Salt Lake Evening Democrat.

VOL. II.---NO. 28. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885. FIVE CENTS.

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USE

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The Great Nerve Tonic.

It causes an effectual cure in cases of Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Languor and Malarial Diseases.

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NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY BOUGHT out the Livery business of George W. Hall, and am prepared to continue the business at the old stand. Stables on West Temple street, nearly opposite the *Herald* office. Neat rigs at reasonable prices. I. HAZELGROVE.
August 6th, 1885.

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NOS. 1, 2 AND 3, DR. HIGGINS' CATARRH Remedy, is warranted to cure all cases, if directions are followed. Office, No. 272 Main Street.

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Office—139 Main street (up stairs) by Jones & Co.'s Bank.

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161 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
All work Carefully and Promptly Executed.

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LEWIS B. ROGERS,
INSURANCE.
THE LION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of London, England. Capital and assets, $4,694,923.
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Of Hartford, Connecticut. Capital and assets, $1,595,550.34.
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Of Boston, Massachusetts. Capital and assets, $1,551,850.
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THE EAGLE FOUNDRY
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MACHINISTS.
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Manufacturers of Furnace, Mining and Milling Machinery, Mining Cars and Car Wheels, Slag Pots, Burs and Pans for Sampling Mills, Etc., Cast and Wrought Iron Fencing and Cresting and all kinds of Builders Iron Work, including Ornamental Columns for front and Interior Supports.
Orders promptly filled and all work guaranteed.

PENDLETON & SON.
HORSESHOEING
A SPECIALTY.
W. Second South, near Walker Opera House.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The coinage at the mints during the month of September amounted to $4,420,354, of which $2,500,050 was in standard silver dollars.

—The officers of the Salvation Army of Nanticoke, Penn., who were arrested on Tuesday last, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, and were fined $2 each for obstructing the highway, and as they refused to pay, were sent to jail for six hours. A howling mob surrounded the prison and endeavored to tear it down. The whole police force was called out, and with difficulty saved the building and dispersed the crowd. The Salvationists were released last evening and paraded the town with nearly a thousand followers.

—In New York the new system of immediate letter delivery which went into effect yesterday was not taken advantage of to any great extent by the public. The substitute letter carriers, on duty for delivery purposes, found little to do. Up to 5 o'clock twenty-four letters had been handled by the Cincinnati postmaster under the immediate delivery system. Of these thirteen were mailed in Cincinnati and eleven came from other offices. Most of them were for distant points from postoffices, one going a distance of three miles.

—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning all the coal miners at Carbon, Wyoming, struck and all work ceased. The Carbon mines are owned by the Union Pacific, and furnish an inferior kind of coal. No demonstration or demand was made by the miners. Everything is quiet. It is understood that this course has been agopted by the Miners' Union at Carbon at the instigation of the Union at Rock Springs, representing that the Carbon miners kept the Union Pacific running. The only coal mined by the Union Pacific is mined by the Chinese at Rock Springs. The company, however, soon expects a large number of miners from Idaho and Utah. The Union Pacific has on hand a sixty days' supply of coal, and is shipping now all the coal from the east and south. No coal famine is anticipated.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ROAD.

Three Masked Road Agents Rob the Helena Coach and Smash the Treasure Box.

Theo Ham, who has held the strings on the coach line between Butte and Boulder off and on for several years past has expected for several weeks to be held up on almost any dark night in one of the canyons, the reason of him forming such a conclusion being that there are getting to be so many hard citizens without visible means of support in and around Butte. He has talked about it several times with his acquaintances, who joshed him a good deal about it.

Monday night his expectations were realized. At about half past 8 o'clock while rattling down the Park canyon towards Butte with two passengers aboard, three masked men made their appearance at the side of the road, just ahead of the coach, and with presented guns ordered him to hold up. Ham halted, raised his hands gracefully, and awaited developments. One robber kept him covered while the other two hustled the two passengers out—a Mr. Lampton, of Wickes, and a wood contractor from Woodville—and proceeded to go through their pockets. They got but little booty, only a silver watch from one and a few dollars from the other. These they gave back, remarking that they didn't want the watch and that any man who only had two or three dollars evidently needed money worse than they did. This view of the case was very considerate and the passengers duly appreciated it. They next threw out the treasure box and proceeded to hack the hasp in two with a hatchet. After rumaging the treasure box and taking what they desired from it, they disappeared in the darkness, first informing the driver that if he attempted to drive on before twenty minutes they would kill him before he got to Butte. Under the circumstances the driver decided it was policy to obey the injunction and give them the required start. At the expiration of the time he whipped up and came on to Butte, reaching the stage office at about half-past nine o'clock. The total haul made by the road agents is not believed to have been much. As stated above they got nothing from the passengers, and so far as is known only $11.50 from the treasure box. It is likely, however, that they got more than the amount named, but just how much cannot be determined until the agent at the other end of the route is heard from.

A sheriff's posse, headed by Sheriff Sullivan, went out to the scene of the robbery but found nothing that will assist them in corraling the robbers. All that is known of the men is that they were afoot, and from an examination made by the sheriff it is believed they came right on into Butte after getting through with the coach.—*Butte Inter-Mountain, 30th ult.*

The Greyhounds of the Sea.

The owners of foreign steamship lines running to New York are generally losing money. They were induced by competition among themselves to build very large and swift vessels, which used up immense quantities of coal. The "Umbria" and "Etruria" have a length of 520 feet and breadth of 57 feet 8 inches. The depth is 41 feet. These, and other steamers somewhat smaller, make wonderfully swift voyages, but there have not been so many passengers recently as in former years, and, the expense being greater, the stockholders have to go without dividends.

The City of Oregon has made the quickest passage out and home, which occupied 12 days, 4 hours and 19 minutes, an average of 18½ knots an hour, or 21.4 statute miles an hour. The "Etruria" has steamed at the rate of 19.6 knots an hour, and for a time made 20.233 knots an hour. This was exactly 24 statute miles an hour. It is not likely that for some years to come this will be surpassed in ocean traffic. Had these "greyhounds of the sea" been profitable, the competition would have been continued, and the time between New York and Liverpool probably reduced to five days.

Dispatches shows great excitement to have been current in Montreal the last few days. One mob marched to the City Hall with shouts of to "h——l with the Council," "kill the vaccinators," "burn the town," "hang the English ——." A squad of fifty officers charged, and after a hard fight dispersed the mob, which moved off vowing vengeance on "the d—d English paper which favors vaccination."

John McCullough is steadily declining at the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New York. His assets have been found to be $50,000 to $55,000. His wardrobe, valued at $20,000, will probably soon be exposed for sale.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

An Explosion of a Battery of Boilers in Pittsburg Deals Death and Destruction.

Seventeen Men Scalded by Steam; Some Dead and Others Will Die.

An Agonizing Scene at the Works When the Mothers, Wives and Children Congregate.

Boilers Go Off Unawares.

PITTSBURG, October 2.—A battery of boilers in Clark & Co.'s Solar Iron works exploded this morning, shortly after 3 o'clock. Seventeen men were injured, three fatally.

The night shift had just been relieved by the day force when a loud explosion startled the workmen, and that portion of the works in the vicinity of the boilers was filled with a cloud of death-dealing steam. Through the dense mist came shrieks and groans, which notified the employes beyond harm's reach that a frightful calamity had overtaken a portion of their fellow workmen. As soon as the steam settled down, a rush was made for the spot where the explosion occurred, when it was ascertained that the mud-drum of the boilers had exploded and that the

ESCAPING STEAM HAD SCALDED SEVENTEEN MEN.

Closer investigation showed that of this number fourteen were badly burned, and that three were fatally scalded. Almost immediately afterwards the frenzied, frightened wives, mothers and children began to rush upon the scene and peer anxiously into the faces of the dying men, seeking to identify their loved, or inquiring in agonized tones if they had escaped. Women half dressed, others pulling on their clothing as they ran, children almost nude and screaming at the top of their voices, crowded and jostled each other in the rush for the mill. Arriving there, there was silence for a moment, and then a woman's wail was heard, and another, until there was nothing but a discordant chorus of shrieks, moans and cries of anguish.

IT WAS AN AWFUL SIGHT.

The physicians who arrived said they were almost unnerved at the sight, and in presence of so much human suffering. The injured were found lying in all positions; some of them were so far away from the battery that it seemed impossible they could have been injured by the explosion. Fully one-half of the number hurt were boys. It is stated that the engines were tested and pronounced safe less than a month ago.

Two of the victims, Thomas Catoe and John Murray, died at the West Pennsylvania Hospital this morning. Three or four others are not expected to recover. The explosion was caused by the mud eating through the coating of the mud drum. Pieces of the drum picked up were not more than the thirty-second part of an inch in thickness.

A Young Jack Sheppard.

DALLAS, Texas, October 2,—A stage from San Angelo to Abilence was attacked by a smooth-faced boy, 18 years of age, carrying a Winchester rifle. He took possession of the mail bags, and taking them on the prairie rifled them and rode off unmolested. Six passengers were in the coach.

Best Hotel in Fargo Burned.

FARGO, Dakota, October 2.—The Sherman House is now burning and the occupants escaping in their night clothes. The *Argus* office is in danger.

LOGAN'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT.

Memorial Services in Washington—A Soldier's Praise for a Dead Comrade.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Services in memory of General Grant were held here this evening under the auspices of the local commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Metropolitan Church, at which General Grant was a regular attender during his Presidential terms. The auditorium, one of the largest in the city, was crowded. The funeral chimes were rung from 7 to 8 o'clock, and were followed by an organ voluntary by Dr. J. W. Bischoff. The notable feature of the services was the chanting and singing of war songs by the St. Cecelia Ladies Quartette. The meeting was called to order by Department Commander Brooks, and after prayer by Dr. Huntley, the present pastor of the church,

GENERAL LOGAN, THE ORATOR OF THE OCCASION,

Was introduced and warmly welcomed with the clapping of hands by the audience. His speech was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience, which broke out at the mention of the name of the favorite commander, and at the allusion to the more conspicuous events in the story of General Grant's career.

General Logan's address embodied a recital from the standpoint of a personal observer of the military history of General Grant. He began with his own first meeting with Grant at Springfield, Illinois, where the latter was assisting the Governor of his State to organize volunteers under the first call of President Lincoln. He touched briefly, and with little elaboration or comment, upon the steps in the upward progress of the subject of his eulogy,

THE BATTLES FOUGHT AND WON

And the campaigns planned and carried out. He alluded to the jealousy and bitterness of General Halleck, who, when Grant's superior in rank, made him almost a prisoner at Fort Henry; to Halleck's dilatory movements against Corinth; to his disregard of the advice and of the information that the enemy were escaping, and to the fruitless outcome of the campaign, the effect of which, however, was to restore Grant to the command of his old Army of the Tennessee. He described the failures of General Grant's first movements against Vicksburg, threatening a loss of confidence on the part of the people and resulting in clamors for his removal. The President's confidence, he said, was, however, unshaken, and he determined to trust Grant a little longer. Grant's next plan, the speaker said, was recognized by the military authorities of the country as wholly unmilitary and dangerous. They believed that it was

MILITARY SUICIDE AND AGAINST ALL THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

It was a movement, however, full of audacity, and in its results showed the genius of the man who planned it. This was the campaign which resulted in the fall of Vicksburg. Halleck had directed Grant to leave Vicksburg and move down to Port Hudson and assist Banks. Banks being Grant's superior, would thus have been in command of the combined forces. Halleck suggested that after Port Hudson should fall, Vicksburg should be assailed. Halleck's letter came too late. Five battles had been fought and Grant was already moving on Vicksburg. Pemberton was driven within the walls and locked up with only sixty days' rations. On the 4th of July, 1883, the long and bloody siege came to its termination, and

GRANT AT THE HEAD OF HIS VICTORIOUS ARMY

Entered the city and placed the old flag upon the court house. It was the largest capture of men and munitions of war ever made in any modern war up to that time. In the campaign the enemy's killed, wounded and captured numbered more than Grant's entire effective force. Port Hudson was at once surrendered and the backbone of the rebellion was broken. The orator touched upon the withdrawal of Rosecrans within the lines of Chattanooga, where he was cooped up with Bragg in possession of his communication. Rosecrans, he said, was completely encircled and apparently in a position where he must sooner or later surrender for want of supplies. Grant was ordered by the President to take command of that department, and his first act was to assign Thomas to command in place of Rosecrans. Chattanooga was subsequently relieved by Grant and the battles and victories of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge followed. Having defeated Bragg and driven him from his stronghold, Grant now commenced maturing his plans for

THE GREAT FINAL CAMPAIGNS.

His idea was to move from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and thence to Mobile, unless something should intervene in the meantime to direct him in the direction of Savannah from Atlanta. In a letter written that winter Grant said sharp fighting would occur in the spring, and if the Union forces were successful the war would be ended in a year. Grant was now made Lieutenant-General, and placed in command of the armies of the Republic. But one person, George Washington, had ever held the position before. [Winfield Scott merely held the brevet.] On the 3d day of March, 1864, he was ordered to Washington. His intention at that time was to return from Washington and lead the armies of Sherman, Thomas and Schofield to Atlanta. Unforseen events, however, changed his intentions and forced him East, but his campaign was carried out almost to the letter by others.

HAVING ASSUMED THE CHIEF COMMAND

On the 17th of March, he at once proceeded to establish his headquarters in the field at Culpepper, Virginia. Heretofore the campaigns of the different armies had been conducted without any reference to each other. Grant purposed now that all his campaigns should proceed with but one common end in view. He would combine all his available Western forces under Sherman, and those of the East under Meade, and move the two great armies toward a common centre. Sherman was to move against Johnson and hammer and pound and follow him until he was destroyed, captured, or driven back to Richmond, where both the rebel armies were to be crushed between the two great armies of the Republic. Meade was to advance upon Lee and strike him whenever he could be found. The plan was carried out successfully and in its progress the

VICTORIES WERE ACHIEVED WHICH SAVED THE REPUBLIC.

The speaker described briefly, but in glowing terms, the events of Grant's civil career and honor, showered upon him by our people at home, and by men and nations abroad. "From Belmont to the siege of Vicksburg," said General Logan in his summing up, "I was near him in nearly all his marches, campaigns and battles, being permitted by him to take possession of Vicksburg with my command, on account of its having approached nearer the enemy than any other. During my term as commander of that city, I was with him almost every day and from the time when, at the head of that glorious old Army of the Tennessee, of which he was the first Commander and I its last, I marched by his reviewing stand at the National Capital, down to

THE LAST PAINFUL DAYS OF HIS MEMORABLE LIFE,

I was with him very often. During all this while I was a close observer of him. Grant was usually known and recognized as a quiet and silent man, but when engaged in a conversation on any subject in which he felt an interest, there were few who excelled him as a conversationalist. He wrote tersely and well, and at times most eloquently. The nation was at different times thrilled by his terse, epigrammatic sentences. When he wrote to Buckner, the commander at Fort Donelson, 'No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted; I propose to move immediately upon your works;' his words burned with a glow of patriotic fire in the heart of every loyal freeman. When he had fought the battle of the Wilderness and wrote to the President, 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer,' he infused into the people and his troops a part of

HIS OWN TENACITY AND FAITH IN THE FINAL SUCCESS.

In his short speech to the committee who waited upon him, informing him of his nomination first made by the Republicans as their candidate for Chief Magistrate, he used these memorable words in his conclusion, 'Let us have peace.' These words fell upon the people with an electrical effect. His coolness of perception, his aptness in using the right thing at the right time, were at the bottom of his success as a civil magistrate, just as his great faculty of doing the right thing at the right time and place, and sometimes in the most unexpected manner, was at the bottom of his military success."

The speaker described the subject of his eulogies as a man of great strength of intellect, of remarkable common sense, coolness, self-possession and tenacity. A true friend to those worthy of his friendship, and the kindest and best of husbands and fathers, he fought not for glory, but to save his country. When criticised and censured, and when the clouds of calumny hung about him,

HE STOOD WITH FOLDED ARMS AMID THE THUNDERS,

Witnessing the wrath of his enemies, but he spoke not in his own defense. Time finally dispelled the clouds and let in the sunshine of honest judgment, and then his heart was found as pure as the dew-drop which hung upon the lips of the velvet rose. He believed in the justice of God, and that sooner or later He would by some means guide him as commander of the armies to the line where justice would take the place of wrong, and "man's inhumanity to man" be properly rebuked. "But," continued the speaker, "his race has been run. The great and good man went up on the mountains to die, and the attention of the whole civilized world was attracted to that spot. His glory was not that of his country alone, but of the civilized races of man. When the news of his death went trembling over the wires to the utmost parts of the earth, the people of every nation, and tongue, stood with bowed heads. Grant had in his life ascended

THE TOPMOST HEIGHTS OF MORTAL FAME.

The greatest renown was his. The glory of man's greatest achievements shone around and about him. God called him, and he stepped from his high pedestal on this earth into the presence of the Great White Throne, where he was crowned with the immortal glory that shineth on forever."

The services concluded with a benediction and a concert of patriotic airs upon the bells.

Garfield and Ingersoll.

Garfield was a warm personal friend of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The latter and Garfield were in Garfield's room one night, having thrown the cares of business and politics far aside, and Garfield, lying back on the bed, was listening while Ingersoll read Shakespeare. Ingersoll had just read a splendid passage in Hamlet when he dropped the book at his side and said:

"Ah! Garfield, if people must have a Bible why don't they take Shakespeare. He depicted every phase of human nature as it is."

Garfield paused a moment and said: "Yes, he depicted human nature as it is, but Christ painted human nature as it should be."

A BOSTON bank which received large packages of money from Montreal has each bill dipped in carbolic acid and dried before using. Bank notes are an excellent medium for spreading contagious diseases. A multitude of people counting bank bills are in the habit of wetting the finger with the lips while counting, a custom which should always be avoided.

THE TURKS WAKING UP.

Thousands of Troops Arriving in Constantinople and Being Sent to the Frontier.

Servia Increasing Her Forces in Expectation of the Coming Trouble.

Bismarck Will Instruct the Sultan, and the Sultan Will Carry Out Instructions.

Austria is Backing Servia.

VIENNA, October 2.—The Vienna bank received full sanction from the Imperial Foreign Office before granting the Servian loan.

LONDON, October 2.—Dispatches from Berlin says: It is understood in diplomatic circles there that Austria is secretly supporting Servia.

According to advices from Philippopolis, the report that Russia wishes to dethrone Prince Alexander has greatly angered the Roumelians. The Prince, it is said, was never so popular as he is now. Dispatches received in Vienna say everthing is ready for the entrance of the King of Servia into Old Servia on the 8th instant.

NIZZA, October 2.—A meeting of the Skuptschina yesterday has resulted in Servia demanding an extension of territory. The populace are clamoring for the annexation of Macedonia. It is probable, owing to the large army which Servia has in the field, that she will speedily seize the contiguous territory, thus making more difficult the solution of the Balkan question.

THE SULTAN UNDER BISMARCK'S THUMB.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.—The Sultan is receiving counsel from Prince Bismarck respecting the Roumelian question, and probably he will adopt a policy in harmony with the German chancellor's suggestions.

BUCHAREST, October 2.—The King of Roumania has declared he has not formed an alliance with either Greece or Servia, and that Roumania only seeks a neutral position in the event of the Roumelian question resulting in war.

SERVIA RAISING MORE TROOPS.

NISSA, October 2.—The Skuptochina has held several secret sittings. The government opposes the project of the Deputies to proclaim King Milan king of Macedonia. Ten thousand cavalry are being raised from Landwich for frontier duty.

THE TURKISH PREPARATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.—Great activity prevails to-day in all the various bureaus of the War Office. Troops are rapidly arriving here and as quickly despatched to Tripoli, and Salonica.

The Failure of Heath & Co.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The suspension of William Heath & Co. has just been announced on the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 2.—There were rumors last evening that a prominent house was in financial difficulties, and the stories took definite shape before the morning. The statement was that William Heath & Co., were likely to fail, and that a meeting had been held between Gould and Cammack to consider the advisability in assisting him over his present difficulty. Shortly before midday the announcement was made on the Exchange that the firm was unable to meet its obligations. The shock is not nearly as great as many anticipated. It is impossible at present to learn anything definite as to the immediate cause of the failure. But rumor says the house was short over 100,000 shares of stock.

The firm was composed of William Heath, Charles E. Quincy and Thomas E. Davis. Heath has been a prominent person on Wall street for about twenty years, and has been conspicuously identified with nearly all of the leading operators on the street. Henry M. Smith, about whom rumors of financial troubles have been afloat for some time past, and who has been a very heavy bear operator at times for several years, says: 'The failure is mainly due to my operations in the stock market. I supposed the firm strong enough to carry me through, and up to 10 o'clock this morning I had no idea of their failure. I am now unfortunately placed where I cannot pay what I owe for the present, I being short of the market, believing an advance unwarranted. I shall make an assignment.

Getting Rid of Hungry Applicants.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The President has issued the following special rule for the regulation and improvement of the civil service: Special rule number 2, approved July 18th, 1884, is hereby revoked. All applicants on any registers for postal or customs service who, on the the first day of November next shall have been thereon one year or more, shall, in conformity with rule 16, be no longer eligible for appointment for such register. The special rule which is now revoked provided that the names of those persons on the registers of the commission, eligible for appointment prior to July 16th, 1884, should not be taken off at the end of the year of being entered thereon, but should remain on the registers as eligible for appointment for two years from that date without further notice or examination.

The President to-day appointed Spruille Braden to be assayer in charge of the assay office at Helena, Montana.

Quieting Down in Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 2.—Owing no doubt to the very excellent precautions taken by the mayor, the city last night was quiet and the streets almost deserted. There are three companies of garrison artillery under arms at the Exhibition buildings, with a troop of cavalry doing patrol duty outside. There were 100 constables on hand at the central police station, but their services not being required they were sent home at 10 o'clock. There are also volunteers on guard at the various armories.

The chairman of the Board of Health stated last night that the Mayor had been arrested at the instance of Hon. Louis Beanben for taking forcible possession of the exhibition grounds for a small-pox hospital.

Dry Goods Highwaymen.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 2.—Norris & Co., largest dry goods dealers of New Laredo, Mexico, undertook to transport a large quantity of goods shipped to them in bond from Piedras Negros to New Laredo on Wednesday. They found the teamsters belonging to the transport train securely bound to trees, thirty miles north of New Laredo, while the most valuable portion of their goods had been carried away by the robbers.

Justifiable Homicide.

"Did you hear about the burglar who was arrested this morning?"

"No! What for?"

"For breaking into song."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. He'd got through two bars, when some one hit him with a stave."

Funeral, private.

Mr. Lal Roy, a Hindoo and a heathen, has joined the Socialists in New York, and says: "I have found my religion among that band of men and women who say 'Humanity is our religion; here is our brother man; no tyrant shall hurt, no God shall damn him.'"

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Druggists' Sundries,

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We are Never Undersold!

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FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS,

Of the LATEST STYLES, which they offer at REDUCED RATES. Call and examine our stock and makeup before having your measure taken elsewhere.

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