ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —OF— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 128. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

WILD EXCITEMENT.

Russian Refugees Expelled from Their Home of Shelter in Chicago.

BECAUSE THEY REFUSE TO WORK FOR A LIVING.

They Threaten to make Trouble. Attack the House, but are Checked by the Police.

By Telegraph to the News.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

They Demand Bread But Refuse to Work.

CHICAGO, April 21.—After an evening of the wildest excitement a detachment of police was called on guard tonight at the Shelter Home Society in aid of the Russian refugees. Twenty-five or thirty of these refugees, who have been housed and fed for the past four weeks, were provided with work, but loaded upon a continuance of the charity, protesting that they were not able to work. The agents of the society, after making every effort to relieve them to get out, determined to open them, and this was done this morning. After a short time the refugees returned, and being refused admittance, made an attack on the house, tearing down one of the doors. The police were summoned and quieted the rioters, but this evening the trouble was started again, the refugees being joined by the street rabble. The police were called again, and, after vigorous work, the refugees were separated from the rabble, and the situation was patiently explained to them by Captain Lauterbach. They again set up the cry that they were unable to work, but after two hours' struggling were forced to leave. They threatened to make trouble, and a detail of police remains on guard.

The Colville Reservation.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 21.—A Special from Colville, Wash., says: Last night a large delegation of the best citizens of Stevens county called their engagements in a prominent saloon to discuss the Colville Indian reservation. For this purpose a large mass-meeting was held at Kettle Falls. There was a discussion of the history of the reservation, and the facts establishing it as now were handled by all the legal talent of the county, and, from the conclusions drawn by them, the impression is left that, in reality, the reservation has been acquired by whites, due to the course of the omnipresent. The Indians are simply wards of the government. The situation was patiently explained to them by the agent, and they again set up the cry that they were unable to work, but after two hours' struggling were forced to leave. They threatened to make trouble, and a detail of police remains on guard.

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ALSO A LYNCHING.

A Mob Hold Executive Justice on a Murderer.

BURKE, Tenn., April 21.—Syl Harvel, who lives across the border in the mountains of Kentucky, had words with his wife about her alleged intimacy with Alexander Brady. Monday night Mrs. Harvel entertained the bed upon which her husband and child were sleeping, with kerosene, and set fire to it. Mrs. Harvel and Brady sat on opposite ends, but remained in a wild hall, who gored her to death. Mrs. Harvel lives a few hours and mentioned as above.

An Enthusiastic Bold.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 21.—Carl Sesson, bookkeeper of the Union National bank, who embezzled nearly $12,000, was held to the grand jury in the United States commissioner today. The case against the two gamblers, Murray and Hall, accomplices, were dismissed, but the men were re-arrested on an order from the district court, on petition of the bank's attorney, asking for a judgment against them for $10,000, the amount it is claimed they won at poker from Nelson.

Remonstrance Coming in Make Filings.

KINGSBURY, O. T., April 21.—Although a number of farmers have left for home, yet the crowd in town appears undiminished, owing to the first lot perhaps homesteaders are coming to make filings. About 1100 are now in line, with the number increasing. The new county seat is settled, city and county governments organized peaceably, and all is quiet. The settlers are breaking ground and planting corn, and boomers are selling claims.

A Trusts Trust.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 21.—The National Trusts Company, comprising seven manufactories, located in Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Louisville has organized with a capital of $5,000,000. It is said that it is not to be a trust, but a combination to divide territory, and reduce expenses.

The U. P. Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 21.—It is stated on good authority that there is no change in the position of Union Pacific affairs. It is announced that Captain H. S. Hayes said he would only accept the position of president on the condition that he was unanimously elected. Gould and Sage claim they will take no action at the election, but intimate that Jacob is to be my one deliberately taking the responsibility of the road off their shoulders at the time.

General Manager S. H. H. Clark said that he was not in a position to make any statement whatever, although he intimated that no decision was arrived at.

Ex-Governor Adams is reported as saying that a move to place Captain Hayes in the presidency was on foot, and would be completed with the connivance of the Gould interests.

A MOLLIAKY WEDDING.

Transition Of Service in a Spanish Settlement.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Mme Francisca De Barrio in the years, are beautiful widow of the late President of Guatemala, was married on Friday evening to Senor Juan Matudes De Ordas, a Spanish gentleman, at the magnificent residence of the bride, 25 Fifth Avenue. The ceremonies were witnessed by only a few of the most intimate friends of the bride and groom, and yet was one of the most brilliant weddings in New York in a number of years. In the afternoon the civil ceremony was performed by Mayor Gilsey, and in the evening the religious rites were held, Father Corcoran officiating at Archbishop Corrigan. The ballroom was turned into a veritable jungle by the emotion of an altar, decorated in white satin and white flowers, and the house taken forced into a floral bower. After the ceremony for two hours or more there was received in the wedding feast. The recipients of the bride and all the guests were particularly beautiful. Among the guests were ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace, Mayor Gilsey, General and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. U. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Navarro, General Stokes.

THE TRANSPORT OF AMMONIA.

It Is Often Carried on the Upper Decks of Steamships to Keep it Cool.

Ammonia has been carried in considerable quantities on the upper decks of steamships for so many years that the latter, rather than the steamships, are between decks. In fact, they are more than equal in worst either of cargo vessels. The approval of one of these populous cargo of ammonia to the shipping of such substances, is generally not heard. The master of the steamship whose ship the explosion happened, appeared the legal of all the mishaps, and this allowed the gas to lose off.

Reformation on carriage of dangerous goods was brought about by a disaster which was the result of the Indian Ocean shipping act, 1891, section 32 of which provides that if any person sends or attempts to send by, or, not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods, and in particular, cotton, saltpetre, gunpowder, picric acid, nitrate, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package, and giving the same, and also another written notice of the nature of such goods and the name and address of the owner, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, but if the person sending the goods so knew it to be dangerous, or knew the nature of the goods, the penalty is not to exceed ten pounds.

Other description makes the sender liable to a penalty of £100. The master or owner of a ship may refuse to receive goods if he has any reasonable grounds for supposing that they are of a dangerous nature. Clause 30 in the act has always been looked upon as a notable step in legislation. The master of a ship is empowered to throw overboard goods in a dangerous state which have been sent without being marked or notice of their character, and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall be subject to any liability for such goods thus thrown, civil or criminal, to any court.

There is no reason for dismissing the carriage of ammonia by sea, but it is of the greatest importance that such useful substance should be accurately defined, and that it should be made to be proper to deal. If everything that expanded on submission to heat were interdicted, the shipping trade would be sadly hampered. For example—coal is shipped for consumers, and is usually carried on deck. In hot weather the surface has been broken and he is hard from a source to the sun, although no material damage is done. We could name other instances, but enough has been said to bring home the necessity for accurate naming what is carry and what to store it.—Chemical Trade Journal.

The act tracks that have taken place and substance, which cause explosions, are not all of the Indian Ocean. Cases are circulating from land to land, are of all sizes and periods. The anthology of transgressions has become a science, some of the secret and acknowledged frauds themselves have attained the status of precedent and are quoted as worse, more valuable in the strange gradation in the school of time than the originals they simulated. Michael Angelo's marble Cupid, for instance, which is made to secret, broke and undistinct, buried in a vineyard, and dug up as an antique, is a case in point. "Baking in" a certain cardinal collection of antique marbles and performance of modern art, is a case in point. If this particular Cupid could now be identified, it would probably be worth more than the most beautiful specimen of marble art in Old which Italian soil still exhausts.—Nineteenth Century.

Steel and Wrought Iron Given Strength.

Sir Francis Head tried the plan of the Pompeii Italians, which consist of the flesh of horses, for these savages not neither bread, fruit nor vegetables. He says:

After I had been riding three or four months, and had lived on beef and water, I found myself in a condition which I can only describe by saying that I felt that no exertion could tire me, although I constantly arrived at completely exhausted that I could not speak, yet a few hours' sleep upon my saddle (the blankets I had were so completely rotten) was that for a week I could daily to open my horse before sunrise, could ride till five or three hours after sunset, and have really that he or I broke horses a day. This will explain the amazing distances which people in South America are said to ride, which I can confident could only be done by beef and water.

VERDICT OF MURDER

In the First Degree Returned by the Coroner's Jury Against the Invading Cattlemen.

THEIR COMPENSATION FOR THE BRAGGARTY WORK.

The President Requested to Receive a Deputation to Explain the Facts in the Case.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WYOMING TROUBLE.

A Verdict of Murder Against the Invaders.

DENVER, April 21.—A special from Buffalo, Wyo., says that Saturday the coroner's jury which sat on the verdict of murder in the first degree against the invaders, in accordance with the orders of the governor and from headquarters at Omaha, the force of the Sixth cavalry that rescued the besieged cattlemen on the 12th proceeded on Monday for Cheyenne. The troops encamped last night at Crazy Woman's south of Opelika parade. Nothing more has occurred of any note. The storm which for seven nights has been raging for a week is over. The roads are in bad condition and telegraphic communications with the world is resumed.

ANOTHER INVADER DEAD.

A Republican special from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Jim Dunlap also Dan Green, of Paris, Tex., the leader who was killed in the fight with the cattlemen and had his leg amputated at Fort McKinney, died yesterday, and was buried in Buffalo on Sunday. A brother of Dunlap, A. C. Dunlap, of Idaho, is now in jail at Buffalo. He was one of the party of deputies. He states that he was hired by the county to go to the Nebraska Johnson, and the plan proposed was simply blockading in. He strongly. Training had a letter in his pocket addressed to Sullivan Dunlap, in which he gave away the whole story. This letter is now in the possession of the sheriff among a lot of other evidence. He says that Dunlap died and Ray Green wanted, and would not have been killed if they had begun the warfare.

The little possession he says, were to get a big lot of Eastern dudes for each man they killed. He says it was over $5000 to get Champion and Ray.

THE PRESIDENT ASKED TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President later received a request from Buffalo, Wyo., asking him to receive a delegation today to see him the facts concerning the recent trouble between the cattlemen in that state. The telegram states that, contrary to all law, an armed body of men have invaded the country, with the avowed intention of taking possession and controlling the same in their own interests, and, it is believed, with the aim to terrorize and depopulate the country, and, if need be, to murder all who resisted. The telegram adds that the citizens of the country are greatly indignant and their actions misrepresented.

SENATOR WARREN SPEAKS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Warren tonight, speaking of the protest of the Wyoming cattlemen, said that he had not seen the protest. He would give the committee a hearing, and expressed the opinion that people were acting under a misapprehension of the real purpose of the general government in dealing with the matter. Its object was merely to maintain the supremacy of the law. In the course of the matter the troops would be sent to the State authorities and from the intervention of the United States authorities would not oppose the people in any way.

A French Steamer Fired On.

PARIS, April 21.—The French steamer "Canada" arrived at Puerto Cabello April 19th. When making for an anchorage she was ordered to stop. The captain reversed his engine but a volley was fired, striking the bridge where the captain and officers were standing. None was hurt. The shooting was done by the government forces under Palacios. No satisfaction was given for the outrage, and the captain decided to protest officially to the French minister at Caracas. It is generally believed that at Bajue Paul, on an old order to fire, and he encountered Mr. Bartlett to lose more of the cat. The following year the Bartlett made a start in the business and shipped to Boston hitherto bands of pergy oil. This was the beginning of the industry.—Boston Journal.

Time Are to be Changed.

Time is here to act as that should be never present this season, owing to the style generally adopted. Almost every where on business, and at the same time some women have a natural desire to lying a few, while others never attain the idea of making a graceful bow. Actresses are supposed to wear a bow.

It is with just such feeble accessories that the womanly season lightens the planest of poems, yet men but many charges by wearing a black or white tie and using enlarged collars to give it a different appearance in dress occasions.—Dry Goods Economist.

A Woman in Direct a Building.

The Alexander building at the Columbian Exposition is to be by a woman. Miss Jean Longhorne, the lady who has had that her plan of the building has been accepted and that she will be made superintendent of its construction. The design is in the form of a cruciform, which represents a Greek Renaissance. It is the first instance in France, or the first instance of Arbitrary were Paris. On the ground floor will be a fountain constructed of the same colored crystals found at Hot Springs.—Chicago Letter.

Professors of Health.

Singularly enough the strictest people the poles are taken in the construction of their homes and in our municipal arrangements to make the cleanest sanitary the possession of the best people and of those blessings, namely, his property, while comparatively little attention is bestowed upon the preservation of health, without which the home is valueless.—Humanity and Health.

Commissioner on all the street cars and other vehicles for the public in a three-cent fare of Washington, the fare shall be 10 cents, and the street car lines to the outside

Colombia report for the last year 1275 arrivals at British Columbia ports and 2226 departures for China. I trust the good business sense of the American people and their love of fair play and justice will find expression in Congress sufficiently strong to defeat this measure. The most great possession was occasioned in the first half of the century by the rich and greatest men in the country, so much so that it was the commerce of the Orient as for the territory itself. California has the best climate in the world, and but self is more than half of the commerce of the orient, so our people of China is not disturbed. It can be said that they (the great men who secured California to the Republic) valued better than they knew.

The Room Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the Pinnin investigation today Joseph B. Greenhut testified he had been detained from the pension office because he was a witness. Greenhut also refused evidence the Democrats were not inserting their proper share of recreation. Rusk refer. Rusk a Democrat and Republican. The result of the hearing was without was concerned.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, took the place of Representative Enloe and said any arrangement with anybody by which he was to receive no money or his influence as a member of the House.

Captain C. C. Cole, United States district attorney for the district of Columbia, testified Assistant Secretary Chandler gave him the names of two or three persons who could give information as to cases made by Green H. Pinnin, Jr., to procure positions for a money consideration. The Civil Service commission and the department of justice also called attention to the case, but he was unable to get tangible evidence to present to the grand jury.

A Cowboy's Wife.

Mrs. Frances Wilson is a little lassie in the cowboy world on Bronco, she was the only of some numerous cowgirls, the companion of one of our best horsemen, Bill Wilson, and he and she are partners in life and in business. Some lady has most women in the stage, though her business is not one her when they were born together in a company playing "The Octoroon." In one in the play and Frances Wilson was the heroine, and Bill Wilson was the villain, and together they took from the stage. Bill was a good villain, and Frances was a good heroine, and together they took the line and one in the same company pursuits of home life, having left the stage three years ago, that they have in Iron Rockets, a lonely ranch country, and on which is filled up with every hooker, ventilator, packing a complete little Greater.

Mrs. Wilson is young, plump and pretty. She shows her business, dresses well and is a most charming hostess. Her husband is a tall, slender, pale edition of the father and family, and is an artist on and off the stage, though it is only to them he reveals his talents in private, for as a rule he is most modest and quiet. He and Mrs. Wilson are both fine horsemen and are fond of the time spent in long and lonely journeys in New Rockets, and sometimes you could not find a quieter life, or one more devoid of care and excitement than that of Mr. Wilson.—New York City Pallmall Gazette.

The Discovery of Pergy Oil.

Congressmen who are but now simply up upon the subject, cherry question will be surprised to learn that the great oil of having produced the oil in Pergy Oil Company belongs to a Maine man. That man is one Mr. John Bartlett, of Hiram, Maine. He had that to bell the pergy for his son. He worked on a farm and was a boy. Bartlett found the spring in which the oil was located, and the thought occur it could be turned to some more profitable use. Taking a bottle full of this oil he brought it to Mr. E. B. Phillips, of Boston, an old order to fire, and he encountered Mr. Bartlett to lose more of the cat. The following year the Bartlett made a start in the business and shipped to Boston hitherto bands of pergy oil. This was the beginning of the industry.—Boston Journal.

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A PECULIAR CASE.

An Englishman in Paris Falls into the Hands of the Police Authorities.

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT WHILE IN PRISON.

The Matter Laid Before the Foreign Office—Heavy Compensation Demanded.

By Telegraph to the News.

ARRESTED IN PARIS

An Englishman Locked Up Without Apparent Reason.

LONDON, April 21.—An Englishman named Delmont was arrested in Paris and, after thwarting his request, no reason was assigned for his arrest, and he was locked up in a wretched cell till noon, when he was taken to his lodgings. He was ordered to move, but refused to do so. He was seized by the face and knocked down and taken again to the prison and placed in a cell filled with vermin. The following day after the examination by the judge, he was taken to Mazas prison, where he was stripped, searched for a bonbon and a ball. He was then put in a cell measuring 6 feet by 8 feet 2 inches, with Anarchy, who was executed a few days ago for the brutal murder of the Baroness Deloncle. At night he slept with Anarchy on one side and Ravachol, the Anarchist, on the other. Delmont was again taken before the judge, but was sent back to prison on the charge of being a spy. On April 14th he was liberated, the judge admitting he was incorrect, adding that "Delmont was a gentleman." The matter has been laid before the foreign office and Delmont demands heavy compensation for the outrageous treatment. This has been the case of an unannounced arrest of Englishmen, it is believed that England will take quick steps to see that such a thing is no doubt as to her jurisdiction.

OPERATIONS IN DAHOMEY.

The French Cabinet Receive Upon a Plan of Campaign.

PARIS, April 21.—The cabinet has decided upon extensive operations in Dahomey to which the French minister of marine, La France, today assures England of encouraging King Behanzin to feed the French. The Dahomeyan force is said to be collecting reinforcements and making a road for the purpose of bringing supplies from the interior. A gunboat has arrived there to defend the coast.

The newspapers demand the complete extirpation of Dahomey, and it is judged from the tone of the articles that King Behanzin's French protectorate is to be established. Those negotiated with the Dahomeyans and the country know that is completely subdue Dahomey will be a very costly undertaking, both in life and money.

CONGRESS.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate took up the House Chinese exclusion bill. Coke, Democrat, moved to striking the item of excluding Chinese from the calendar.

During the consideration of the calendar the bill was passed to establish a military post near Helena, Mont., appropriating $100,000.

After the Senate was disposed of, the House bill prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, was taken up for consideration. Chandler moved an amendment striking the term of exclusion fifteen instead of ten years.

Dolph (Oregon) said he disagreed with Sherman in the opinion that the existing act would not expire till today, and desired to have some practical legislation on the subject enjoined without delay.

Felton (California) agreed with Dolph as to the necessity of legislation on the subject. He thought it better that there should be legislation to exclude the Chinese. He would be content to vote for the act that he represented in part a constituency that has suffered from that evil for a third of a century. It was a moral question, not an economic question. Felton's speech was composed largely of an indictment against the Chinese race which, he said, had a tendency to contribute to western civilization and religion. He objected to the existing law because it has no practical effect.

Sherman opposed the House bill. When the bill went before the committee on foreign relations, said he, it had been deemed best instead of passing a severe bill, to postpone the bill and provide for the continuance for ten years of the present regulations restricting Chinese immigration. It was the opinion of the committee on foreign relations that the present restrictions would not expire until 1892. He advised the Senate should agree to an amendment providing for a general legislation for ten years and let the bill go to a conference committee where the matter might be fully considered. The House bill, Sherman added, was against the spirit of American civilization, contrary to all ideas that he had taught us to be the rights belonging to every man, every race and class, and no Christian.

Pugh read a telegram from C. P. Huntington, at San Francisco, telling of the effects the passage of the Geary bill would have on both Chinese and America. He said the Chinese had paid over $20,000 for transportation since since 1882, to American transportation companies. Should the bill become law, that traffic would go to foreign countries. Hundreds of wealthy Chinese merchants had given to China under the faith of the present laws. The Geary bill would deter them from returning and virtually confiscate property amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. He said: "It must the good business sense of the American people, and the love of fair play and justice will find expression in Congress sufficiently strong to defeat this bill." Thus Mr. Huntington closed his telegram.

Sherman then resumed his argument against the bill. The passage of such a bill, he said, would break off all diplomatic relations between the United States and China. What then would become of American commerce? The United States depended on China for tea, and our commerce with China amounted to several millions a year. Sherman denounced the bill as a violation of the treaty, and said any nation violating a treaty unduly and without cause would be regarded as acting against the civilization of the world. After further debate, the Senate adjourned.

THE SUGAR.

Arguments in the Negro Bockwell contested election case were continued in the House this morning, led by Dobbins, of Connecticut. He was followed by Haugen, and Gallinger. O'Farrell gave notice he would debate the previous question immediately after Fellows, of New York, closed for the contestee and for O'Farrell for the contestant.

After speeches by Wike, Allen, Dearmond and Chipman, the House adjourned.

The Meeting of Military Surgeons.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons adjourned this afternoon. A number of interesting papers were read, and General Pitcher delivered an address. Next year Washington was selected as the place for the next convention, at the same time the Pan American Medical Association meets.

Death Twice.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Rev. John Curtis Burroughs, president and chancellor of the Good Chicago University for a number of years, died for ten years past assistant superintendent of the city schools, died this evening, aged 74.

Dog Day Women "Nitty" Than.

A gentleman recently met one which is the Chicago Mail. "How do women differ from men?" he asked of a friend who was with her husband and children and two dogs, and the reply was, "Why, women are more nitty than men, and more nitty than dogs." The gentleman stood for a time and considered the question, and the conclusion he came to was that the reply was correct.

Another gentleman recently met a lady who had her husband and children with her, and the reply was, "Why, women are more nitty than men, and more nitty than dogs." The gentleman stood for a time and considered the question, and the conclusion he came to was that the reply was correct.

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The Wakefield.

There is no lack of business in the line that so thoroughly characteristic of the women, as our readers know. As the great Wakefield is proving to bring up in the time this year in Boston, it is a time for the world's fair, and the world's fair is the world's fair. The world's fair is the world's fair. The world's fair is the world's fair. The