# SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, June 24, 1892.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

A NEW safe is being moved into the County building today for the use of his honor Judge Barch.

The City Council will hold a special session tonight to consider the new water rate schedule.

The Utah Book and Stationery Company have the *Illustrated American* for June 25. An attractive number.

It will be seen by a dispatch from Flagstaff, Arizona, which was received too late for the second edition of the News, that the Navajo Indians are on the war path. Details are given.

The exposure by the News of the notorious fee crook in the police department has caused great consternation among those who are guilty. In the meantime the public are anxiously waiting to see what steps the City Council will take in the matter.

The Dixie St. court case will come up before Judge Kester tomorrow and will be tried by a jury. This step Attorney Bichmer considers absolutely necessary, as he is firmly of the opinion that Judge Kester is so strongly biased that conviction is sure to follow.

THE police scandal has assumed such proportions that it is said that the City Council will go into executive session one night under a suspension of the rules, to consider what is best to do with the officers against whom such damaging charges have been made the last few days. One of the city aldermen said today that several removals would be made.

### Latest Court News.

In the Third District Court this afternoon John Hetzer Preece and Nephi Preece, executors of John Preece, deceased, brought suit against Wm. L. Weis, Alice K. Weis and Eva W. Lutcha to recover the sums of $2001.25 and $4000 respectively, on two promissory notes, with interest.

Proof of publication has been filed in the case of Sarah R. Gibson vs. G. L. Chamberlain et al.

An answer was filed this afternoon in the suit of Anna H. Lyman Fielding vs. Thomas McIvoy et al.

## CAUGHT AT CHEYENNE.

### Deputy Sheriff Burt Returns With an Alleged Embezzler.

### BUT IS HE THE MAN?

### A Strange Story Concerning One of Salt Lake's Police Officers.

**During the greater part of last winter a man named H. H. Rost was employed by Mr. Joshua Stewart, a milk dealer of this city, to deliver milk. He was in the habit of receiving payment from the customers on his master's behalf, but, having failed to account for something like $150 or $175, was called upon for a settlement. This was in the month of March, and a very short time afterwards Rost skipped. The matter was reported to Sheriff Burt, and Deputy Cummock was set to work upon the case.**

**It was learned, in May, that a man corresponding with the description of the accused was traveling with Raymond's circus, as a sort of general hand, and that he was then in Denver. Recently the circus came to this city, and one of Mr. Stewart's sons, on going to the show, averred that he had seen Rost there. Mr. Stewart at once swore out a warrant for the man's arrest, and Deputy Sheriff Cummock went to the circus to look up the alleged embezzler. It seems, however, that in the meantime, Stewart was indiscreet enough to talk with the man himself, and when the deputy got upon the ground Rost had vanished. Cummock met Deputy Marshal C. Goodell and Officer O'Brien there and asked them to look out for him, but Cummock avers that O'Brien's answer was to the effect that he need not trouble to find the man, that he had gone away, and that he (O'Brien) had helped him to get out of the place.**

**Cummock ascertained later that a pigeon resembling Rost had purchased a ticket from a local scalper and that he was then traveling towards Ogden. The telegraph or telephone was set to work and word sent to the police station here that the supposed fugitive was in custody, and asking if he was wanted. But it is claimed the answer was that the Ogden officials had no alternative but to let the prisoner go.**

**At the Sheriff's office a few days ago, the information came that Rost had turned up in Cheyenne, and thereupon Sheriff Joe Burt was immediately dispatched. When the officer reached that place the man was in custody. When questioned he did not answer to the name of Rost, but admitted that he had been traveling with Raymond's circus, and also that he knew Mr. Stewart, but denied ever having worked for that gentleman. It is said that his story appeared to be a pretty straight one, but until he has been sent up for Sheriff Burt's identity cannot be established.**

**The deputy only arrived with his captive this afternoon, and when the News reporter obtained the foregoing facts at 2:30 the supposed Rost was behind the bars at the county jail awaiting Mr. Stewart's arrival.**

### A New Profession.

Mr. Charles Bichon, of Paris, has adopted quite a novel method of earning a living. His outfit is a wonderful "Charles Bichon, Restaurant de Nightingales for Gardens and Restaurants." The professional appearance of the fully equipped cart during the coming season. Every time a wealthy bourgeois owning a gem of land wants a bird to extend, invite his friends to a garden party, Charles Bichon conveys himself behind the flower pots and chamber tubs and charges the company by imitating the glorious trills of the most melodious of our feathered songsters.—Temps.

## A FATAL DUEL.

### Full Particulars of the Encounter Between De Morse and Mayer.

### THE KILLED OFFICER WAS A HERREW

### Significant Statement of the Marquis to an Associated Press Reporter.

By Telegraph to the News.

### KILLED IN A DUEL.

### A French Army Officer Fatally Wounded in a Fight.

PARIS, June 24.—Marquis De Morse is rapidly growing out the outcome of the duel with Captain Mayer. He says the combat was fought under conditions that ought to have prevented the fatal termination. Mayer belonged to an engineer corps, and was regarded by friends as a brilliant officer. Mayer was a Hebrew and the duel arose from the remark of De Morse that no Jew ought to be a member of the army. The duel was fought with swords. The seconds then placed the combatants were not to come to closer quarters and cease when one received a wound placing him in a position to defer to the adversary. When the combatants had taken their positions the usual signal "Allez" was given. The Marquis then made a slight feint which was parried by Captain Mayer. The Marquis again made a rapid lunge, the sword passing through Captain Mayer's guard piercing his body below the arm pit.

The marquis immediately disengaged his weapon and leaped back on his own ground. Captain Mayer dropped his sword, exclaiming, "I am badly hit," and fell to the ground. The marquis advanced to the prostrate antagonist, bending over him, and asked, "Captain Mayer, will you allow me to shake hands with you?" Captain Mayer held out his hand. The surgeons at once attended the wounded man, who seemed made as comfortable as the circumstances permitted. He was placed in a carriage and removed to his home, where he died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Mayer had carefully concealed from his relatives all knowledge of the fact that he was about to fight a duel. When the news of his son's death was broken to the father, his grief was extreme. He went to the hospital and the body of his son was given him. He conveyed the remains home, where the dead man's mother was distracted. When the body was taken into the house, Mme Mayer threw her arms about it and covered the face with kisses. The affair is deeply regretted at Ecole Polytechnique, where Captain Mayer held a professorship. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow-officers. He was a splendid horseman and had appeared in numerous semi-feat arms. A representative of the Associated Press had an interview with Morse today. He expressed more sorrow for the death of Captain Mayer and added: "I am aware that the authorities will issue a warrant for my arrest but what does it matter? The magistrates will not prevent the prosecution of the work we have undertaken. Personal questions are nothing; the principles are all in all. We are but at the beginning of a civil war."

### BISMARCK RETURNS.

### He is Greeted by Thousands of Patriotic Citizens.

MUNICH, June 24.—Bismarck arrived from Vienna at 2 o'clock this morning. Despite the earliness of the hour, a number of distinguished Bavarians were at the railway station to receive him, and he was welcomed with loud shouts. The impressible students, among whom Bismarck is the very greatest sort of a favorite, and Bremen, formed a line along the route, a crowd numbering thousands being behind them. As the prince and party drove along, the crowd broke out into wild and long continued cheering. Patriotic songs were taken up by the whole crowd. The party stop at Lenbach's Villa during the day.

### Failure of a London House.

LONDON, June 24.—H. H. Phillips, corn merchant, has failed. The liabilities are $765,000; assets, $75,000.

### Killed in a Landslide.

ROME, June 24.—At Sasso, on the line of the Bologna and Florence railway, today a large landslide from the mountain overwhelmed the houses below. So far thirty killed and wounded are taken out.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The third party men in the House this morning presented supplementary bill Monday, pending the point of no quorum, adjournment was taken till tomorrow.

### After the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The city is still crowded with enthusiastic Democrats, many remaining over to extend congratulations to Vice-Presidential candidate Stevenson. The committee to notify the candidates will probably go to Bazaart Bay with Congressman Wilson, Sheriff Joe Varda, at the head, to notify Cleveland about July 11th, and then to Bloomington, Ills., to notify Stevenson.

### A Soldier Hanged.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—Clinton E. Dixon, private of the Sixth United States cavalry, was hanged here this morning in the stockade just outside of Douglas county jail for the murder of Corporal William Carter, a member of his company. The execution was conducted by United States Marshal Slaughter. Dixon's neck was broken. The condemned man walked to the scaffold unfaltering. He died without making a statement. The trap was springing at 7 Saturday. The killing grew out of the fan that Carter stolen from Fort Niobrara, by the comrade of his victim, a colored sharpshooter, with whom Dixon was intimate.

### Nearly Drowned by Rain.

CHICAGO, June 24.—This city and northern Illinois are nearly drowned by the excessive rains of the past three days. The damage here is chiefly confined to the flooding of cellars. Many were always dry before filled with water.

At Galena, Ottawa, Rockford and other northern Illinois towns, small rivers are swollen to raging floods, bridges washed away, railroad tracks flooded or covered with earth, causing a total suspension of the traffic. At Ottawa every business house in town is flooded to the depth of from two to seven feet.

### Stevenson Holds a Reception.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Ex-ord A. Ed E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, held a reception in his room at the hotel this morning and was visited by a large number of Democrats from all parts of the country. The general impression was that his nomination would add greatly to the strength of the ticket. Henry Watterson among others, said he caused Illinois to go Democratic. General Stevenson also received many telegrams of congratulations from all parts of the country, including a large number from his neighbors in Bloomington, Illinois. He left for his home this afternoon.

### Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The total of gold for export for Europe tomorrow is $650,000, total this week, $5,750,000.

### The Democratic National Committee.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Democratic national committee will meet between the 10th and 20th of July to organize. It is said, Hornby, Penna, will not accept the chairmanship.

### Interviews on the Nomination of Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Sherman, (Rep.) Ohio, I regard the nomination as a logical result of the convention. The resolution on silver are substantially similar to those of the Republican platform.

Senator Stewart, (Rep.) Nevada. He regretted that the Democratic party (as he would in the case of any other party) had nominated a man who had expressed so strongly in favor of the gold standard. "I do not wish to criticise Cleveland's position at present," said the senator, "because he may have changed." The senator declined to say anything for publication concerning the silver plank in the platform, as he intends to make a speech on the subject in a few days, when he will probably discuss it.

Berlins Newell, (Rep.) thought the ex-President could have nominated the Democrats could have nominated. The silver plank of the platform was less satisfactory than that in the Republican platform.

Senator Shoup, Idaho, (Rep.) I am willing to venture the opinion that all the new States and the Pacific coast will cast the electoral votes for Harrison.

### Death of Col Smith.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, June 24.—Col Smith, Mormon Bishop, has been killed by Navajo Indians. No particulars.

### A Public Benefactor Dead.

William Tanner, familiarly known as old Bill Tanner, died at 10 o'clock Friday night. This is one where death had all the alleviating circumstances possible. For forty years old Bill Tanner told not the dead of this town, man, woman and child, without exception. He never would accept any remuneration for these kindly services, always rejecting money and saying, "It is real pleasure to me and no trouble at all."

His wife's millinery shop supported him and her comfortably, and it soon became known that old Bill Tanner was ready and willing to serve all hours of the day and night, rain or shine, winter and summer. To make sure that no one would be laid out without him he fell into the habit of keeping careful account of all the sick, and made his rounds of inquiry each evening. Several times, when sick persons were not expected to live through the night, Mr. Tanner spent the night watching the bedside of sickness, without regard to his health or the weather.—Arkdale (Ind.) Cor. New York Sun.

### Taking It Directly.

A man in Leeds, England, looked a gift horse in the mouth the other day with profitable results. The keeper of a skating rink had advertised "A great fancy costume carnival," and by way of stimulating the invention of his patrons he promised that the wearer of the most original costume should be rewarded with a watch of the value of ninety dollars. The man who won the watch took it to a jeweler, who said the timepiece was worth only twenty.

The winner, therefore, objected to the terms for redeem. The skating rink proprietor defended himself with the plea that the giving of the prize was a purely voluntary act, and the recipient should not take the giver's estimate too literally. The judge, however, took a different view and gave judgment for the plaintiff for ninety dollars.—London Letter.

### Waited Twelve Years.

Yachve Keun and Elizabeth Frederick were made husband and wife by Justice Hardy, of the town of Chicago, Friday afternoon on the authority of a marriage certificate issued Sept. 27, 1891, eleven years ago. The license bore the signatures of County Clerk E. F. C. Klokke. Koran is now forty-three years old, and she is two years older. The obstacle which had kept apart their yearning hearts so many years was the vein of an angry father. A year ago the father died, and the waiting twelve months for propriety's sake the constant lovers were married.—Exchange.

### Value of a Cherry Tree.

A question as to the value of a cherry tree has just been decided in Wurtemberg, Germany. The ground whereon this cherry tree stands is required for the widening of a railway station at that place. The owner of the tree put in a claim for $100, which he said was the amount he obtained yearly for the fruit the tree yielded. After some spirited contention on both sides the owner somewhat reluctantly consented to accept $120.—Kansas City Times.

### Spring in Dress.

The approach of spring in Maine is thus heralded by a Kennebec newspaper: "Caterpillars were discovered last week by Brothers-Law McFadden, robins, in Bucks, by Jack Feely, and shaly by Charles Page; crows by Brother Carpenter; sprig frumself by James Patrick; black trout by the editor; piney willows by the schoolgirls, and now spring gum by the schoolmarm."

A manufacturer in New York city has recently made some uniforms on the pattern of Washington's uniform now at Mount Vernon. They approach what is called the colonial style, being tall and slender, with view and tail feet and small belts at the back.

### THRASHING GRAIN.

### Why The American Cultivator Thinks That Late Thrashing Is Safest.

The advent of horse power and steam thrashing machines has nearly everywhere been supplanted by horse-power. Horses in getting grain out of the ground. Why farmers prefer to do this is not easy to tell should want to thrash directly after harvest has always been a puzzle to us. We suspect it is one the farmers who are hurried. It is the scrap of travelling thrashing and now owners, each in search of a job. When they get one it is a signal for all the farmers in the neighborhood to follow. As the owner of the machine unanimately puts the time, the man who is behind stands small very late. It is either to thrash while days are long, so that jobs can perhaps be finished in a single day."

To be sure, and this is the argument, the farmer and wife are busy enough at this time of the whole year and the one that always requires the greatest labor is crowded into the hottest weather. Not only this, but the grain is often injured because not enough time is left before drying out. We believe in some cases where grain is cut green that it may take any from chaff, if not from stalk, while drying out before being thrashed. In the case of barley this would be fatal to the value of the barley for malting or feed purposes.

What is good for early thrashing simply the satisfaction of knowing how much crop has been raised, and having a nasty job out of the way. Many farmers early that it is sure that farmers get any better prices for that first marketed. On the contrary, as this is the time when the most pressing for money are obliged to market their crop, the prices at this time is apt to be depressed. In most localities there is no much competition in thrashing. If one machine owner will not take the job late, there are plenty others who will. Many such jobs may be better left until cold weather and be thrashed with flail than to pay rates that the owners of expensive thrashing machines are obliged to charge. If, as we believe, the tendency among eastern farmers is to grow more fruit and vegetables and less grain, it will necessitate more hand thrashing in winter. This will furnish winter work for help needed in summer.

### Culture of Garden Vegetables.

In the report of the horticulturist of the Maine experiment station, for 1891, certain points are noted in the culture of cabbages, tomatoes and egplants are discussed.

In the culture of cabbages it was found that the best results were obtained by transplanting several times. Plants grown in hot beds ready for setting out placed in the cold frame better than those grown in boxes. It was observed that some varieties of cabbages are attacked by the cabbage worm much worse than others. These varieties having first, close heads are most injured, while the twenty varieties grown, those recommended for general culture are Jersey Wakefield, Brunswick, Early Summer and Flat Dutch. The old Early York is condemned.

The following is a summary of the experiments in tomato culture: 1. An important exploite to successful tomato culture is that the plants be kept growing from seed to maturity, a condition involving cool and tropical tillage. 2. Frequent transplanting makes sturdy plants. 3. Other things being equal, the earliness and productiveness of tomatoes is in direct proportion to the earliness of setting out in the field. 4. Trimming plants after part of the fruit had set increased the yield by more than one-third. 5. The best varieties for general use appear to be Ignotum, Perfection, Beauty, Golden Queen, and Acme, Acme Prolific.

Eggplants are not extensively grown in Maine, but the varieties recommended for home use are Early Dwarf Purple and Early Long Purple.

### Harvesting Timothy Hay.

Farmers differ considerably in their ideas and practice in regard to the proper time for cutting timothy hay so that the best results may be secured from the feeding. Among other trials made at the Maine station to practically test this question fourteen plots were used, and were cut at each of the four seasons, as follows: 1. When the timothy was in full bloom, and that on the other half July 15. The hay from each cutting was weighed at the time of putting in the barn and again the following April, and yield and the digestibility determined with sheep, two animals being fed on an early cut hay and two others on late cut hay during five days.

The yield per acre of grass cut July 1 was 4,525 pounds, and that cut July 15, 5,600 pounds. As would be expected from all previous analyses, the early cut hay proved to be the more nitrogenous and also the more digestible. From the grass cut on July 1, 66 per cent of the grade matter was digested, and from the late cut hay only 56.7 per cent. Of total digestible material the late cut hay proved to contain the more, the actual yield being, Early cut, 2,600 pounds and, 2,812 pounds. These figures stand somewhat in opposition to those obtained from the crop of 1888, where the larger amount of digestible material was obtained from the early cut hay.

### Wages of Farm Laborers.

The statistician of the United States has prepared a report on the wages of farm labor, the result of which he summarizes from 1866 to 1892, with price records of the wages as far back as 1840. The report shows monthly rates both with and without board for the season of year, and yearly rates, with harvest time. It shows that for ten years wages have been very uniform and well sustained in spite of fluctuations in prices of farm products, and that a steady decrease has taken place, with a positive increase of farm labor in a large portion of the country.

### The Common Brake.

The common brake is found throughout Europe (save in Ireland, the Orkneys, Hebrides, Shetland Islands and Iceland), crowding northward in Scandinavia to 69 degs. It abounds in sandy places, and Christmas and Easter, though rarely, in Algiers, but not therefore eastward in Africa. It is found in Europe and western Siberia, and Asia as far east Baikal, and in the Alps at an altitude of 6,000 feet.—Quarterly Review.

### How to Test Gently.

Put a teaspoonful of kerosene in a plate of cold starch and the iron will not stick. The scent will soon pass away. If the iron is rough, rub it on soap or wax.

## MARKETS AND STOCKS

### NEW YORK PRICES.

New York, June 24, 1892.

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| Sugar Stock | 112 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 32 |
| Lead Trust | 34 | Union Pacific | 44 |
| Lead Common | 114 | Wabash Common | 15 |
| Lead Preferred | 114 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Atchison Common | 36 | Wabash Income | 15 |
| Atchison Preferred | 76 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Canadian Pacific | 86 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Canadian Southern | 55 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Central Pacific | 34 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Chicago Gas | 71 | Wabash Preferred | 31 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 111