

junction refused and restraining order dissolved.

Lewis Goldsmith vs. John Beck. Default and judgment as prayed.

Wasatch Mining Co. vs. Wm. Jennings. Death of defendant suggested and executors substituted.

Christian Christiansen admitted to citizenship.

Court adjourned to July 24, 1886.

Distinguished Clergymen. On Saturday last a representative of the News had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with Rev. I. K. Funk, D.D., of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, New York City, who is the editor of The Voice, the national organ of the Prohibition party, having a circulation of 109,000 copies. In company with Mr. Funk during an interview, which took place at the Continental, was Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., editor of the Christian Union, one of the most widely circulated and influential religious journals in the United States. Both clergymen asked many questions regarding Utah affairs, and listened with much apparent interest to the replies and explanations given in response to their inquiries.

Mr. Funk was accompanied by a son and daughter, young people of exceedingly amiable manners, while Dr. Abbott was accompanied by his wife, a lady of most pleasing air and manner. The entire party attended service in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, and Dr. Funk, son and daughter and Mrs. Abbott were present at the children's rehearsal there in the morning.

All of the party admitted the interest they took in their visit here, and the two clergymen, Dr. Funk especially, expressed unusually broad views regarding the people of Utah, and the treatment they are justly entitled to.

A Child Fatally Poisoned.—On Saturday last Mrs. Eliza Bailey, who resides opposite the Fourteenth Ward school house, was coming to this city from Brigham by team. She was accompanied by several children, one a daughter aged three and a half years. At West Jordan the latter wanted a drink, and one of the other children handed her a soda water bottle, supposed at first to contain water. The child drank some of the liquid in the bottle, but strangled in swallowing it. The mother, supposing that it must be a bottle of soda water, also partook of the contents, but spit out nearly all that was taken into the mouth. The bottle contained carbolic acid, which the teamster was using on a lame horse. Water for drinking had been put in the same kind of a bottle, hence the terrible mistake.

The child was brought to the home of the family in this city, and died there yesterday afternoon, about 26 hours after the fatal draught had been taken. The mother is still suffering from the effects of the poison she took in her mouth, but is likely to recover. Her mouth and throat are burned dreadfully. This is another lesson that impresses the necessity of caution in the handling and using of poisonous substances.

Shooting Affair at Nephi.—On last Saturday evening, at about 10 o'clock, the sheriff and constable being out on duty, heard shots fired in the direction of Abe Chalmers' saloon, the same respectable place where young Green was shot dead last January. The sheriff found outside of the saloon John Pitt, Jr., who had been shot by Abe Chalmers. He and the party with him said the shooting was without any provocation. The officers proceeded to the saloon, and Chalmers and J. W. Hartley were ordered to come out and surrender. Chalmers called the officers hard names, and said he would shoot them down if they attempted to enter. He said he had three pistols and someone to help him. The sheriff left the constable to guard the place while he went and got more help. Before the sheriff returned Hartley had come out. He was told by the officers to go and get Chalmers to give himself up. He replied that Chalmers was not in the saloon, but had just left. Hartley was arrested. He was asked again to go and see Chalmers and persuade him to surrender, which he did. Chalmers made more threats. A pistol shot was fired, then he dropped his pistol and gave himself up.

Chalmers and Hartley are in jail and will have an examination to-day. The bullet entered Young Pitt's shoulder and came out of his arm, taking some of his clothes with it and making a fearful wound. We learn the foregoing particulars from a correspondent.

A WITNESS ARRESTED.

A WITNESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT BECOMES A DEFENDANT.

The case of Bishop McRae was called as per continuance in Commissioner McKay's court this morning. Among the witnesses present in answer to subpoenas was Isaac Pierce, a son-in-law of the Bishop's. While all were waiting for proceedings to commence, a deputy marshal invited Mr. Pierce to step aside with him. The two went to the other side of the room, and the officer read to Mr. Pierce a warrant of arrest on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. This was quite a surprise to Mr. Pierce.

This little piece of business having been transacted, the case of Bishop McRae was proceeded with. Defendant's wife, several of his children and other relatives were put upon the stand. Some of them testified to having heard a vague rumor, several years ago, to the effect that the defendant

had contracted a marriage with some other woman than his first wife, but none of the witnesses knew anything of the facts of the matter, and none of them had heard anything of such rumors for a number of years past.

The immediate members of the defendant's family testified that for many years past he had always taken his meals and slept at the home of Mrs. McKee, who was present as a witness. From their testimony it would appear impossible that defendant could have lived with, cohabited with, or sustained any of the ordinary relations of a husband with any other woman than the one who was generally understood to be his wife. There was not a particle of evidence going to show that he had ever been known to perform a single act indicating any relation of unlawful cohabitation, but there was a great amount of evidence from members of his own family, showing that they had never known of any such conduct on his part, and that he invariably ate and slept at his house in the Eleventh Ward.

There was an utter absence of tangible evidence against the defendant, but a great amount of it in his behalf, and of a very positive character too.

Instead of discharging him, however, the Commissioner continued the case till to-morrow morning, evidently in the hope that the government might in the meantime secure further testimony against him.

MR. PIERCE'S CASE

was proceeded with at once, as soon as that of Bishop McRae was disposed of.

Eleanor Thomas, Mr. Pierce's alleged plural wife was present in the Commissioner's court as a witness, so she supposed, in the case of Bishop McRae, and all of the other witnesses designed to be used by the government in the examination of Mr. Pierce, at least to-day, had been summoned as witnesses in that case, a little sharp practice in which those who carried it out doubtless feel much pride.

The first witness examined to prove the charge against Mr. Pierce was Bishop McRae, who testified that several years ago, the defendant had married his witness's daughter, Mary Jane, and that she had three children, the youngest about a year old.

Eleanor Thomas was next put in the witness chair. Mr. Dickson asked her: "Are you married to the defendant?" The witness replied: "I am not prepared to answer."

The question was pressed, but the witness still declined to answer it. The Court instructed her that she must answer it, when Mr. Dickson, switching off as it were, asked her if she had any children. She answered that she had two. She had been living in the Sugar House Ward.

Who provides for you? My husband. Is the defendant your husband? I do not choose to answer. You must answer or be punished. Very well, you may punish me.

Mr. Dickson moved that the witness be committed for contempt, and the Commissioner gave her ten minutes in which to think the matter over.

Mrs. Cahoon was next examined. She had attended Eleanor Thomas as a midwife when her last child was born, Mrs. Pierce paid her for the service. Knew nothing as to who was the father of the child.

At the close of Mrs. Cahoon's testimony Attorney Moyle, who represented the defense, asked permission to confer a few moments with the refractory witness, Eleanor Thomas. Permission was granted, and a few moments later she took the witness chair, and in answer to Mr. Dickson's questions, admitted that she was married to defendant about four years ago, and had lived with him as his wife ever since.

This closed the testimony, and the Commissioner held Mr. Pierce in \$1500 bonds, and Bishop McRae, Mrs. Cahoon, and Eleanor Thomas in \$200 each.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PITTSBURG, 17.—Samuel K. Gay, chief clerk in the Pittsburgh Pension Office has probably gone to Canada. Yesterday afternoon Pension Agent Russell discovered that Gay had forged his name to three checks aggregating \$800. Information for forgery was made before a U. S. Commissioner and a warrant issued for his arrest; before the officer could serve it, Gay got wind of the movement and quickly left the city. The forgery of the three checks constitutes but a fraction of the amount which it is supposed Gay took, and it is believed the amount of the forgery and embezzlement will reach \$15,000 to \$20,000. Gay was the son of wealthy parents. He was a strict attendant at church, quite active in the Young Men's Christian Association and a prominent leader in the Murphy Temperance movement.

St. Louis, 17.—The grand jury closed its investigation of the charges against members of the House of Delegates, and returned indictments against six of them. Waters, Fishon, Brueggeman, Gartenback, Keenan and one other whose name has not yet been ascertained, were indicted for drunkenness in office, and Keenan, Pison and Brady for bribery in connection with the investigation of the Casino Theatre, when the bill revoking that theatre's license for in-

decent performances was before the House. The jury returned two other indictments for attempted bribery; one against Dr. Wellington Adams, the others against Charles A. Davis, an attorney. These had charge of the electric railway bill and were present at almost every session of the House, urging its passage. Bench warrants for the arrest of the indicted men have been placed in the hands of the sheriff, who will serve them as soon as possible.

ALBANY, 17.—The streets are already crowded with strangers attracted by the bicentennial celebration. The decorations of the buildings on the principal streets are the most elaborate and artistic ever seen here. The first of the religious services in connection with the event, was held this morning. To-morrow historical services will be held in all the churches. Fifty bronze memorial tablets marking the heroic spots have been erected. The loan exhibition of historic relics at the Academy is thronged with visitors. Next week the original draft of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and a grant from Charles II. to the Duke of York in 1663 of the territory of New York, will be on exhibition.

CHICAGO, 17.—In the anarchist trial to-day, Waller was again put on the stand. Witness said he was at the meeting in Bohemian Hall on the Sunday before the riot. He was invited by August Grieger, known by the name of "Little Grieger." Both August and Rheinholf Grieger were present at the meeting. Engel and Fischer, the defendants, were present. Engel proposed a plan according to which, whenever it came to a conflict, that bombs should be thrown into the police, and riflemen should post themselves in a line and shoot down whoever came out of the police stations. It should proceed in that way till they got into city and the light should commence in earnest. There was some opposition to the plan. One man thought there were too few and it would be better if they placed themselves right in the middle of the crowd in the city and commence the fight there. There was opposition to that as they could not tell who might be their next neighbor in the crowd. He might be a detective. Engel's plan was finally accepted. Captain Black moved to strike out the entire evidence of this witness. This was overruled, and the witness was then cross examined.

MATAMORAS, Mex., 17.—Further details of the attack by Tapias men on the train at Capote station confirm the account sent yesterday. Col. Praxedis Cavasos, with a force of cavalry, arrived at the station within an hour after the train had passed, but found that Tapias' men had also left. It is thought that he is pressing them closely, though no account of a fight has yet been obtained. Revolutionists are raiding all the ranches. The revolution appears to be spreading in the State of Nuevo Leon.

New Laredo, Mex., 17.—Excitement ran high in this city yesterday, caused by sensational reports coming in from Mier and Guerrero. It is said that the whole country in that section is in arms and that recruits are going there from the American side of the river. FORT WORTH, Tex., 17.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in North Texas. Reports from various points show that the thermometer registered from 100 to 120 degrees in the shade.

CHICAGO, 17.—The meeting of the Colorado Association was concluded to-day. It was decided that at the present time it would be unwise to change the organization in any way. The Burlington & Missouri road revoked its notice of withdrawal with the understanding that an attempt will be made to secure the co-operation of the Central Pacific road in maintaining the rates on such articles as sugar and canned goods from California to Colorado.

The reports of the Committee appointed Friday were laid upon the table for the present until it is demonstrated whether or not the attitude of the Central Pacific will remain unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—A special cablegram from London tells of the loss of the English steamship Stranado, from Bluefields for Philadelphia. The crew are safe, but the vessel is a total loss. The Stranado hailed from Hull, England. The loss on the vessel and cargo will amount to over \$200,000.

VICKSBURG, Miss., 17.—Warren County, including this city, in the election held to-day, gave a majority of about 30,000 against prohibition.

St. Louis, 17.—The Globe-Democrat's special correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, telegraphs that there is every evidence that the revolutionary movements in Tamaulipas are on the increase, and the owners of large stock haciendas in the interior are sending their cattle as fast as possible across the border into Texas. The force of the revolutionary bandit chief In-censio Topio, who is operating up the country, is increasing rapidly, and all the desperadoes on both sides of the river are flocking to his standard. His only trouble is the lack of arms, which he is stealing wherever they can be found. All of the Fifth Cavalry regiment, under Col. Lives Hernandez, left Matamoras at 9 o'clock last night to reinforce Col. Cavasos. Sheriff Brito, who arrived here last night with nine officers and an attachment of cavalry, from Fort Brown, left for the north to-day to meet an anticipated attack on this side of the river. A dispatch from him dated Santa Maura, Texas, is as follows: "A party of sixty revolutionists en-

tered the Solicleno ranche this morning and stole a large number of horses and all the arms they could find. Col. Cavasos is at Elsadra. A conflict is expected hourly. I am effecting a combination with Col. Cavasos. The Mexican army will raid Bolso to-night or early this morning. The government troops had a skirmish with the revolutionists yesterday a few miles below here. Col. Cavasos captured three prisoners, among them Juan Solano and Manuel Hinajosa, outlaws.

St. Louis, 18.—Dispatches from Indian Territory say the drought still continues over nearly the whole of the Territory.

The range is rapidly being ruined, and prairie fires are already burning in every direction.

Murray has broken out among the cattle in several localities, and many are dying. Unless they have rain soon a regular epidemic among the stock is feared.

A dispatch from Topeka says the present drought in Kansas is the severest known since 1873. Unless rain falls during the coming week, the corn prospect will be ruined. Corn is just beginning to tassel and is in a condition where rain is most needed. The last general rain was in the latter part of June, since then the weather has been intensely hot.

There have been local showers, but not enough to be of any service. The oats and wheat harvest have exceeded the estimates of the State Board of Agriculture, but from the present outlook, the corn crop will be greatly reduced.

St. Louis, 18.—A dispatch from Carbondale, Illinois, says: A most horrible stabbing affray occurred at Grand Tower late yesterday afternoon at a picnic held a few miles south of that place.

During the day Henry Brown, Thos. Heckam, Mat. Rhodes, and Robt. Knox had quarreled several times, but they were separated each time before any serious consequences resulted.

Nothing was thought of the matter until after the crowd had broken up, when George Allison, farmer, passed the place and found Brown, Knox and Rhodes lying within a few feet of each other, mortally wounded. Brown lived but a few minutes afterwards. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and he bore besides several ugly gashes in different parts of the body.

Knox and Rhodes were also terribly wounded and cannot live.

No one witnessed the affray, but it is supposed that the quarrel between the men was renewed after the picnic and resulted as stated above. Heckam is still at large and no trace of him can be found.

St. Louis, 18.—A fire which proved to be the largest and most destructive of its kind that has ever occurred in this city, was discovered at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the lumber yards of Knapp, Stout & Co., corner of Angelica street and Bremen Avenue.

An alarm was immediately turned in and two engines were soon at the scene. They were, however, of little use, the poor water supply, unable to cope with it, and the flames, which were driven by a strong wind, soon communicated to the nearest lumber piles and were making rapid headway toward the Union stock yards, the destruction of which seemed, for the time, inevitable.

The wind soon veered to the opposite direction, however, and they were saved, but the lumber yards were doomed.

In the meantime more alarms had been sent in and twenty engines were called out. The water supply, however, was entirely insufficient for the emergency and the flames leaped from pile to pile of dry lumber with incredible swiftness. The fire was not confined to any one portion of the yards, for the sparks and burning splinters were carried in every direction by the wind and the whole territory of the yards, covering

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, SEEMED TO BE ONE MASS OF BLAZING LUMBER.

The efforts of the firemen which would evidently have been fruitless if directed toward subduing the flames, were from this time employed in keeping them from spreading and in this they were successful. The fire was allowed to burn itself out and at the end of four hours 25,000,000 feet of lumber were a total loss.

The contents of the yards were mostly lumber of superior grades and the loss on this account is very heavy, about \$400,000. The company's stables were also consumed but the horses were rescued. The total insurance cannot at this hour be ascertained, but it is estimated at \$275,000.

St. Louis, 18.—The Greenback labor convention of the 13th Congressional District of this State in session at Pierce City, yesterday nominated Col. F. H. Fellows, of Springfield, by acclamation.

In addition to the regular county delegates those entitled to seats in the convention were one Knight of Labor for every one hundred members of the Knights of Labor assemblies in the district. The resolutions adopted were taken largely from the platform of the Knights of Labor, and declare that government should own and control the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines; that non-interest bearing money should be issued instead of bonds. That not another acre of public domain should be given to the railroads or any other corporations, and that after 1890 no alien should be allowed to own land or other real estate. MATAMORAS, 19.—Private express

from Solcino Rancho which reached here to-day stated that Adolfo Gonzales and Tapias, revolutionary chiefs, with 60 men, learning that Colonel Præpedes Cavadas had but 25 men with him at Enciendra, had left to give him battle last evening. It was reported that they had not the combined force of Col. Cavajos and Hernandez 125 strong and had been signally defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

Adolfo, Gonzales and Tapias, with many of their followers, are prisoners and all the bandits with the revolutionists have been killed as soon as captured.

There has been no report as to the loss among the troops.

NEW BEDFORD, 19.—The steamer Gate City, Capt. Hodge of the Boston and Savannah steamship lines, while on her passage from Savannah to Boston went ashore on the south side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, south, at 7:15 o'clock last evening in a thick fog and now lies in about 15 feet of water. The steamer William O. Brown went to the Gate City and took off 36 of her 52 passengers and brought them to this city. The rest of the passengers and crew remained on the Gate City, but it is thought the Brown will take them up on her next trip.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The President accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Secretary Lamont will leave Washington for Albany where they will spend Thursday as the guests of Governor Hill.

ALBANY, 19.—This is the second day of bi-centennial celebration, and opened cool and cloudy. The city is thronged with visitors and the streets present a most brilliant appearance, the leading buildings being decorated with many colored flags and bunting.

At 9 a.m. Mayor Thacker, with drawn sword, and preceded by the cryer and herald, headed the procession, in which were the city officers. The Burgess corps, the Jackson corps, the Bi-centennial committee and Coughawaka Indians in their war paint and feathers, proceeded to the ancient city gates. The streets through which the novel column passed were lined with spectators. Secretary Manning waved to the party from his window and was greeted with a salute.

After the procession had paraded, the pupils of the grammar schools and high school, numbering several thousand, together with the teachers and the board of public instruction assembled in a tent in the Capital Park, and carried out their programme. Historic tableaux were presented representing the arrival of Hendrick Hudson in 1609, the reception of the Dougan charter, at Albany on July 26th, 1886, and reception of Lieut. General John Borjone and Baroness Reisdal by Mrs. Phillip Schuyler after the surrender at Saratoga, at the Schuyler mansion in Albany, in October, 1777. Music was rendered by the chorus of 1,000 voices, with very fine effect. The morning ended with a canoe race on the river.

KINGSLEY, Ks., 19.—Abundant rain fell here this morning. The crops have not suffered during the late drought yet. This rain put them beyond all danger. The rain apparently covered a broad area of the surrounding country.

FOREIGN.

ROME, 18.—Following are to-day's returns from the cholera infected districts: Brisidisi 7 new cases, 2 deaths; Fontana 14 new cases, 2 deaths; Lariano 8 new cases, 5 deaths. A few new cases but no deaths are reported from other places.

BRUSSELS, 18.—The trial of 18 rioters for sucking the Bandour glass factory at Charleroi in March last, was begun at Munson on Saturday.

The chief prisoner is Oscar R. Falous, secretary of the Union Verriere, a workmen's society allied to the English and American socialist societies.

London, 18.—Socialists of Marylebone held a meeting at Bell St., and Edgeware Road to-day.

The police requested them to disperse but they refused to do so.

Williams, one of the speakers said that if the police persisted in their present policy they would drive the socialists into secret unions, to the terror of the governing classes.

The police made no arrests.



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