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.

NO. 119. FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

OUR LATE VISITORS.

Whirling Luxuriously Across the Wyoming Plains.

BUNTS, BREAD AND BOX-CARS.

The Route From Cheyenne Will Probably be Via Denver.—Then Gov. Waite Will Get 'Em.

(Special Correspondence to the News.)

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13, 1:30 p. m.—Coxey's industrial army is still moving eastward by the Union Pacific but our route, The news occupy twenty-six cars. The train is being fed on a cold bright sidetrack and according to present arrangements will arrive in Cheyenne at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Assistant Superintendent Garrett O'Neill of the Wyoming division is accompanying the army from Evanston. He telegraphed this morning that no trouble had been experienced anywhere along the line. The men are orderly and promptly obey the orders of General Kelley, their commander.

The train reached Laramie at 8 o'clock this morning and a stop of a few minutes was made to take on two barrels and 800 loaves of bread furnished by the city council for the men's breakfast. Judge Riner had ordered out company A of the Wyoming National Guards to see that none of the men left the cars, but the militia was not needed. The train was then run to Red Buttes, thirteen miles south of Laramie, where a stop of two hours was made to enable the men to cook and eat their breakfast. The citizens of Rawlins furnished provisions for their supper and they were permitted to eat just outside the city limits.

Mayor Stahl, of that city, has secured three barrels and 1,200 loaves of bread which will be given to the men when the train arrives here, but they will not be permitted to eat until they have proceeded several miles beyond the city.

The Union Pacific officials here are endeavoring to keep the route of Coxey's army from this point a secret, but it is almost certain that the train will be sent south from here to Denver. The Union Pacific will then have hauled their unwieldy guests more than 500 miles, and the officials are could figure that if the men are unloaded in Denver, where there are several competing railroads, another company will have the privilege of transporting the army to the Missouri river. Another thing that has probably influenced the railroad officials to take this action is the determination expressed by Governor Jackson not to permit the army to enter Iowa. Governor Waite does not appear to object to their coming into Colorado, consequently the Union Pacific officials do not apprehend any difficulty in landing the army in that state.

In the course of the journey through Wyoming there has been nearly a hundred accessions to the commonwealth aggregation. A majority of these, however, were originally with the army but slipped away while the main body was being held at Ogden. Gen. Kelley's numbers are fully 1,500 men with him today.

At every town along the route a large number of citizens are assembled at the depot to see the motley crowd, and the men give cheer after cheer to they are hurried eastward to join Gen. Coxey at Washington.

(By the Associated Press.)

THE CONVENTION.

The Three Leaders Said to Detest Each Other.

ADDISON, Pa., April 13. — Coxey's army today begins the tramp over the mountains. Many would desert but for fear of the Winchesters of the mountaineers.

A clash of authority has occurred between Coxey, Browne and Smith, who detest each other. Coxey has disappeared, ostensibly in search of provisions.

DRILL FOR KELLY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—All the bakers have been working all night to prepare for Kelly's army. The members of the army generally desire to go to Denver and probably will do so. The traincoach generalize the recruits orderly, having had no trouble on the city. The army is expected at 8 p. m.

IN DENVER TOMORROW.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 13.—Kelly's army will arrive in Denver on Saturday morning, remain one day, and then proceed to Kansas City. They expect help of Governors Waite and Lewelling.

David Dudley Field Dead.

NEW YORK, York April 13.—David Dudley Field died today.

Field arrived from Italy last Wednesday. His only child is the widow of S. Ashbury Sturgeye, who was governor of Queensland, Australia, when he died.

Two Sensational Marriages.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 13.—Social, political and most other circles of the city are discussing two sensational marriages in which highly connected Toledo people figure. The greatest shock to those who are most mindful of the proprieties was the announcement that City Engineer Miller was married five months ago to Miss Mabel Moffitt, a clerk in his office in Cleveland. The marriage has been kept a secret and it was only when Mrs. Miller left her position recently and applied in vain to her husband for support that the fact of the marriage became known. Miss Mortimer was a teacher in girl and had many suitors. Miller is president of the Lucas county Democratic league and is a power in politics and is otherwise prominent. His wife is in consultation with her lawyers seeking means of making Miller live up to his vows.

The second marriage was that of A. K. Detwiler, a prominent real estate man, to a woman on her death-bed at St. Vincents hospital. After undergoing a surgical operation and realizing that she had but a few hours to live, she sent for Detwiler to fulfil a vow he had made fifteen years ago. They were married and a few hours later the bride was a corpse.

The Journey of a Letter.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A trade circular publishing house has returned to the post office a letter which came all the way from Hula Peth, Hungary, to its office in Chicago through a remnant accident. In opening a package of newspapers which came from Hula Peth the letter was found. It was securely imbedded in a crevice of one end of the newspaper package. The letter had been mailed in Germany to a fellow-town in Hungary, and at that point, probably at Hula Peth, it came in contact in the mails with the newspaper packages sailed with it on a long journey across and they sent to Chicago. It will be sent back.

Suit for Half a Million.

NEW YORK, April 13.—General Daniel E. Sickles has begun suit for a portion of all his father's property. His share is said to be half a million.

A CALL TO LABORING MEN.

Secret Circulars Issued Inviting to a Conference.

Arranging for Consolidation of Labor Organizations Against Employers and Legislators.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The officers of every labor organization here have received a secret circular calling a conference in Philadelphia, April 26, to consider the consolidation of the labor organizations throughout the country, in order to present a solid front to employers and legislators.

Ex-Convicts Not Excepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Judge Morrow today handed down a decision in the United States district court holding that as far as Chinese ex-convicts are concerned the Geary act has not been superseded by the McCreary act, in the suit of Ah Lim, habeas corpus against Chew Hong, his attorney contending that he was entitled to a full six months to register, but the judge held that inasmuch as Chew Hong, an ex-convict, had failed to register under the Geary act, he was not obliged to register under the McCreary act.

Reduction in Freight.

TACOMA, Wash., April 13.—A reduction in commodity freights on the lines west of Chicago will be put into effect April 16th. The rates from Chicago to Puget Sound points will be similar to the rates now in effect between New York and San Francisco over the Southern Pacific. The minimum new rate over the Northern Pacific will be fifty cents per 100 pounds in car loads. The reductions in the commodity rates will be quite important. Classified rates, so far as known, have not been reduced. The reductions have been made to meet the new rates on the Southern Pacific and to place Chicago jobbers on a competitive basis with the New York jobbers. All the northern trans-continental lines will follow the commodity rates.

COAL FOR CUSTOM.

Utah Ahead of California in the Purchase.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The report on the production of coal, compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United states geological survey, shows a production of 146,000,000 short tons, at the valuation of $200,297,000. California produced 70,000 tons, value $197,500; Montana, 914,000 tons, value $1,846,000; Oregon, 41,700, value $104,000; Utah, 413,000, value $611,000; Washington, 2,335,000, value $2,500,000, and Wyoming, 2,433,000, value $8,291,000.

DEACON WHITE HIT.

The Fall in the Price of Wheat Embarrasses Him.

NEW YORK, April 13.—On Wall street it is said that Deacon S. V. White has been badly hit in the recent fall of wheat. Those who should know claim that the deacon began buying a few days ago on the advice of P. D. Armour, of Chicago, when May wheat sold at 61 cents. He increased his holdings, as the report had it, by more than a million bushels when it had fallen to 60 cents. At one time he could have sold at a handsome profit, but Mr. Armour had assured him that wheat was going to 80 cents and he could sell at that figure. When the price touched 60 cents last week the deacon is credited with having had 11,000,000 bushels. Since then there has been a shrinkage of more than six cents a bushel and the report that Deacon White is again slightly embarrassed was started when he broke began unloading with the market weak and below 60.

The Insurgents Repulsed.

LONDON, April 13.—News has been received by the Brazilian minister that the insurgent vessels were repulsed in the bay of Rio Grande and escaped to sea.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Stocks opened quiet, firm, with general buoyancy, and after selling up 1 Yesterday's shipments of silver were 117,573 ounces, and gold $364,000. An additional sum of $2,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment.

New York—Silver, 68; lead, 3.20.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senator Mitchell, Oregon, Attacks the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Mitchell, Oregon, spoke against the Wilson bill today. He declared that the passage of the bill would be legislative recognition of a most dangerous conspiracy, and constitutional heresy. In 1892 the Democrats elected Buchanan on that policy and almost bankrupted the treasury. The national credit was badly shaken, and in 1893 they overturned from power. The same result will follow in 1894, if the bill be passed. The Union had been brought about because of the various tariffs of the different states. The constitutionality of protection was settled in 1892. He condemned the ad valorem system and discussed wool at length, pronouncing the schedule arbitrary and unjust, because they protected the manufacturer and not the producer, and favored foreigners. Pleuro wool on the free list was a most valuable fallacy. Clothing is now cheaper than before the passage of the McKinley bill.

Barley, hops, plums and prunes also received attention. The agricultural products, he said, fell under the lightening in Income of the Wilson bill, and quoted the speech of Voorhees delivered in 1891, praying him a protectionist. The bill was based on indefinite policy of customs taxation and was sectional, un-American, un-Democratic and un-Republican.

THE DEFICIT.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Democratic members of the House do not hope for a quorum until Tuesday, but they are counting upon the adoption then of the pending rule filling members who did not respond to roll calls.

The Republicans refused to vote on the approval of the journal and raised the question of no quorum, the Democrats leaving 25 of a quorum.

The House adjourned at noon, the Democrats cheering the announcement of the Democratic caucus to consider the rules.

To the Cool Regions.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—Reports from the coal regions say there is nothing to indicate that the governor will order out the troops.

A Ship with No Crew.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 13.—A schooner came ashore today but there was not a man on board. All are supposed to have perished.

Refuses to Make the Order.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court has refused to make an order in the Northern Pacific litigation because of the agreement with Judge Jenkins. The road consequently asks for an extension of the time foreclosing the mortgage of $50,000,000.

They Deny It.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 13.—It is announced here that a strike has been ordered on the Great Northern, but the employes and officials strongly deny the truth of the rumor.

OLSON TO THOMPSON.

Miss Pollard's Defender Takes Up the Cudgel.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Judge Jere M. Wilson today replied to the attacks upon Miss Pollard by Colonel Thompson. Speaking of the statement of the opposition that out should never have been brought and the details given publicity, he asked if there were no redress? Pollards of women cannot be locked up, but redress could be had. He assumed the responsibility and was proud of the part taken by him. He stood ready to demand the same standard for men as for women. Would the jury admit the defendant to their parlors and shut the gates against the woman? He defied that the weaknesses of the land had been arrayed in behalf of the defendant. America's country girls needed no chaperons and the speaker expected to hear that gray haired men of 80 need a body guard. Wilson then read a letter, a supposed imaginary letter, but all could see that it was one from a correspondence received during the trial. The letter pleaded for the young girl and set forth the writer's struggle against men.

Mr. Wilson referred to the statement of Colonel Thompson that Breckinridge was no worse than others and his mention of Blitical characters and remarked that the story of Tamar and Amnon, which ended in a tragedy, had been overlooked.

Fatalities at a Fire.

BUFFALO, April 13.—The burning of the glucose works has probably caused fatalities. The following are missing: George Trutz, John Trutz, Michael Matlock, Henry Simonson.

About forty workmen were on the sixth floor and half must have perished. There were many vacant places at breakfast. The work of excavating cannot begin for twenty-four hours. The loss is now estimated at $500,000.

Had to Leave His Money.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—John T. Davis, dry goods dealer, the richest man in Missouri, died today. He leaves $25,000,000.

A Substitute for Negroes.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The Lawrenceville district of this city has made another exportation of two hundred Hungarian Italians and Slavs to the Texas cotton plantations, making seven hundred from this district alone. They are fast taking the place of the negroes.

An Impostor.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 13.—The convict claiming to be General Reeb is an impostor.

General Reeb is now a member of the American war library board at Washington.

DID NOT SUIT HIM.

The Pope's Representative Said to Be Irritated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Manager Satoli is irritated over the Bonacum trial and will take no action till the full reports are received.

Call for Troops.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—A call has been received at the executive department from Dunbar for troops.

Wages Restored.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of the Union Pacific employes restored. The order applies to employes whose wages were cut last September where the monthly loss time $50 per month, the increase to date from the first of last March; the increase of others will date from April 1st.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

Searching for Precious Stones Worth an Enormous Sum.

ONCE THE PROPERTY OF A KING.

A Dying Soldier Confesses That He Stole the Treasure and Buried It in the Ground.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Majestic was John L. Piggott, the famous war correspondent of the Reuters Telegrams company, who has been strongly connected with the remarkable story of the search for hidden treasures now going on at Mandalay, Burma, British India.

In brief a former British soldier named William White, and a sporting man who has become possessed of his secret in part, are now marching towards Mandalay in anticipation of being the first to find the hiding place of the crown and regalia of King Theebaw, of Burmah, which were stolen by two British soldiers after the sacking of the place in 1885. The jewels are said to be worth an enormous sum of money and the British government has offered a large reward for their recovery.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Piggott gave the following account of the loss of King Theebaw's valuable jewels and the subsequent efforts made to regain possession of them. He said:

"The British troops, after they entered Burmah to depose King Theebaw for his cruelties made their way up the Irrawaddy river to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, in several ships a considerable distance apart, the fleet extending for a distance of about three miles. This force which was ready to disembark at a moment's notice caused a panic among the natives who fled at their approach.

"When the British troops reached the capital they sent repeated messages to the king by Gen. Prendergast and Col. Sladin, requesting his submission. King Theebaw, upon the advice of his ministers, declined to submit and the troops disembarked and marched through the town to the palace. A deep moat extended around the walls and there were four entrances to the palace grounds. The British crossed the moat and after a sharp conflict the soldiers of King Theebaw fled in all directions.

"Subsequently the British occupied the palace grounds and placed a strong guard at all the gates in order to prevent the escape of the king and the looting of the royal treasury by the king's own servants. One of the objects of the occupation of the palace grounds was to prevent the robbery of the crown jewels, which were reported to be of immense value. In addition to the valuable personal effects of the king the royal treasury was known to contain a large number of precious stones which had been found in the mines of the Mogout valley, the site of the great Burmah ruby mines. It was one of the laws of the country that every ruby over a certain size found in these mines had to be presented to the king and deposited in the royal treasury, and when it is remembered that the rubies are valued according to the size and the value of the stones contained in the treasury may be formed. So soon as the king abandoned the palace and when the British had taken possession of it, placing guards over all the rooms apartments, I was one of the first to enter the palace, which I found to be a gorgeous place. But when search was made for the treasure there was consternation and great disappointment at the fact that all the rubies, the crown jewels, etc., had disappeared. Had they been stolen by the servants, the maids of honor, or by some of the British soldiers who were first detailed to occupy the place? Suspicion for a long time rested on the maids of honor, as King Theebaw had been allowed to take away with him as many of these as he wanted.

"A number of the natives, attracted by the reward offered by the British commander, joined in the search and were constantly coming to the British commissioner professing to know where the missing jewels were hidden; all their stories, however, turning out to be untrue and the jewels never were unearthed for. The search was finally given up and the mystery of the disappearance of King Theebaw's jewels remained unsolved.

"The story of the missing treasure is now transferred from India to England. Some time ago a man, formerly a private in the second battalion of the Royal West Surrey regiment, which had seen service in Burmah, being present at the capture of Mandalay, died at Wadsworth, a suburb of London.

"Previous to the soldier's death, on condition that a comrade of the same regiment should not be punished, he confessed that he had stolen King Theebaw's regalia and that he and his comrade had hidden them in a hole just outside the palace grounds. The hole was carefully filled up and concealed and became a decided place of safety from the fact that a British sentry box was shortly afterwards placed over the very spot where the jewels were hidden.

"The dying soldier explained the discovery of the jewels in King Theebaw's palace, saying that he and his comrade, William White, entered the palace during the night and after some narrow escapes from being discovered by the guards they accidentally stumbled into the room containing the treasury of the state and king of Burmah. This jewelry, after consultation, they buried. The person who received the dying soldier's confession, after the man's death, sought out the second soldier concerned in the robbery. The latter was found living on a pension at Southampton. When questioned on the subject while he was nearly crazed, but being told that no harm would come to him, admitted that the story told by his comrade was correct.

"These facts eventually reached the office of the India office and the chief commissioner of Burmah was communicated with. The result was that the government agreed that White should not be punished for the part he had taken, on condition that he would assist in the search for them. White agreed to this and the government of India agreed to give White ten per cent on any property he might discover up to the value of 100,000 rupees, and five per cent on all property he might discover in excess of the 100,000 rupees. In addition the Indian government agreed to pay White's expenses to India, give him fifty per cent of the money and furnish him with an outfit.

"But, now the black villain in the case crops up. White has formed the acquaintance of a London sporting man who pretended to be his friend and who persuaded before the government of India took action in the matter to furnish the prisoner with funds necessary to search for the jewels hidden outside of King Theebaw's palace. White he at first agreed to this, he was to share equally with his sporting companion in the proceeds of their voyage to Mandalay. But the sporting man and the old soldier did not agree for any length of time and the result was the former made preparations to start for Mandalay and at once obtain the jewels before the old soldier could get away from England. At the present moment White is on his way to Mandalay, believing he can locate the spot where he and his companion buried the missing jewels. On the other hand the gentleman representing the sporting fraternity is on his way to India and anticipates getting there ahead of White and consequently securing the jewels. The latter's chances are not so good as White's, as he only has a general idea of where and how the jewels were hidden, and White expresses the opinion that he can readily find the treasure hole.

"It should be added that while the crown jewels of King Theebaw are of immense value and while it is possible that the story told by the dying soldier is true, the fact remains that the rubies contained in the royal treasury are not accounted for and it is still believed that they were taken away by the many maids of honor who accompanied King Theebaw in his retreat from the capital. The search for these jewels and the race between White and the sporting man to Mandalay is attracting great interest in England."

Black City will be Sold.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 13.—The city officials have been notified informally that a law firm in the city proposes to sue the city to force it to pay over to the county school fund the amount of the fines that have been collected from the saloons in the city for several years past. Under the Iowa statute the county can undoubtedly recover in this way. The fines collected by and for which the suit is brought amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The suit has been threatened on former occasions and it is said that the firm that now proposes bringing it is backed by a disgruntled contractor whom the city has been trying to compel to give up a street sweeping contract.

HILL'S TARIFF SPEECH.

The Opinions of Democrats at the Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—With a view to ascertain the Democratic feeling throughout the country on Senator Hill's recent tariff speech, the Examiner sent telegraphic requests to the chairmen of the Democratic central committee and the members of the Democratic national committee of the various representative states requesting expressions of opinion on the attitude of the senior New York senator toward the party which placed him so prominently before the people.

The replies show an almost unanimity of sentiment in opposition to Senator Hill's course. Some of them assert that he is no longer a Democrat and advise him to join the Republican party, whose policy of protection he so undoubtedly upholds. A minority of the answers received attempt to land or excuse Senator Hill, while a few decline to express an opinion.

Following are the Democratic national committeemen who replied: Senator Pasco, of Florida, says: "His speech is not sufficiently definite for us to know now, outside of the income tax, what the views really are."

W. C. Lounsberry, of North Dakota, says: "Hill's speech is not in accordance with the Democratic platform, and therefore undemocratic."

Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, declines to comment.

W. M. Rose, of Arkansas, regards Hill's speech as hostile to the best interests of the country.

C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, says: "Bimetallism and tariff reform are Democratic essentials. Cleveland, by repudiating the one, denounced the party; Hill, by repudiating the other, may execrate it. Both these brigands have earned Republican applause and Democratic denunciation. Enemies of each other, they do not hesitate to sacrifice party welfare to personal hate. A plague on both their houses."

Ben T. Cable, of Illinois, says: "Senator Hill has evidently abandoned national for state politics, if he has not indeed abandoned the Democratic party as well. His course will neither influence nor affect the party's position on the tariff. The sentiment of the Democracy was made manifest in the last national convention by accepting a minority report at one and rejecting a majority report of forty-odd votes."

The chairman of the Democratic central committee responded to the Examiner's question as follows:

Chairman W. H. Carroll, of Tennessee, says Senator Hill's speech was timely.

Chairman F. W. McCutcheon, of Minnesota, says: "The impression is prevalent that he is preparing the way for a presidential fight upon the whole message when we should consider party treason."

Chairman J. P. Seward, of Ohio, says Hill's speech is bold, manly and courageous and is timely and all of wisdom.

A. I. Handy, of Delaware, says Delaware Democrats will condemn the speech as hostile to President Cleveland and tariff reform.

A Dangerous Conspirator Unearthed.

PARIS, April 13.—The police today discovered an immense quantity of high explosives at Ahouilliers, five miles north of here, and made numerous arrests. A dangerous conspiracy was unearthed.

The Police Court.

The following business was transacted in the police court at the morning session:

Thomas King was fined $10 for resisting an officer.

The case of Dan Dunn, for using abusive language was continued until Monday next. The case of James Patrenough charged with abusive language and using a deadly weapon with intent to kill was continued until the 20th inst.

At 2 o'clock three boys named Al Hewes, Fred Grant and John Crow, were arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace.

N. Franklin, a teamster, deposited $5 for leaving his team untied.

G. W. Boyd paid $2 for keeping an unlicensed dog.

Today's Probate Court.

Estate of Nathan Meads, deceased. Continued till April 19th.

Estate of Jane Murphy, deceased, petitioning for probate of will. Attorneys Ferguson and Cannon, on the part of the minor children, offered no objection to the probate of will, but reserved the right to contest the will hereafter. Attorney J. H. Moyle represented the widow of the deceased and executor. Order made admitting the will and appointing Oscar Moyle executor, without bonds.

PREPARING TO DECAMP.

A Salt Lake Lawyer Proposes to Skip and Cheat His Creditors.

It is stated in certain quarters today that a well-known attorney of the Salt Lake bar, who not long since figured as counsel for the petitioner—a lady—in a divorce suit, and whom he vainly sought to persuade afterwards to "fly with him" to other pastures, is making active preparations to skip out of the city and leave a host of anxious creditors behind him. The same rumor has it that the gentleman has already secured his transportation and that ere many more hours have passed he will probably be out of their sight.

Write of execution were flying around this afternoon, several of the creditors of the lawyer in question having got wind of his intention to go and leave them to the lurch.

Steel Ranges.

A correspondent, writing from Sevier county, says there are men going through that part of the country selling plain steel ranges with four holes for $70, and taking interest-bearing notes payable next fall. It is stated: "They are telling the people that there are no such stoves to be bought anywhere else in Utah—that they cannot break them with a sledge hammer. They are selling them by dozens. What is the price in Salt Lake of four-hole ranges with small pipe shelves?" The News is also asked to warn the people against being swindled.

The price of agent's four-hole range in this city is $55 retail. It costs about $5 more at the place the correspondent writes from. Good six-hole steel ranges cost $65 here. As to warning people, if they are so gullible as to pay an extravagant price for an article the value of which is easily ascertained, they would not heed warnings.

To Prevent Accidents.

It is said that the Mayor and Chief of Police of this city will advise and consult with the police commissioners regarding carrying and method of handling firearms. There have been several revolvers accidentally discharged about the City Hall the last three or four years, and that more lives have not been lost is considered little less than marvelous. As one precaution, the dreadful fatality of yesterday has suggested an idea that will probably be adopted as a rule for all police officers, that the hammer of their pistols be placed opposite an empty chamber. In that event it would require a most unusual and violent fall to cause one of the cartridges to explode.

Bishop Lee, of Panaca, Dead.

(Special to DESERET NEWS per Pioneer Telephone.)

BULLHONVILLE, Nev., April 13.—Bishop Milton L. Lee, of Panaca, Nevada, died today at 10:30, of inflammation of the bowels. His family are left in very comfortable circumstances.

Left for Idaho.

Captain Donovan left last night for Idaho Falls to arrest F. S. Pinney on a charge of grand larceny. He is alleged to have stolen two bicycles, one belonging to the Salt Lake Cycle Co., and the other to Steve Kinney. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out on the 7th inst., the bicycles having been stolen about the same time the others were taken by Guy Wright, who is now in jail.

Will Start This Evening.

Elders George Goddard and George Reynolds, of the Deseret Sunday school Union authorities, will start this evening by way of San Francisco, in order to attend the annual Sunday school conference of the St. Joseph, Missouri, stake and Zion's stakes. They will probably be absent a month.

Benjamin Franklin.

President-elect Talmage will deliver an address before the students of the University on Monday evening, April 16th. Subject, "Benjamin Franklin." The musical part of the program will be of unusual interest and will consist of a vocal solo by Miss Mary Romney, a violin solo by Mr. Beck Hoke, and some selections by the Glee club.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The Lou's Kohn Insurance Money Still Under Debate.

JUDGE BARICH HAS RETURNED.

Action Against the D. & R. G. Railroad Co. By a Former Employe, On Account of Wages.

There have been no new developments in the case of the German-American Insurance Co. of New York vs Louis Kohn, the hearing of which was again taken up before Chief Justice Merrill and a jury this morning. Much the same testimony that was adduced at the criminal trial of Kohn, on a charge of arson, is being introduced over again, the plaintiffs seeking to show that the defendant, White he burned the premises in question, made false representations in regard to the value of the stock and fixtures, and that he himself was responsible for the fire which partially consumed them. The amount which plaintiffs desire to recover, as paid-up insurance money, is $1,187, interest and costs.

The case will occupy quite another day before it reaches the jury.

STONY ORDERS.

A. S. Blake vs the Rocky Mountain Oil Co. In this case it was ordered that a re-hearing be furnished in the sum of $500, sixty days being allowed.

B. A. M. Prescott vs Ole Patterson. Five days additional time allowed the defendant to answer.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Judge Barich has returned from Ogden and this morning, with a jury, listened to the evidence put forward on the hearing of an action brought by William A. Cooper against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co., to recover the sum of $100, with interest from March 1st, 1891, alleged to be due for services rendered by plaintiff as a clerk and bookkeeper during the months of January and February, 1891.

Attorney Frank Pierce represented the plaintiff; Attorney Thompson (with whom was Judge Bennett) appeared on behalf of the defendant company.

The defense denied that plaintiff worked for them in the capacity named, but it admitted that during the month of January, 1891, he was in their employ as cashier of the express office in the city, for which he was to receive the sum of $80, and which amount had been fully paid to him. It is claimed, however, that plaintiff was incompetent to discharge the duties required of him, and that by his negligence he occasioned great loss to the company's business. As soon as this was discovered plaintiff was discharged, and the amount then due him as wages applied in partial settlement of the losses caused by his incompetency, which latter, say the defendants, far exceeded any claim he has against them. For a separate defense the company answer that the plaintiff, at the end of his employment, was indebted to account for a large sum belonging to them, viz., $441.91. Deducting the $80 due to defendant as wages, the defendants claim there is still owing them from him $361.91, and for this they ask judgment, with interest and costs.

The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $136.45, and thirty days' stay was granted to prepare statement on motion for a new trial.

GROSSBECK AGAIN.

The case of G. A. Sawyer vs John A. Grossbeck is on trial before a jury in Judge Barich's court this afternoon. It is an action to recover $250 on a promissory note, with interest.

CONTINUED.

The case of James H. Erickson vs H. J. Erickson et al was continued till the 19th inst.

James C. Moe, assignee, vs Archie Frain. Continued for the term.

BY CONSENT.

Fourth Ward Lumber Co. vs George W. Cushing et al. By consent, dismissed as to all defendants except George W. Cushing, and judgment entered against him for $[illegible].

BY STIPULATION.

Charles Harper et al vs Wm. Miller et al. Judgment as per stipulation, $52.30 and costs.

Three of One Name.

Four men were booked in the police court today on a charge of stealing a ride into this city on the railroad. There were three "Jones" in the outfit and one "James." All were transients.

Rescue Mission Report.

During the month of March the Rescue Mission furnished 797 beds and 492 meals, while the sale of kindling was the largest ever known in the history of the institution, 2,211 sacks being sold and delivered in twenty-seven days. Many of the men are searching work, and the superintendent has under operation one of the most successful employment offices in the city. It is certainly asserted that the character of the men at present living at the place will compare favorably with those of any rooming house in the city. It has been the aim of the present management to make this a place where a gentleman of any kind feel that he is among gentlemen, and a visit to the rooms will convince anyone that the time is long since passed when the men who live there can be called tramps.

The reading room is well supplied with daily papers and is largely patronized, and when they move this part of the work into the adjoining room, which will be done this week, it will be the best supplied and best patronized reading room in the city.