

EVENING THOUGHTS.

The winds blow low—the winds blow high,
The threatening storm-clouds gather near—
And Satan's hosts are marshaled nigh,
Perchance to foul the atmosphere.

Where, where have truth and justice fled?
Why are they not in session found?
Their posts seem occupied instead,
By adverse spirits, lurking round.

But truth is true, and justice just,
And such they ever will remain;
And 'tis decreed, ere long, they must
Return and fill their seats again.

It seems that hell has opened wide
And sent its vilest imps abroad,
To vilify, inopugn, deride,
And persecute the Saints of God.

But God is God, and will sustain
The glorious work He has begun,
Till peace shall from its rising, reign
Unto the setting of the sun.

Fear not ye Saints—you who indeed
Are living as the Lord requires,
To sacred covenants giving heed,
And every word which God inspires.

An ordeal furnace near at hand,
Will test your faith and texture too;
But God will give you grace to stand,
And He will help you safely through.

And when the winds and tempests blow,
And the primed furnace vents its heat;
Whatever comes, 'tis yours to know,
Your triumph yet will be complete.

Not so with those who, falt'ring, break
The sacred vows they've entered in;
With life and with their all at stake,
They seek the world's applause to win.

They'll draw your saintly sympathy
Over the hapless choice they make;
For when 'tis all too late, they'll see
They made a ruinous mistake.

O that we all would watch and pray,
And ever true and faithful be—
Move on and upward day by day,
And nearer, O, our God, to Thee.

E. R. S. S.
Salt Lake City, August 24, 1887.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, August 29.—The Parnellites are determined that Parliament shall not rise until a decision is reached in the case of O'Brien, and they began, to-night, what promises to be a long discussion of the Irish estimates.

DUBLIN, August 29.—A large force of cavalry, infantry and police have left Limerick for the O'Grady estates, where they will be encamped while

THE EVICTIONS

are being made. Captain Plunkett urged Mr. O'Grady to settle with the tenants on his Herbststown estates, but without success, and evictions will commence to-morrow. One hundred soldiers and 300 police are in readiness to protect the bailiffs in their work of evicting tenants. The houses of the latter are strongly barricaded.

Healy addressed the league meeting at Cork to-day. He said that the people would wipe their boots with the government proclamation. Irishmen, with the support of the English democracy, despised the government. Coercion would entail suffering on the people, but it would prove a blessing in disguise.

LONDON, August 29.—In the House of Commons this evening

MR DILLON

protested against the constant increase of the police force in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1850, the cost of the police service had increased over £250,000. The effect of employing police was to create a widespread dissatisfaction and to exasperate the people.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, asserted that the responsibility for this state of affairs rested on those who were doing their best to ferment discontent in Ireland.

Mr. Sexton said he believed Ireland was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the people.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., August 29.—Judge Reeves this afternoon admitted a bail in the sum of \$1,000 Timothy Coughlin, section foreman of the T. & W. Railway, who was held responsible for the wreck at Chatsworth, by which nearly one hundred lives were lost.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 29.—Capt. D. Kennedy, third lieutenant of the U. S. steamer *Bear*, now cruising in the Arctic Ocean, writes to his father under date of Port Clarence, July 10, and gives faint hopes that some of the crew of twenty-two men, belonging to the whaling bark *Napoleon*, of this port, lost in the Arctic in the summer of 1885, may yet be alive. The letter says that information received through an Indian who came aboard the whaling bark *Hunter* in June leads to the belief that J. B. Vincent, one of the crew of the *Napoleon*, is somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Navar in Siberia. Lieut. Kennedy says they will make an effort to rescue the unfortunates, and on their return will go up into the Arctic as far as possible and returning reach St. Nicholas about the 25th of August and Alaska about a

week later. The *Bear* will probably return to San Francisco late in September, or much later than usual.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—The decision of Justice Field began as follows:

The motion for the peremptory order upon the witness to answer interrogatories propounded by the Railway Commission has been fully argued, and everything which could be said in its favor has been ably presented by the United States Attorney, either in oral or printed arguments. In resisting the motion the counsel of the respondent have not confined themselves to the discussion of propriety and necessity of the interrogatories and sufficiency of the answers given by him, but they have assailed the validity of the act creating the commission, so far as it authorizes an examination into the private affairs of the directors, officers and employees of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC

Railway Company, and confers the right to invoke the power of the federal courts in aid of the general investigation directed. Impressed with the gravity of the question presented, we have given to them all the consideration in our power.

The Pacific Railroad Commission, created under the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, is not a judicial body, and it possesses no judicial powers. It can determine no right to government or of companies whose affairs it investigates. Those rights will remain the subject of judicial inquiry and determination as fully as though the commission had never been created: and in such inquiry, its report to the President of its action will not be even admissible as evidence of any of the matters investigated. It is a mere

BOARD OF INQUIRY,

directed to obtain information upon certain matters and report the result of its investigation to the President. It also is to lay the same before Congress. In the progress of its investigations and in furtherance of them, it is in terms authorized to invoke the aid of the courts of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of books, papers and documents, and the act provides that a circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the contumacy or the refusal of any person to obey the subpoena to him may issue an order requiring such persons to appear before the commission and produce books and papers and give evidence. Touching matters in the question of the

RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN,

few are of greater importance or more essential to his peace and happiness than the right of personal security, and that involves not merely the protection of his person from assault, but the exemption of his private affairs, books and papers from the inspection and scrutiny of others. Without the enjoyment of this right, all other rights would lose half their value. The law provides for the compulsory production, in the progress of judicial proceedings or by direct suit for that purpose, of such documents as affect the interests of others; also, in certain cases, for the seizure of criminalizing papers, necessary for the prosecution of offenders against public justice, and only in one of these ways can they be obtained and their contents made known, against the will of the owners.

HE THEN CITED

two important cases in detail to show that Congress had no judicial powers in such matters and to show the absurdity of the commissioner's ignoring the laws of evidence, and closed as follows:

"The conclusion we have thus reached disposes of the petition of the railway commissioners, and renders it unnecessary to consider whether the interrogatories propounded were proper in themselves, or were sufficiently met by the answers given by Stanford. Whether any of them were open to objection for the assumption they made or the imputations they replied, it is enough that the federal courts cannot be instruments to aid the commissioners in their investigations. It also renders it unnecessary to make any comment upon extraordinary positions taken by them, according to the statement of the respondent, to which we have referred, that they did not regard themselves bound in their examination by the ordinary

RULES OF EVIDENCE,

but would receive hearsay and *ex parte* statements, surmises and information of every character that might be called to their attention, and I can't be told that the courts of the United States can be used in the furtherance of investigation in which all rules of evidence may be thus disregarded."

The motion of the district attorney for a peremptory order upon the witness to answer the interrogatories propounded as set forth in the petition of the commission is therefore denied.

Judge Sawyer then read a concurring opinion very nearly as long as that of Justice Field.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Thomas S. Baldwin, the San Francisco aeronaut, repeated his feat of jumping from a balloon here this afternoon. When 1,000 feet high he made the leap. His parachute remained closed for the first 300 feet, and he descended at a fearful rate of speed. Then the parachute opened and he sailed down easily, dropping into the ocean, from which he was picked up unhurt.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 29.—A Helena special to the *Altier* says: A special session of the legislature assembled to-day, called by Governor Leslie to cure the evils of the last session. The governor in his message recited the remedial legislation only, but several schemes are to be sprung, and the session may last sixty days.

SPRINGDALE, Pa., August 29.—Robert Martin was killed, George Lawson, fatally and four other miners were badly injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Drapery Colliery at Gilbertson, this morning. Martin was heading a stick when a spark from his lamp fell on the primed end and exploded it, blowing him into an unrecognizable mass.

SORIA, August 29.—Mr. Stambuloff has advised Prince Ferdinand to summon M. Samkoff to form a ministry. At the meeting of political leaders, held at M. Stambuloff's residence to-day, no decision was reached.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from Sofia says that M. Stambuloff has undertaken to form a ministry.

TOPEKA, Kansas, August 29.—United States Deputy Marshal George Sharrett arrested Dr. A. G. Abodecal, one of the board of pension examiners, at Lawrence, Kansas, to-day, on the charge of extorting money from claimants. He said the pension department has been quietly investigating the conduct of things throughout Kansas and some further developments are likely to be made.

RANGELY, Colorado, August 26, 2:30 p. m. (by courier via Meeker to Glenwood Springs).—It is useless at this writing to attempt to give full details of the fight of yesterday, but from parties coming in I obtain the following version of Thursday's battle: After the trace of Wednesday had been declared the parties went into camp. The Indians were a mile from the troops, east of a ravine. About 5:30 o'clock the pickets reported that the Indians were breaking camp, and a violent hail storm began. The troops then started to recommit the position, and by a brilliant flank movement had a band of

TWENTY-SIX BUCKS

corralled. The Indians denied any intention of moving off. The troops then drew away and camped. They had a good night's rest, and in the morning started west. After half an hour's riding they came up with Sheriff Kendall's party. It was then 5 o'clock. The troops had had no breakfast. Kendall at once joined forces with Major Leslie, and at the latter's suggestion went ahead with his men to hunt up the Indians, who were observed to be moving west. Pritchard's scouts were on the mesa overlooking the White River, and about one hundred yards away. The mesa ran with a fifty yards of the water and terminated in an almost perpendicular declivity, exceedingly

BROKEN AND ROUGH.

Lining the edge of the south side of the river and running parallel for a quarter of a mile, is a line of willows and thick undergrowth. Kendall's command started up this passage and four of his men riding in front with their guns lunged across the horns of their saddles ready for use. When they had proceeded about one hundred feet four men in front observed six Indians acting suspiciously in front riding rapidly, but looking back as if looting parents. The men spurred up, but Kendall was riding in the rear, observed Indians in the rocks and willows. He saw several of them and the gleam of their rifles, and commanded his men to stop. They turned to hear better, and as they did so

TWENTY SHOTS

followed twenty puffs of smoke, from the rocks and willows, and two of the men and one horse went down. Kendall's party then drew back from the ambush and returned the fire. The two wounded men were dragged out of the ravine by a half dozen of their brave companions, who dashed up to them in the face of a regular fusillade of shots. The party then rejoined Major Leslie's command and with forty picked men. Major Leslie started to flank the Indians, while Pritchard's scouts and Kendall's party rode towards the ravine. While the expedition was attracting the attention of the Indians Leslie came down on them from the rear and poured a

RAKING FIRE

upon them from his position above. The attack was an admirable one and the Indians, who were not aware of Kendall's arrival, thought that a large force of reinforcements had arrived. They immediately sprang toward the higher rocks behind them on Leslie's right and left three dead bodies behind them. Buy Colorow is said to have been leading, but this statement is not verified. Old Colorow was seen twice. The Indians got settled after a few minutes and resumed the fire. When they changed positions their number was seen. Some say there were 125 of them and others about 60. The troops acted quickly and soon got into fighting trim. Raking the rocks and trees they soon picked out the Indians with accurate aim, and although almost two days without food,

NEVER SWERVED.

Rig Jack Ward, who keeps a saloon at Grand Butte, and is a member of Kendall's posse, was in the rocks to the right of Leslie. He started out from his position behind a tree to obtain a more accurate aim. As he did so a number of Indians pointed their guns at him, and although he dropped the

Utes he aimed at, he went down himself, shot in the abdomen. He died in a few minutes.

The battle from this point until it closed was more of a skirmish and although five more Indians were killed, none of the whites were, and only five shot. Dr. Dumont was seriously wounded. He lives at Meeker and was one of the first in the fight. The

DENVER COMPANY

was situated among the rocks, and had an excellent opportunity to pick at the Utes. At least a dozen Utes were wounded. The last white man was killed after that. The battle continued until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Indians gathered up their wounded and went up the ravine towards the west. The troops and scouts, who only numbered thirty, all told, fired a few shots at them. The position of the troops in the rocks made the Indians believe that there was a very large force against them. A detachment of troops kept them in sight, while the main command set about attending the wounded and coming toward this village, which has no population and is the last post office before the Utah line, fourteen miles away, is reached.

DURING THE FIGHT

In the early part of the day a member of the Aspen company, sent with the troops, distinguished himself in quite a remarkable manner. His name is either McKelzie or McMurtrie. He got in close quarters, and is reported to have shot and killed two Indians and clubbed another one to death. He was in the thickest part of the fight and never received a scratch. The main body of the troops came to this city at 11 o'clock last night and began the work of throwing up fortifications. A detachment was left to look out for the wounded. Jack Ward's body was brought in and will be sent home. It is impossible to give an accurate list of the wounded.

THE INDIANS

when they left are believed to have attacked ranches. Martin Young, a Douglas Creek ranchman, came in this morning with his family and reports that he was fired upon. All the families in this section are coming here for protection. The troops had nothing to eat from Tuesday night until after the battle, but beef, which they slaughtered.

MEERKK, Colo., August 27, 4:30 a. m. (by courier to Glenwood Springs).—P. P. Duan, a courier from Pritchard's scouts, arrived this morning. He left Rangely yesterday, (Friday) at noon. After the battle of Thursday the whites left the battlefield and went to Rangely. The only Indians seen yesterday (Thursday) were sentinels on high peaks.

Jack Ward, the dead scout with Kendall, was buried yesterday.

Lieutenant Folson, of the Aspen company, was fatally wounded and died.

E. L. Buttz, a member of the Aspen company, was wounded in the head, but has reported for duty.

Richard Caffrey, a Leadville man, was shot in the arm, but not dangerously.

Dr. Dumont, of Meeker, was shot in the back, but may recover.

There were four whites injured, instead of five. The name of the other man is not known. He is not seriously injured.

The Indians lost eight of their number. They had several wounded, probably 20.

The courier who came in to-day confirms the report of the Aspen Scoutman having shot and killed two Indians and clubbed another to death. The courier, who was in the fight, says the troops acted bravely. The statement that there are 600 Indians in the field substantiates the statement published in the *News* that Colorow had sent runners to the other tribes for aid, which was published over a week ago. The courier who came in an hour ago brings the following letters:

RANGELY, August 26, 1887.

To General Reardon:

We are in need of supplies and ammunition, also doctor's supplies. Will you kindly forward them at once. Our men are in good cheer, but they must have something to eat. We want 1,000 45.070 Winchesters, 100 40.000 Sharps, and every other kind you can get. There are 600 Utes now within seven miles of us and I think they will attack us soon. I have got 200 men here and can hold my position in spite of hell, but want ammunition and grub.

[Signed] J. C. KENDALL.

LEVANNA, Ohio, August 30.—Over 20 dwelling houses, besides a large mill known as the Boyd Manufacturing Co., were burned by yesterday's fire. The town is almost destroyed. Loss, \$100,000, insurance light.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The assignment of Robert Hare Powell's Sons & Co., extensive coal and iron operators, has just been announced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A rumor reached this city to-day from Ft. Worth, Texas, that Barton H. Campbell, manager of the Texas State Capital Syndicate Ranch, had been arrested there, charged with embezzlement of \$300,000. Inquiry at the office of the syndicate in this city, elicited a denial of the arrest.

It is learned, however, that the syndicate had been dissatisfied with Campbell's management and had deposited him.

An investigation of the accounts is in progress, but the officers refuse to make any statement as to the result.

Cambell lives at Wichita, Kas., and is said to have accumulated a good deal of property since he has been in charge of the syndicate's affairs.

LONDON, August 30.—The *Standard*, referring to the Manitoba railway trouble, says: The more clearly the rights of the question are understood, the more emphatic will be the opinion here that the Manitobans are trying to derive an unfair advantage from their geographical position. The best prospect for a settlement lies in the direction of a compromise, as a preliminary to which there ought to be an immediate suspension of operations on the Manitoba Railway line. No efforts should be spared to conciliate the Manitobans, but they must be made to conform to their duties as British subjects and Canadian citizens.

CINCINNATI, O., August 30.—The *Commercial Gazette* prints a communication from Senator Sherman in which he makes a denial of the views alleged to have been expressed by him on the fishery question to Senator Ogilvie, of the Dominion government, and extensively reprinted throughout the United States. He said: "I had a conversation with Senator Ogilvie in the presence of a number of gentlemen, in which I took exactly the opposite position that while the Canadian government had the legal right to exclude American fishermen within the three mile limit of their shore, it was a matter of

BAY POLICY

to do so and that their denial to American fishermen of the commercial rights to seek shelter and buy bait and supplies in Canadian ports was inconsistent with the civilized and the generous policy of modern commercial nations, and that I hoped it would be promptly abandoned as the best preparation for intimate commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion government. These views in substance were published in the papers at Winnipeg, and I feel quite sure that Senator Ogilvie never authorized the publication of the statement I have quoted."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed Prof. G. Brown Goode, assistant director of the national museum, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, vice Prof. S. F. Baird, deceased.

SARATOGA, August 29.—The democratic state committee have issued a call for a convention to nominate state officers to meet at Saratoga, Sept. 27th.

CAIRO, August 30.—The Kababish tribe defeated the Derwishes in Baggara County, killing 1,300. The Abyssinians are moving against the Derwishes via Senar.

DENVER, August 30.—The *Republican* to-day has the following special from Santa Fe:

Two years ago Albert A. Mead came from Iowa and located some mineral Good Hope, near Trespiedras, New Mexico. A short time after locating the claims, Mead, in company with Fred and Harry Mead, his kinsmen, from Aledo, Illinois, Frank Reidel and G. Smith, of Chicago, incorporated the property under the laws of Illinois, under the name of the Las Lucas Mining & Mining Company. A mill was erected and the mines worked, until a few months ago, when Albert Mead became dissatisfied, claiming that the company was attempting to

SWINDLE HIM

out of his share of the property. He brought suit to regain possession of the property and went to Santa Fe to live. On Wednesday he left Santa Fe for Meadville Camp, for the purpose of securing some papers that he had left in the company's back house and which were needed in his suit. Mead first made known his presence, while Fred and Mr. Hands was in Trespiedras, on Friday morning, and, returning to camp, when their team was within about fifty yards of the company's cabin, Albert stepped out from behind the bush, Winchester in hand, and demanded a halt. Albert then called Hands and ordered him to call Harvey Mead and Joe Downing out of the cabin, saying he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he, Albert, could search for

SOME PAPERS

and money which he had concealed therein. About this time Harvey Mead and Downing heard the commotion and both came out of the cabin. As they appeared Albert fired, and Downing fell dead. A second shot from his Winchester killed Harvey Mead. Turn toward the wagon Albert then opened fire upon the occupants thereof, he could not fatally wounding Hands. By this time Fred Mead had secured a six-shooter which Hands had and attempted to fire at Albert Mead, but the weapon snapped and could not be discharged. Albert fired at Fred five times in rapid succession, and while he was thus engaged Fred Mead was running toward him. Finally the two desperadoes clinched and

STRUGGLE ENSUED

for the possession of the weapon of death. At last Fred Mead got the Winchester from Albert, and with it docked him through the heart. Hands died five hours later. Albert A. Mead's body was buried face downward, and the remains of the other three were interred at Trespiedras. The coroner's investigation resulted in the acquittal of Fred Mead.

LONDON, August 30.—It is reported that the cabinet has decided to modify the proclamation against the league so that it shall apply to certain districts only.