on the second trial of Curtis on the 20th instant. Cann, who is a man 7 years of age, and of large proportions, is being secluded by the detectives.

UPRISING OF NEGROES.

Colored People Threaten to Annihilate the Whites.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 19.—Advices from Calhoun county say there is an uprising of negroes in Campaignolis township. The negroes are dissatisfied with the new regime, law and threaten to annihilate the whites. Captain James, an old and respected citizen, tried by parlay them. Four negroes were killed and Captain James was wounded.

A dispatch from Pine Bluff at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning says the conductor of a Cotton Belt train, just arrived, brings the report from Thornton, near the scene of the trouble, that nine negroes and three white men were killed and several wounded. Further particulars are not obtainable, as there is no telegraphic connection with the east of war.

Foreign Cholera News.

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—Yesterday there were 189 new cases of cholera and eighty-two deaths, a decrease of 117 cases and forty-six deaths. Returns show that the removals to hospitals are also decreasing. The total returns up to Saturday give the number of cases reported by cholera as 13,964 and deaths 6764.

HAVRE, Sept. 19.—Nine new cases of cholera and four deaths from the disease were reported today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Only twelve new cases were reported in the city yesterday, and thirty-nine deaths. Sixty-five patients were discharged from the hospitals cured.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—It was reported that in the city and suburbs today there were twenty-nine new cases and fifteen deaths, including sixteen new cases and four deaths in Stouen.

A Cholera Circular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—A circular to customs officers, designed to prevent the entrance of infected vessels or steamships from infected ports or entrance of ports of the United States where quarantine restrictions are insufficient, was issued today.

An Editor Shot.

SOMERSET, Pa., Sept. 19.—Joseph Buchar, the editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, was shot and probably fatally injured last night by an unknown assassin, while on the way to the office. Posses are out, and if the assassin is caught there will be a lynching.

Died of Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—George H. Becker, a well known real estate dealer of this city and one of the "Gunpowder" passengers, died at his residence today of pneumonia resulting from a cold contracted while sleeping on the deck of the "Cephenus" while she lay off Fire Island last Tuesday night.

Purchase of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Of the 750,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department today 48,000 ounces were purchased at $.8370 (c.8383.

A Raging Fire.

NEWCASTLE, Colo., Sept. 19.—Fire is still raging north and east of Newcastle, though a change in the wind has done much towards stopping its fury. It is now spreading to the north, but seems fairest to the east. It swept to Canyon creek, and is now sweeping up the creek and ranchmen in the valley are completely cut off from town.

Failure of Another Building Society.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The London Commercial Deposit, a permanent building society, didn't open this morning. Notice was posted that the directors had decided to dissolve the society because of the increasing number of applications for withdrawal. Liabilities, £7000. The directors say all the depositors will be paid in full and the shareholders get 19 shillings a pound.