WAY AHEAD! ALWAYS IN ADVANCE! Advertisements Still Leading!

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

BY FAR THE BIGGEST! BY FAR THE BRIGHTEST! BY FAR THE BEST!

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ST. PETER'S CHAIR.

Who Will Occupy it Next is Now Agitating Europe.

WALT WHITMAN'S LATEST POEM.

The Author of "Leaves and Grasses" Sings of the Sorrow and Sufferings of the Johnstown Flood Victims.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

ROME, June 7.—[Copyright by the New York Times ... the next Pope? That is the question that all Europe is now considering. Really, there is no sovereign of such an international character as that of the Pope, and the death of Leo XIII to-morrow would create a stir which would attract the attention of Americans more than any event which has occurred within the memory of the present generation. Why? Well, it is more than possible that European jealousies no less than the present situation of the vatican would dictate the election of the American Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons to the chair of St. Peter.

The Pope is not very strong, and reliable reports state that his wiry frame cannot much longer endure the strain of age and care.

Germany is opposed to all things French; France, to all things German. Under the concordat France has the privilege of protest against the election of candidates. The privilege is rarely exercised and the cardinals are not bound to obey it; but under the present circumstances, when every force must be utilized in the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, it would be obeyed. If Germany's candidate should be rejected, policy would compel the cardinals to ignore France's claim, for Germany cannot be offended.

Cardinal Howard is afflicted with mental troubles, while the two other English cardinals are placed beyond consideration by reason of their age, Newman being eighty-eight and Manning eighty-one. The Italian cardinals are old men, at least all whose lives and labors single them out for consideration. Simeoni, Parocchi, Schiaffino, Rampolla, San Felice and Vanutelli are the only Italian candidates whose names suggest papal honor. If you review the history of each, you will find that as nuncios to France or Germany they have earned the mistrust of either country on account of their past official relations, Cardinal San Felice alone excepted. He, too, is out of the question.

The Soul of the Poet.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *World* to-day prints this poem from Walt Whitman, entitled,

"A VOICE FROM DEATH."

Solemn and strange, in all his sleep and power,
With sudden indescribable blow towns drowned,
humanity slain.
The vaunted work of thrift,
Woods, dwellings, forge, street, iron bridge,
Dashed pell mell by the blow.
Yet ushered life continuing on,
Amid the rest,
Amid the rushing, whirling, wild debris,
A suffering woman saved—
A baby safely born,
Although I came and unannounced in horror
and in pain;
In pouring flood and fire, and elemental crash;
(This verse so solemn, strange!)
I, too, a minister of Deity.
Yea, Death, we bow our faces,
Veil our eyes to thee,
We mourn the old, the young untimely drawn to
thee;
The fair, the strong, the good, the capable;
The household wrecked;
The husband and the wife;
The engulphed farmer in his work;
The corpses in the whelming waters and the
mud;
The gathered thousands in their funeral mounds,
And thousands never found or gathered.
Then, after burying, mourning the dead,
Faithful to them, found or unfound, forgetting
not, bearing the past here, now musing;
Day—a passing moment or an hour—
We bow ourselves—
America herself bends low—silent, resigned,
submissive,
War, death, cataclysm alike,
This America take deep to thy proud, prosperous heart
And I chant life out of death, and out of ooze and
slime,
On the blossoms rapidly blooming,
Sympathy, help, love,
From west and east,
From south and north and over sea,
Its hot spurred hearts and hands, humanity to
human, and moves on;
And from within a thought and lesson yet.
Thou ever-darting globe;
Thou earth and air;
Thou waters that encompass us;
Thou that in all the life and death of us;
In action or in sleep;
Thou laws invisible that permeate them and all;
Thou that in all and over all and through and
under all incessant;
Thou, the vital, universal Giant Force;
Resistless, sleepless, calm, holding humanity in
thy open hand,
As some ephemeral toy;
How ill to e'er forget thee!
For I, too, have forgotten,
(Wrapt in these little potencies of progress,
politics, culture, wealth, inventions, civilization,)
Have lost my recognition of your silent, ever-
swaying power,
Ye mighty elemental throes,
In which and upon which we float,
And every one of us is buoyed.

WALT WHITMAN.

The Deed of Two Devils.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—A special from Knoxville to the *American* says: Reynolds and Thomas J. Lloyd, both noted hard cases, went to the house of Rev. Jacob Harness, a Baptist minister, late Wednesday night for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Harness and a half-witted son, aged sixteen, were alone in the house, the minister being away. The robbers broke down the door, and rushing in, shot the old lady dead in her tracks. The boy was awakened by the noise and rushed out at another door. They followed him out, and overtaking him, beat him to death with garden hoes. They then carried him back and threw him in the doorway. They next ransacked the house, securing $74 and then to cover up their hideous crime, applied the torch. The house and contents were completely burned. The murderers were arrested in a saloon at Jellico last night and officers started to Huntsville, the county seat of Scott county. It is reported here to-night that they were taken from jail this morning and lynched. The rumor is not confirmed.

A Moorish Rebellion.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch from Morocco says that the rebellion of the tribesmen is spreading. They have captured Captain Hamid, heir to the throne, and killed several members of his escort. This outrage has incensed the Sultan of Morocco, and he is raising an army to crush the rebels.

Earthquake in Massachusetts.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 7.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 10:35 this forenoon. The wave was from west to east.

Baseball.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Games at Cleveland, Columbus and Chicago postponed on account of rain.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia 14, Sanders, Clement; Washington 7, Healey, Mack.

Louisville 5, Ramsey, Vaughn; Athletic 9, Knauff, Brennan.

AT BOSTON.

Boston 9, Radbourne, Ganzel; New York 4, Welch, Ewing.

Earthquake in France.

PARIS, June 7.—A violent shock of earthquake occurred to-day at Brest.

Goff's Claim Sustained.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 7.—The legislative joint committee yesterday afternoon passed upon the depositions from Randolph county, and Goff's claim was sustained. This makes a net gain of five for Goff.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Four million, seven hundred thousand dollars in gold have been ordered for shipment to Europe to-morrow.

Grief and Sorrow in Cornwall.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 7.—The calamity in Pennsylvania causes the greatest alarm and anxiety among the people in West Cornwall, a large number from all parts of the country having migrated to Johnstown and formed quite a colony there. There is very little doubt that the majority are victims of the disaster. No definite information has been received, but several young men from Saint Day, Gwennap, and Camborne were known to have been employed in the iron works swept away by the flood.

On receipt of the news of the catastrophe, Mr. Harry, of Penzance, who recently returned from Johnstown, became almost paralyzed with fright, for he left a married sister, his wife and six children in that state. He received such a shock to his system that his life was despaired of, and he expired yesterday at his brother's residence.

It is calculated that fully five hundred families in Cornwall have relations in Johnstown, and there is great grief throughout the country.

The Sioux Negotiations.

ROSEBUD, Dak., June 7.—The Indians are still talking together and seem to be divided into four parties; one in favor of the sale of land and willing to sign now; one opposed; a third party in favor of selling, but desire some modification, and a fourth will sign when through talking. These parties are about equal in strength; are mixed bloods and educated. The few white men belonging to the agency are favorable. The situation has improved since yesterday.

A Crime With an Unknown Cause.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 7.—Wednesday, Karl Hohtman, a farmer, strangled his wife and hanged himself. He left papers in regard to the disposal of his property, which is valued at $40,000, among his six children, all of whom are under twelve years of age. He declared that no one would ever know the cause of his crime.

Seattle Great Fire.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 7.—Everything south of Union street and west of Second and reaching around to the gas works above Fourth street to Jackson is completely burned. The Arlington and Commercial hotels are destroyed. It is estimated that the total loss in building alone is $10,000,000 and the personal losses will probably reach twenty millions. It is thought that many persons must have perished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up the buildings in the hope of staying the progress of the flames, but to no effect. It is reported that two men have been lynched for stealing. The loss is now variously estimated at from fifteen to forty millions. The city is guarded by militia. When the Tokia & Singermann building fell, about thirty people were near it and many were crushed. Similar accidents befell most of the big buildings. Any estimate of the loss of life would be simply guess work.

FENCING GOVERNMENT LAND.

The Supreme Court of Wyoming Decides That in Certain Cases it May be Done.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 7.—[Special to THE HERALD]—The Territorial supreme court has decided that the owners of land may fence the same, even if in doing so they enclose government or public land. For this alleged offense, ex-Governor Baxter was removed by President Cleveland. Nearly two hundred thousand acres of the public domain have been fenced by individuals and corporations in Wyoming. The case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

News From Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 7.—The steamer Lubeck has arrived from Apia with advices of May 28. Everything is quiet in Samoa. A truce is maintained between the contending natives. Owing to the reports of additional German men-of-war coming to Apia, Mataafa recalled his followers, and it was expected that 3,000 of his men would assemble in one camp shortly. Tamasese and 3,000 of his adherents remained encamped at Atna. All the men-of-war had left Apia. The British man-of-war Rapid had sailed for the Fiji islands. The American steamer Nipsic, convoyed by the steamer Alert, has gone to Tutuila for coal and from there they are to proceed to Auckland.

Adjutant-General J. C. Kelton.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Colonel J. C. Kelton has been appointed adjutant-general of the army.

Secret Ballot Bill Vetoed.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—Governor Buckley to-day vetoed the bill providing for a secret ballot. He holds that the bill is too radical; too cumbersome; too expensive, and opens the door to fraud and will result in disfranchising the voters. The house then passed the bill over the veto, but subsequently reconsidered its action and laid the bill on the table.

Secretary Proctor's Dying Son.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Proctor has gone to Vermont to the bedside of his dying son. General Schofield is acting as secretary of war.

A London Horror.

LONDON, May 7.—A human leg and foot were found in the Thames at Fulham to-day, and another at Limehouse. They undoubtedly belong to the body of a fisherwoman, a portion of whose remains were found at Horseley Down and Battersea.

Charles Francis Adams' Mother Dead.

QUINCY, Mass., June 7.—Mrs. Adams, widow of the late Hon. C. F. Adams, and mother of Hon. John Quincy Adams and Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific, died last night, aged eighty-one.

The U. P. and N. P. Agreement.

BOSTON, June 7.—A full statement of the agreement between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railway companies has been made public. It provides: 1—That all of the stock of the Oregon Transcontinental company that they both can control shall be voted for a board of directors, to consist of persons agreed upon between Henry Villard and C. M. Dodge; Villard, through Oakes Ames and the Oregon Transcontinental company's holders of Oregon Transcontinental stock shall be voted for as such board. 2—They agree to the following policy: The maintenance of the Oregon Transcontinental lease at the present rental; the modification of said lease in certain respects as heretofore approved by the Oregon Short Line; the assumption by the Oregon Navigation people of the Washington territory and Idaho lines and branches, and the dismissal of all litigation now pending. It is further agreed that both parties are to do all in their power and reach to carry out in good faith the trackage contract upon this basis. 4—They will recommend the early sale of the holdings of the Oregon Navigation stock that were held by the Oregon Transcontinental. 5—The special fund now in the treasury of the Oregon Navigation company shall be used by the incoming board of directors for the benefit of the property in such manner as shall relieve the Oregon Short Line from the burden of its unmodified base so far as can legally and properly be done.

The Sioux are Signing.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, Dak., (via Valentine, Neb.) June 7.—The Sioux commissioners held another council with the Indians this afternoon. Yellow Hair, Swift Bear, Hollow Horn Bear and other Indians spoke. Hollow Horn Bear wanted General Crook to tell them all about it, saying they all knew him and would listen to his words. General Crook spoke briefly but forcibly to the Indians, explaining the provisions of the bill, and saying that they could sign or not, as they saw fit. He told them that the government could not always feed them; that they must become self-supporting, and that the government in this bill does more for them than it ever did for the white men. When he concluded Crow Dog signed the paper, and the other Indians began signing at the three tables as fast as the interpreters could give their names and identify them. At 8 o'clock 400 had signed, including many prominent chiefs. Ten hundred and forty must sign in order to meet the requirements of the bill.

Captain Wissman's Work.

BERLIN, June 7.—Captain Wissman telegraphs from the east that he has destroyed the villages Saadinaw and Wenj. The Germans suffered few casualties.

The Mrs. A. T. Stewart Will Case.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *World* says the compromise in the Stewart will case is absolutely concluded, and the litigation at an end; that Judge Hilton will pay the contestants $6,000,000 and allow them to co-operate with him as executor. The entire estate is estimated at $40,000,000.

The Flood at Bellefontaine, Pa.

BELLEFONTAINE, Pa., June 7.—The flood last Friday night and Saturday played havoc in Center county in the loss of life and property. Bellefonte suffered little, being built on the hills. At Mackufville fifteen bodies have been recovered and twelve at Salona.

The Oakes Stakes.

LONDON, June 7.—The Oaks stakes was won by L'Abesse de Jouarre, Minthe second, Seclusion third. There were twelve starters.

The body is more susceptible to benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla now than at any other season. Therefore take it now. 11

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

Engineering Authorities Say the Dam Was Badly Constructed.

THE GREAT DISASTER AT SEATTLE

The Town is Entirely Destroyed in the Business Part—The "Thunderer" on the Johnstown Horror.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—A. M. Wellington and F. P. Burt, associate editor of the *Engineering News*, of New York, have completed their examination of the dam which caused the great disaster. Wellington states that the dam was in every respect of very inferior construction and of a kind wholly unwarranted by good engineering practices of thirty years ago. Both the original and reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall, but only rip-rapped on the slopes. The original dam, however, was made in rammed and watered layers, which still show distinctly in wrecked places, while the new end merely added to the stability, but it was to all appearances merely dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill; or if rammed it shows no evidence of any good effect from it. Much of the old dam is standing intact, while the adjacent parts of the new works are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of puddle or masonry, either in the old or new dam, as it had been the invariable practice of engineers thirty or forty years to use one or the other in building high dams of earth. The reconstructed dam also bears marks of great carelessness in having been made two feet lower in the middle than at the ends. It should rather have been raised in the middle, which would have concentrated the overflow, if it should occur, at the ends instead of in the centre. Had the break begun at the ends, the cut of water would have been so gradual that little or no harm might have resulted. Had the dam been at once cut at the ends when the water began running over the centre, the sudden breaking of the dam and would have been at best greatly diminished, possibly prolonged so that little harm might have resulted. The crest of the old dam had not been raised in the reconstruction of 1881. The old overflow channel through the rock still remains at the end, but owing to the sag of the crest in the middle of the dam, there were only 5½ feet of water in it instead of 7 feet, which was necessary to run the water over the crest. The rock spillway is narrow at best, and had been further contracted by a close grating to prevent the escape of fish. It was capped by good sized timbers and in some slight degree also by a trestle foot bridge.

The original discharge pipes at the foot of the dam had been permanently closed when reconstructed; and this, while a minor matter compared to the others mentioned, further reduced the possible rate of maximum discharge. The net effect of all these differences of condition was that the dam, as it stood, was not much safer against successive floods from its inferior construction than the original dam would have been with a crest only three and a half to four feet high above the bottom of the rock. The spill way was only five and a half instead of seven feet.

A large amount of the old rip-rapping and slope walled still remains intact and is of excellent quality. It does not appear that there was any great amount of leakage through the dam before it broke. The destruction came from the water flowing over the top.

Wellington said that no engineer of known and good standing for such work could possibly have been engaged on it, since in the particulars mentioned it violated the most elementary and universally understood requirements of good practice.

Estimates of the original dam indicate that it was made of about half earth and half rock; but if so, there was little evidence of it in the broken dam. The rip-rapping was merely a skin on each face, with more or less loose spalls mixed with the earth.

The dam was 72 feet above the water; 2 to 1 inside slope, and 20 feet wide on the top. The earth throughout was about one foot below the surface. The earth was pretty good material for such a dam, if it was to be built of it all, being clay, its nature making it a good puddle. To the fact its standing intact since 1881, must be ascribed, as no engineer of standing would have even tried to so construct it. The fact that the dam was a reconstructed one after twenty years of abandonment made it especially hard on the older part of the dam to withstand the pressure of the water.

The London Times on the Great Flood.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Times*, commenting on the Johnstown disaster and the fire at Seattle, says: "While we may be thankful for immunity from the penalties of material greatness, we cannot forget it, and it is satisfying to see that our countrymen have not forgotten that Americans are our brothers in those sufferings and sorrows which make the whole world one kin, and that they are entitled to special and active sympathy from ourselves."

The *Chronicle* says: "The Johnstown and Seattle disasters would appear to show that the rapidity with which our American cousins manage engineering and building operations is not always conducive to the safety of property when the elements attack them violently."

The Indignant People of Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—This community is in the wildest excitement as a result of the recent floods. The blame for the entire affair has been placed on the South Fork Fishing club, and so angry are some of the people of this city that the worst is feared for W. S. Bayer, the superintendent at the cottages on the lake. One of the pretty villas has been broken into and the furniture broken. One of the boats owned by the club was stolen in daylight and reduced to kindling wood by an infuriated crowd of liquor-crazed fellows. Who broke into the cottage has not been discovered. It was evident that robbery was not the intent. Affairs at present are assuming an aspect of danger.

The coroner's jury that has been in session all day at Nineveh terminated its labors to-day. The verdict is fully prepared and only lacks the signature of the jury before given publicity. It is understood that after reviewing at length the careless breaks of past years, it declares the executive committee of the South Fork Fishing club guilty of gross if not criminal neglect.

The French Recruiting Bill.

PARIS, June 7.—The chamber of deputies to-day appointed a mixed committee consisting of thirty-three deputies and eighteen senators to discuss the disputed points in the recruiting bill, and especially the senate's exemption of theological students. When the decision of the chamber of deputies was announced in the senate, Barbey urged that there be an equal number of senators on the committee. De Freycinet, minister of war, opposed the proposition of Barbey. A prolonged uproar followed, and the discussion ended in the adoption of a resolution that the committee recently appointed by the senate should confer with the committee of the chamber of deputies.

The Acorn Stakes.

LONDON, June 7.—The race for the Acorn stakes for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, was won by the Duke of Portland's Semolina, Mackesy's Erica second, Lord Calthorp's Roraimne third.

The Wool Growers of Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 7.—The Texas Wool association yesterday passed the following:

"Resolved: That we commend the action of the secretary of the treasury in his recent rulings on waste and do most emphatically urge upon him the importance of a careful discrimination of all such stuff as may be imported for the wool manufacturers' uses. We desire to see the wool product of America exceed the wants of our manufacturers, but as long as these fraudulent importations of wool are permitted or clothing wools allowed to come in under the classification of carpet wool, it will be almost a matter of impossibility for the grower in this country to command such a price for his product as will justify a speedy development of the wool industry in the United States."

Adjutant-General Kelton's Career.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Colonel Kelton, who to-day was appointed adjutant-general of the army, to succeed General Drum, retired, is a graduate of West Point, where he was afterwards instructor in tactics and small-arms firing. He served during the civil war, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general for most valuable and arduous service. Since the war he has held various staff positions, in 1887 becoming assistant-adjutant-general. He is an inventor of marked ability, many of his improvements in rifles, pistols and other weapons having been adopted by the department. He is also a writer of high repute on subjects connected with military matters.

The Samoan Conference.

LONDON, June 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says American and English delegates to the Samoa conference are still waiting for the necessary final power to close the conference. It is evident that the Americans were discontented with some points, and more committee work is not unlikely.

Aid for Seattle.

PORTLAND, Ogn., June 7.—A special from Seattle says: "Official records of the losses would include every business man of prominence in the town. It is a dreadful calamity from which few have escaped. Tremendous efforts were made by the fire department to stay the progress of the flames. Many's first thoughts were to save their individual possessions and the streets were soon crowded and in many places blocked with teams, loaded with valuables of every description seeking places of safety on the hills. The burnt region covers blocks of the solid and substantial property of Seattle. The entire water front was built mostly of wood upon piles which had been driven into the mud flats. It had been predicted by insurance men that the city would some day be swept by fire, and only a wind from the north-northeast, which kept up a steady blowing, saved that portion of the city north of Union street.

Tacoma citizens sent to Seattle this morning a large quantity of provisions, blankets, tents and ten slaughtered beeves to supply the immediate wants of the homeless people. Portland sent several carloads of provisions, bedding, blankets and tents. General Gibbons, commanding the department of the Columbia, will send seventy tents from the Vancouver barracks. Aid in money and necessaries will be forwarded from different sections of the country without delay.

The Burned District of Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The burned district in Seattle covers an area of thirty-one blocks. The boundary of the burned district is as follows: University, Front, Spring, Second, James, South, Fourth, Wall and Water streets. This comprises the business portion of the city. The residence district escaped. From official figures furnished by local and foreign insurance companies, the *Coast Review* places the property loss at $7,000,000. This is covered by a total insurance of $2,250,000. Of this amount $1,904,000 is held by companies represented in San Francisco. Six Oregon companies carry risks representing a round total of $250,000. Fifteen small outside companies carry risks estimated at about $150,000.

Americans Arrested in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 7.—Some Americans have been arrested at Tullamore because they carried a quantity of suspicious luggage.

A VERY CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

Small, the Baseball Player, Almost Creates a Row in a Game with Yale.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—"Only a Small potato, thrown by a mischievous hand; only a resignation from an amateur baseball band."

That refrain they are singing now in the Staten Island Athletic club, the manager thereof thanking his lucky stars that the game played Wednesday with the Yale University team did not result in the mobbing of the home club.

A large and fashionable audience had assembled to witness the contest, and there were many ladies on the grand stand. All were thoroughly enthusiastic, and up on the fine points of the play. A game between the Staten Island nine and the Yale team is practically a game between Harvard and her great competitor in manly sports. The earnestness of the adherents of the rival clubs will be appreciated when it is known that $3,000 were wagered on the result. Yale put Travers, the famous left handed pitcher, in the box in place of Stagg, and Bates, the amateur twirler, occupied the same position for the Staten Island team. Before five innings had been played, however, it was evident that Bates was not in his usual good form. He was either nervous or tired, for he permitted more hits to be made on his delivery than at any previous game of the season. The interest lagged until the first part of the eighth inning, when an incident occurred that created a great hubbub, the Yales, by taking advantage of the rattled condition of the Staten Island pitcher had put three men on bases. The third base was covered by L. Small. It is conceded that he is one of the best basemen in the amateur field, but he is slightly given to pranks and horse play. Bates placed himself in position to pitch the ball when his attention was attracted by a loud "hist" from Small, followed by "quick, give me the ball." Believing that the third baseman had a chance to make a point, Bates let drive. Small caught the ball and touched the man on the base and then pretended to sling the ball to the pitcher, but instead put it in the hollow of his right arm. The movement was executed so slowly and awkwardly that the spectators laughed and the man on base smiled disdainfully. Suddenly, Small reached under his left arm and threw swiftly to the pitcher; but he didn't throw the ball. With a quiet, almost imperceptible movement, he took from his left breast pocket a round potato and tossed that. Bates caught it and looked a second and then with a gesture of annoyance threw it down towards center field. Of course the man on the base thought the ball had been thrown and started for the home plate. Instantly Small took the ball from under his arm, touched the runner and called for judgment. The umpire could give only one decision—"out."

The trick was not discovered for half a minute, but then came an uproar, and a chorus of hisses came from the ladies and the men groaned in unison. Manager Correy was in the club house at the time and was called up by the furious ringing of the telephone, followed by an angry inquiry whether he intended to allow Small to continue playing. Although perfectly innocent of what had been done, Correy was treated to the same disapproval as Small when he appeared. Small did not appear to consider that he had done anything calling for censure, but felt rather proud of his achievement, and continued playing to the end of the game. The Staten Island club was beaten by being genuinely outplayed. Had the substitution of the potato resulted in defeating Yale, there would have been serious trouble. The baseball committee has requested Small's resignation. This step is regarded as rather harsh, and the hope is expressed among amateurs that he will be let off with a nominal fine or a reprimand.

An Army of Workers.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—Eight thousand men have been at work to-day cleaning out the debris, but truth compels the statement that the undertaking has not yet been fairly started. Fires are burning up and down the valley as far as the eye can reach; the air is thick with smoke, and yet people familiar with the situation are aware that the efforts of this army of earnest workers are of small avail. Estimates are to the effect that it will take 20,000 men for weeks to clear out the heaps of ruin piled up for miles between hills up and down the course of the river. An hour ago the writer completed a tour of the mighty wreck in this vicinity. Dozens of human beings and animals were to be seen on the surface charred and blackened by the fire, and in such a state of decomposition that the strongest man could not more than glance at them.

Eighty-six men from Altoona, under the orders of the sanitary officials, are scattering disinfectants over the acres of wreckage that the railroad bridge stopped. Mr. Kirk declares that thousands of bodies will yet be found in this territory alone. The great trouble thus far experienced at the bridge has been caused by the mass of telegraph wire that reaches across the various spans through which the water had passed. Line repair men are badly needed to help in removing the wires, and Kirk says that as soon as they are gone he will hustle the debris through by the acre. The problem of the hour is the disposal of the debris about the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. Unless it is soon got rid of, the stench will be so overpowering that no human being can withstand it.

The pneumonia scourge grows alarmingly, notwithstanding the statement of Dr. Groff, of the state board of health. Dr. Sweet, a member of Dr. Groff's staff, came down from Cambria hospital to-night, with a startling report. To an Associated Press correspondent, Dr. Sweet said:

"Prospect Hill is full of pneumonia, with some diphtheria and measles. The hospital is full to overflowing and there are forty two cases on the outside. They were almost all severe pneumonia. There is every condition needed for the spread of the disease, and I fear an epidemic."

Dr. Carrington also reported several cases of pneumonia, having found them on the hill near Morrellville.

A pair of human feet were noticed sticking out of the sand on the river bank near Kernville to-day. A gang of men soon unearthed the bodies of two men and one girl, all in a good state of preservation.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, June 7.—The weather to-day was perfect, and the track in splendid condition.

Five-eighths of a mile—Mucilage won, in 1:03, Maximus second, Kempland third.

One mile and an eighth—Raceland won, in 1:56½, Girenzi second.

Three-fourths of a mile—Umpire won, in 1:18½, Anamoly second, Tenbroeck, Jr., third.

Mile and an eighth—Zephyrus won, in 2:00, Diablo second, Lonely third.

Four hundred yards—Grown Charlie won, in 1:13, Ovid second, Ocean third.

One mile—Bluerock won in 1:50, Glory second.

One and one-sixteenths miles—Dunboyne won in 1:53¾, Bagonet second, The Bourbon third.

A GREAT SENSATION.

Dr. Cronin's Connection with the Clan-na-Gael.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN TESTIFIES.

His Hatred for the Murdered Man—A Member of the Society May Have to Violate the Neutrality Laws.

CHICAGO, June 7.—This was a day of sensations at the inquest over Dr. Cronin. Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia, one of the highest of the executive officers of the Clan-na-Gael, took the witness stand, and in the course of his testimony read from the archives of the association a document penned under extraordinary circumstances by one of his own predecessors in the highest council of the Clan-na-Gael, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago.

This document was dated New York, September 15, 1888, and is addressed to P. A. O'Boyle, secretary, and is a protest by Sullivan of the presence of Dr. Cronin in the membership of the committee to investigate the charges against Sullivan, which held its session in Buffalo.

Mr. Sullivan protests against Cronin on three grounds. 1—That Cronin is his personal enemy; 2—That he has expressed opinions in the case; and 3—That he is a perjurer and a scoundrel, unfit to be placed on any jury.

To the first objection Sullivan, cites Cronin's well known and evident personal hostility towards the writer in many acts; his writings on the subject, etc. In regard to the second objection Sullivan said that it was not only necessary for him to notice the fact that Cronin was a member of the executive body of the United Brotherhood who had formulated the charges against him; and that he had expressed decided opinions in the case and would not be accepted as a juror in any civil case in which Sullivan had anything to do. As to the third objection, Sullivan says: "I charge that the brand of perjury is so burnt into the scoundrel's brow that all the waters of the earth would not remove the brand." He was a delegate to the district convention in Chicago March 23, 1884, to which two delegates were elected from each district, yet Cronin, after officially reporting the election, circulated the report that only one delegate had been elected, and added that he would not be permitted to speak or present any suggestion from his district. Every other delegate testified that every delegate not only could speak, but was actually called upon, and that every one, including Cronin, did speak. "Cronin was expelled a convicted liar, who had added perjury to his slander," adds Sullivan. Sullivan's protest then went on to show that Cronin was a perjurer in civil matters as well.

The record obtained from Ireland showed that Cronin was baptised at Belfast April 20, 1844 (?) He has sworn that he lived at St. Catherine's, Canada, until after the assassination of President Lincoln April 14, 1865. The records of company 2, Nineteenth battalion, Canadian militia, show that Cronin joined that company at the time of its organization in 1862 or 1863, and took an oath of allegiance to the Queen. The official records show that Cronin's father was a British subject, as Dr. Cronin up to the time he left Canada was a British subject, and if, as he stated, his father was naturalized in the United States before going to Canada, he voluntarily abandoned his American citizenship just as his son swore allegiance and became a loyal British militiaman. "Yet," adds Sullivan, "this creature swore in his name as a legal voter in St. Louis, and voted. After coming to Chicago and residing there one year, he sneaked down to Macoupin county, Illinois, and swore that he arrived in the United States a minor, under the age of twenty-one, and secured his papers on this minor petition thus falsely sworn to. This much of Cronin's character, I submit, should be considered in connection with any report his malice and prejudice may dictate."

CHICAGO, June 7.—In the Cronin inquest to-day John N. Beggs and Michael Whalen, detectives, and Peter McGeehan, who were expected to testify, were conspicuously absent. It was discovered that Beggs had left the city. A card on his door said he had gone to Wisconsin. Policeman Brown testified that he preferred the charge of treason against Dr. Cronin in the camp of the Clan Na Gael, and asserted that he did it of his own mind, and not at the instigation of anybody. At the close of his testimony he was arrested on suspicion of being the man who drove the buggy in which Cronin was decoyed to his death; but a number of persons who saw that man declared he did not resemble Brown, and the latter was therefore released. Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia, testified that Cronin frequently said to him that he believed that Alexander Sullivan, to forward his ambition to rule the Irish in American politics, would murder him (Cronin).

Dillon told of the trial at Buffalo of the charges against Sullivan, Boland and Feeley. These charges were of misappropriation of Clan-na-Gael funds, and were made by John Devoy. The witness said that when Sullivan learned that Cronin was to be a member of the trial committee, he denounced him in unmeasured terms, and after the trial it was voted to allow Sullivan to circulate, with the findings of the trial committee, his protest, the substance of which is given above.

The witness continued: "On June 2, John Devoy said that three hundred thousand dollars and over was in the hand of the triangle and that over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars had been spent in violation of the constitution. This does not include the $100.00 given to Sullivan by Patrick Egan. I know nothing about that. The funds of the organization were supposed to be used to assist Ireland in gaining her liberty. There is nothing in the constitution requiring a man to sacrifice his life for the order."

Dillon said there was nothing in the Clan-na-Gael to interfere with one's duty as an American citizen except an occasion might arise when he would have to violate the neutrality law. Dillon stated that the trial committee of six, of which Cronin was a member, was practically a jury. Besides the secretary, two of the committee took notes of the proceedings. These were Dr. Cronin and McCahey. After the trial Cronin refused to turn in his notes, although they were requested by the executive committee. He boasted in Chicago of having the documents and of intending to bring them out in full convention of the Clan. Witness had advised him not to make such boasts, as he believed they jeopardized his safety.

Captain Lawrence Buckley, of the Chicago Clan-na-Gael guards, was a member of the committee that expelled Cronin as a traitor in 1885. He testified that Dan Coughlin was on the committee, too, but that Le Caron was not. He said the attaching of Sullivan's protest to the report of the trial committee was approved by all of the executive committee except Patrick Egan who was not present.

The coroner asked Buckley if the executive committee ever ordered Cronin's removal and the witness answered emphatically in the negative.

The inquest was here adjourned for the day. The suspects, ex-Detective Whalen and Peter McGeehan, the Philadelphians, were in the courtroom during the latter part of the afternoon.

An Alabama Fire.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 7.—Advices have been received from Livingston, Ala., that the business portion of that village was destroyed by fire this morning.

Promoted.

LONDON, May 7.—Engineer Bourke, of the British man-of-war Calliope, the only vessel which escaped from Apia during the great storm, has been promoted to be fleet engineer.

Syrup of Figs

produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation. *

Morris & Co's Photographic Studio.

No. 64 W. Second South street. Cabinets $3 per dozen. Hafen's celebrated crayon enlargements. *

Go and see O'Connor and Lee, the world's champions, at Lake Park Saturday and Sunday. They exercise daily. *

FOR MILLINERY.

Go to Surbaugh's. New shapes. Fine French flowers. Dressmaking in connection. Latest styles assured. No. 75 W. First South street. *

People's Equitable. Best canned salmon, 17½c. Home made brooms, 20c. *

Go and see O'Connor and Lee, the world's champions, at Lake Park Saturday and Sunday. They exercise daily. *

SPECIAL COLUMN.

Advertisements in this column for Situations Wanted or Help Wanted, Inserted first THREE TIMES FREE. All other advertisements 10c. per line first time, and 5c. per line each subsequent time. By the month $1 per line.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—In the Fifth ward of this city, June 7, of blood poisoning, James Thomas Chamberlin, aged 42 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 9, at 3 p.m. from his late residence, No. 243 S. Fourth West. Friends respectfully invited.

Deseret News please copy.

STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

ALL LADIES WISHING HELP OF ANY kind, and all persons seeking employment, please call at 261 S. West Temple street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—MALE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST class baker. Has had good experience in all kinds of baking. Apply at 846 West, South Temple.

WANTED—TO GET WORK AS TEAMster or working in livery stable. Apply to W. L., this office.

WANTED—HELP—FEMALE.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking and general housework, in a small family. Apply at once at 260 S. Main street, upstairs.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 246 E. SECOND South.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK. Apply to Mrs. H. W. Lawrence, 134 North Main street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SMALL FAMILY to do general housework, at 116 S. Fourth East.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AND kitchen girl, at the People's restaurant, 57 W. First South street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 48 East, Third South.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 261 W. Second South street.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WAIST finishers, good wages. Apply at Scott building, room 43 to 48.

WANTED—HELP—MALE.

WANTED—BRICK AND STONE MASONS. Inquire of C. J. Brain, opposite theatre.

WANTED—A BARBER TO WORK ON Saturdays. Apply 16 West, Second South street.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN AS SOLICItors. Salary and commission, or straight salary. Call between 9 and 10 a.m. Monday, at Herald building, E. L. ANDREWS.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPital to take a half interest in a good paying restaurant; a cook preferred. Address P., Herald.

WANTED—AN ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITE in exchange for a new upright first class piano. Also good bay in exchange for a good organ. Taggart & Chamberlain, piano warerooms, 156 E. Third South.

WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST IN A growing mercantile business in this city, where services of a number one salesman would be required. Address, with full particulars, Business, 167 C street, city.

WANTED—SIX TEAMS TO HAUL ROCK at Everill & Haddon's, 478 Third street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, on First South, four blocks east of Main. Apply W. T. Sears, Z. C. M. I. clothing department.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE OR sample room, size 19x32 feet, on ground floor, opposite Z. C. M. I. Inquire of Home Coal company, 40 Main street.

FOR RENT—A THREE-ROOMED HOUSE with city water. Apply at John McDonald & Son.

FOR RENT—A SIXTEEN ROOM HOUSE one half block east from Main street on Third South, suitable for lodging or boarding house, a most desirable location. Apply to John S. Barnes, 326 South Main street.

FOR RENT—AN EXCELLENT OFFICE suite, corner rooms, second floor of HERALD building, city water and steam heating.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-SEATED CARriage. Enquire at 121 B street.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPE WRITER in good condition for sale, cheap. Apply at Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE CORNER LOT ON FIRST street, 5x10 rods, south front. Apply to J. H. Walkley, 145 West Sixth South.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE PIECES RESIdence property, Eighteenth ward, one block north Eagle Gate; each 55 3-5 feet by 132 feet. House with nine rooms standing on one lot, other lot vacant. Inquire No. 55 W. First South, Pratt Bros.

FOR SALE—THE DAIRY LUNCH, A DEsirable business, for sale on account of going into other business. Apply on the premises, No. 40 First South street.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A RANGE, ALMOST new, at 161 W. Second South street.

FOR SALE—SADDLE, BRIDLE AND blanket, almost new, cheap. Apply C. Herald office.

FOR SALE—A 56-INCH, NEW RAPID bicycle, practically new. Cost $142.50; price now $100. Call and see it at Angell Bros. lumber yard 625 South First East street.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED bookbinding business. Apply to Shiley, Groshell & Co., 7 E. 2d South street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, CHEAP. A NEW light wagon with two seats. Can be used for family use or light delivery. To be seen at Anderson Brothers, over Grant Brothers' stables, West Temple street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, seven years old; very gentle. Also cart and harness. Apply to Circulator, HERALD office.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD NEW MILK COW, at 543 East Fourth South.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, fixtures of shop, etc., of the late W. C. Morris; also lease on his shop. Apply on premises, just north of HERALD building, or to Arnold Glauque, at Elias Morris' place of business, South Temple Street.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS. J. B. Hartford, room 10 Karrick building.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD WORK horses and stock of all kind. Call at rear of Mountain Ice company's office, Second South street.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITERS, three months' trial. C. Orlob, Z. C. M. I.

LOST.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, LONG BLACK TAIL and mane, weighs about 1,200 pounds; raw boned; branded on left thigh A K, newly shod; age about six years. Write to Smurthwaite, Rich & Co., Salt Lake.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Grant, J. F. Grant and Annie Grant, under the name of the Grant Brothers' Stock company, and doing business in Randolph, Rich county, Utah, was dissolved on the 1st day of June, by mutual consent.

J. M. GRANT.
J. F. GRANT.
ANNIE GRANT.

HELD & JOHNSON'S SILVER BAND.

MUSIC FOR PARADES, PARTIES, ETC. Office at room 10, Hooper & Eldredge block.

SILVER PALACE RESTAURANT.

NO. 60 W. SECOND SOUTH STREET. THE largest, finest and most thoroughly equipped restaurant in the city. Open day and night. N. Bernardis, Proprietor.

THE PEOPLES' RESTAURANT.

WE USE PURE MOCHA AND JAVA coffee at 57 West First South street.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN VIEWS.

CURIOS, UTAH SOUVENIRS AND PICture frames, at Savage's Art Bazar.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

MONEY LOANED

ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWelry. E. McCarrick, 240 South Main street. J. K. Gillespie, 240 South Main street. Railroad tickets bought, sold and exchanged. Member of the American Ticket Brokers' association.

L. G. HARDY,

BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED JERSEY and Galloway. New milch cows, and young stock for sale at all times. Address No. 5 County court house, Salt Lake city.

AT PROVO, FOR LUNCH OR A SQUARE MEAL,

GO TO THE ENTERPRISE CHOP HOUSE and restaurant, the most thoroughly equipped and first-class in every particular. Next door west of D. P. Felt & Co.'s news stand, Centre street. MYERS & FELT, Proprietors.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ESTRAYED—ON APRIL 15, 1889, ONE light roan 4-year-old heifer, with bald face and branded on right hip. Leave or send information at 255 W., First South street.

A RARE BARGAIN.

$2,500 WILL BUY A FINE FORTY ACRE farm in Big Cottonwood. Lucern crop ready to cut. All crops sold with the place. F. McDonald, Big Cottonwood.

FITS.

ALL FITS STOPPED FREE BY DR KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous Cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE LARGE BAY HORSE, BRANDED AC and knee sprung. One large gray mare with dark colt one month old, branded NF (combined). One sorrel white faced horse, branded HT and overreaches, had side hobbles on when got away. Any person fetching them or giving any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by owner.

WILLIAM GRITTON,
Corner Eighth West and Fourth North, Salt Lake City.
SALT LAKE CITY, June 7, 1889.

WARM SPRINGS

FOR A

Good Medicinal Bath,
This is the Place.

Street Cars Run Every Half Hour.
Mrs. R. TOWNSEND, Proprs.

JOSLIN & PARK'S

Headquarters for Everything in the line of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry,
Silverware, Fancy Goods and Novelties.

A New and Elegant Line of

Gorham Sterling Silverware,

In Fancy and Table Pieces, just received.

We carry a line of goods that are not carried by any other house. Don't fail to see them. We buy direct from the manufacturers and not from the jobbers, saving our customers one profit.

Clocks, Bronzes, Gold and Silver-headed Canes, Plated Silverware the finest ever displayed in the west.

We have lately added a line of the Celebrated ELECTRIC RAZORS AND SCISSORS, with and without Cases, which make an Elegant Birthday Present. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

Agents for the PATEK PHILIPPE & CO. WATCH.

Special Attention Paid to Orders by Mail.
170 S. MAIN STREET.

EDWARDS & CO.,

Butchers,

ALL KINDS OF MEATS, BOTTOM PRICES.

TRY US! TRY US!

No. 72 W. First South.

Beck's Hot Springs.

Thoroughly Cleansed, Renovated and under New Management.

BOARD AND LODGINGS,

LUNCHES, MEDICINAL BATHS.

Luxury and Health Combined.

Utah Central and Denver & Rio Grande Trains to Beck's Hot Springs.

H. B. CLAWSON, AGENT.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

June 7 and 8.

Special Saturday Matinee.

Wm. J. Gilmore's Magnificent Legendary Spectacular Triumph. The

"Twelve Temptations,"

Rewritten, arranged and produced by Mr. Chas. H. Yale. Staged at an actual cash outlay of $35,000. Sixteen full Stage Scenes. Three hundred and twenty Imported Costumes. Grand European Ballet, led by MLLE. BONFANTI, Premiere Assoluta, MLLE. ELOISE, Seconda, and MONS. CHIADO. The Four Savanillas, the Brothers Caron, the Topsy-Turvy Troupe, and the most Complete, Glittering and Magnificent Mis En Scene ever witnessed.

70---People on the Stage---70

Sale of Seats Open Thursday, June 6.

Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Matinee Prices, 25, 50c, and 75c.

Cheap Building Lots!

Thirty-six and one-half feet by 165 feet, and alley-way at back, $425 to $500, on First West street, and Second West street, and Ninth South street, Salt Lake city.

LOTS IN GLENDALE PARK,

25 feet by 130 feet,

$100 to $150.

On Easy Terms.

Fuller & Young.