ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 173. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President States that an Arrangement for a Modus Vivendi Has Been Made.

FULL TEXT OF THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Naval Vessels to be Dispatched from San Francisco to Alaska Without Delay.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

The Problem Solved to the Satisfaction of all Concerned.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President today issued a proclamation stating that an agreement for a modus vivendi between the government of the United States and the government of her Britannic majesty in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Behring sea was concluded on the 15th day of last June. It reads:

"For the purpose of avoiding irritation, differences, and with a view to promote a friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two governments touching their respective rights in Behring sea, and for the preservation of the seal species, the following agreement is made without prejudice to the rights or claims of either party.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

will prohibit until May next seal killing in that part of Behring sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in article No. 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

"2—The United States government will prohibit seal killing for the same period in the same part of Behring sea and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.

"3—Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the waters of the Behring sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States may be seized and detained by naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the high contracting parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which they respectfully belong, who shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offense shall also be sent with them.

"4—In order to facilitate such proper inquiries as her majesty's government may desire to make with a view to the presentation of the case that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons, designated by Great Britain, will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season for that purpose.

"Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this 15th day of June, 1891, on behalf of their respective governments by William F. Wharton, acting secretary of state of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

THE ARRANGEMENT

indicated in the above proclamation was carried to completion with a degree of speed without precedent in the history of the state department, and the cable has been relied upon to an unwonted extent. The agreement was signed this morning by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Wharton, and the presidential proclamation followed as quickly as it could be prepared.

The navy department has been advised of the progress and necessity of the case and orders are now in preparation for the immediate dispatch of probably two naval vessels from San Francisco to Alaska, where they will assist the three revenue cutters in the task of driving off poaching sealing vessels.

It will be noticed the agreement authorizes the United States vessels

TO SEIZE OFFENDING BRITISH VESSELS,

which, however, are to be turned over to the British authorities for trial, and this feature of the agreement is expected to prove of great value in the pressing emergency that is held to exist of clearing out law-breaking vessels before irreparable damage can be done to the seal fisheries.

The department of state this afternoon made public the latest correspondence on the subject. It begins with a note of June 3, from Sir Julian Pauncefote in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter of May 4, replying to those propositions. Sir Julian replied with an amended draft of the agreement, which differs from the one signed today.

In reply the President offered a proposition suggesting such changes as would give to the modus vivendi the same territory in extent as the pending proposal for arbitration and so that the stipulation for the prohibition of killing upon the lands of the United States might rest upon its own order, and that the obligations of the respective governments to give prompt and vigorous effect to the agreement might be more clearly apparent. The President stated no British consular function could be exercised on Behring Sea island, but reasonable facilities might be extended to Great Britain for investigating at the islands any fact involved in the controversy to be arbitrated. The bringing of

RUSSIA INTO THE AFFAIR

at this time would prove simply prohibitive of the agreement on a modus vivendi and could not be granted by the United States.

On this point the official communication says that the fourth clause of the proposal of Her Majesty's government limiting the taking effect of the modus vivendi upon the assent of Russia presents what seems to the President an insuperable difficulty, and the adherence to that suggestion by Her Majesty's government would, in his opinion, prevent the conclusion of any agreement and would inevitably raise such delay as to thwart the purpose which he must suppose both governments have had in view. He is surprised that this result did not suggest itself to Lord Salisbury and does not doubt that it will be apparent to him on reconsideration.

"I am also directed to remind you," he continues, "that the contention of the United States and Great Britain has been limited to that part of Behring sea eastward of the line of demarcation described in our convention with Russia, to which reference has already been made, and that Russia never asserted any rights in those waters affecting the subject matter of this contention and cannot therefore be a necessary party to these negotiations if they are not now improperly expanded.

"Under the statutes of the United States the President is authorized to

PROHIBIT SEALING

in Behring sea within the limits described in our convention with Russia, and to restrict the killing of seals on the islands of the United States; but no authority is conferred upon him to make penal the taking of seals in the waters of Behring sea westward of the line referred to or upon any other shores or islands thereof. It was never supposed by anyone representing the government of the United States in the correspondence or by the President that the agreement for a modus vivendi could be broader than the subject of contention stated in the correspondence of the respective governments. Negotiations for arbitration have been proceeding between the United States and Great Britain, and if these powers are competent to settle by this friendly method their respective rights and relations in the disputed waters upon a permanent basis, it would seem to follow that no question could arise as to their competency to deal directly with the subject of a single season. If Great Britain now insists upon the impossible conditions, viz., that the conclusion of modus vivendi is to be delayed until and made contingent upon the assent of Russia to stop the killing of seals on its own islands and in its own waters, and upon the exercise by the President of powers not conferred by law, this would be, in his opinion, a practical withdrawal by Great Britain from negotiations for a modus vivendi.

THE SUGGESTION

that either power might arrest violators of the agreement, be they British or American, is then made by the President.

June 6th Lord Salisbury's reply was received. He accepts the President's suggestion as to the arrest of poachers and turning over to the power to which they belong, but thinks Britain should have a consul on the islands to see that no more than 7500 seals were taken. This was regarded as indispensable, and in lieu of a consul he asked that a British agent may be speedily authorized to reside on the islands. The demand to take Russia in be withdrawn, but urged that the interdict apply to all Behring sea, and that the terms of arbitration be settled simultaneously.

In reply the President states that the limitation of the killing of seals is absolutely within the control of the United States, as daily count is made by sworn officers. This government could not, of course, consent to any arrangement that implied a doubt of its good faith or involved a foreign supervision. The President, however, was quite willing to agree that England might send to the islands with a view of collecting facts involved in the arbitration question. Suggestions of this in the reply were then embodied by the President in a proposition covering the agreed points and the President's suggestions as ancillary of the limit of the line of final agreement being included and permission stipulated that Britain may send suitable persons to the islands for the purpose named. This was cabled two days later.

LORD SALISBURY

replied with a counter proposition, adding to the agreement for the taking of 7500 seals, these words: "To be taken on the shores and islands, as food and skins, and not for tax or shipment."

The President in reply declares this to be an extraordinary proposal and not a clear one. "This new condition," he says, "is entirely inadmissible and inconsistent with the assent already given by Her Majesty's government to the proposition of the United States in that behalf." The President is surprised that it should now be suggested that none of the skins to be caught should be removed from the islands, and cannot understand how British interests can be promoted by allowing them to go to waste. Regarding the British claim that the interdict shall cover all of Behring sea shores, and include the islands, the President points out that the shores and islands belong to the United States, being within the territorial limits of the United States territorial waters, and its undisputed property. Any mutual policy involved an insuperable difficulty on America's part, and would be a concession which no independent government could be expected to make. The President once more formulates the agreed points and his own views as indicated on the others. This letter bore the date of June 9th and proved to be the ultimate form of the agreement which was signed today. It was cabled to England, and in the interim before Lord Salisbury's reply, Pauncefote wrote to the state department urging the conclusion of terms for arbitration, and supplements Salisbury's "for tax and shipment" suggestion relative to the 7500 skins to be taken by the United States. On the 10th, Lord

SALISBURY'S FINAL REPLY

is delivered in which he accepts the President's form of the agreement, uttering some objections, however, which are not pressed. He accepts, though, on conditions that the United States will give assurance in some form that it will concur in reference to a joint commission to ascertain what permanent measures are necessary for the preservation of the fur seal species in the Northern Pacific ocean.

On June 11th, the State Department responds agreeing to the appointment of a joint commission, such agreement to be simultaneous with the convention for arbitration, and to be without prejudice to the question to be submitted to the arbitrators. In the same communication the President names Monday, June 15th, as the time for signing the agreement. Pauncefote was notified accordingly.

Rumor Concerning the "Etruria."

NEW YORK, June 15.—Considerable alarm was created down town this evening by a report that the steamship "Etruria" of the Cunard line had been lost at sea. New York representatives of the company say they have no information of an accident, and believe the vessel is all right.

The "Etruria" left New York for Liverpool, Saturday, with a large complement of passengers. The origin of the rumor cannot be traced.

Railway Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Los Angeles express, due here this morning, collided with a gravel train between Port Costa and Martinez, and William Jordan, a brakeman of the gravel train, and C. H. Spergeon, a mail clerk, were killed. Fireman Lance and Farley, Engineer Abbey and Mail Clerks Partridge and Dangeit were badly injured, and a number of passengers painfully hurt. The gravel train crew was at fault.

The Annual Meeting of Federated Railway Men.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The annual meeting of the supreme council of Federated Railway Employes began session here today. An adjournment was taken this afternoon to allow the members to attend the funeral of Vice Grand Master Drury, one of the founders of the Switchmen's Brotherhood.

Secretary Sheahan tonight said nothing further would be done with reference to the Northwestern lockout. Besides the routine business, the council will discuss changes in the constitution, which have been discovered to be necessary, especially to prevent strikes by part of the federation without the authority of the supreme council. It is likely also that two new orders will be admitted, one from Illinois and one from Iowa. They will add twelve thousand men to the federation.

Heat in the East.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Today was the hottest of the season. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer registered 91½. Reports have been received from many points in New England where the thermometer ranged from 82 to 104, the latter point being reached at Providence, R. I. Vegetation is badly scorched in Connecticut. Reports from all parts of New York State indicate intense heat.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The temperature here today reached 95 degrees. There were numerous cases of prostration, two resulting fatally. The iron mills were compelled to shut down this afternoon.

HE DIED FIGHTING.

A STORY OF THE APACHE RAIDS IN ARIZONA.

[Arizona Republican.]

We were sitting one night at a freighter's campfire, around which were drawn half a score or more of the freighters, who, with their outfits, were in camp for the night. Stories of old times, when the Indians were bad and of the bravery of the white pioneers, had gone around the circle until it came to old man Wilson's turn, who said:

"Talk about sand in a man! I tell you it takes sand in a man to try and stand off single handed forty or fifty Apaches when he knows just how the scrap will end, and that the end will be his own death. But that was just the kind of sand that was in Felix Knox, when he was killed by the Apaches. You see Knox was an all-around gambler, such as the tenderfoot from the East seem so much and know so little about, but he had a heart in him bigger than any tenderfoot's head. Well, it was in the spring of 1882. Knox, with his wife and baby and a Mexican driver were coming from Silver City to Clifton. They got to York's ranch, which is on the Gila river, about thirty miles from Clifton, all right, but were told there that signs of Apaches had been seen and that they had better go in camp there for a few days, but Knox—who had fought the Apaches dozens of times and didn't know what fear was—said he wanted to make Clifton that day.

"They drove on and were about two miles from York's ranch when Knox saw an Indian come from behind a low, round-topped hill, and feeling assured there were more of them and that it was a fight to the death, he filled his pocket with cartridges, kissed his little sleeping girl baby and his wife for the last time, and with a 'good by' to them he jumped from the wagon and quickly turned the team and told the driver to whip them back to the ranch and that he would stand the Apaches off. As the wagon turned and was furiously driven away the Apaches, who now came in sight, fired a volley, but killed no one. Then Knox faced his foes and pumped the lead from his Winchester into them. The Indians gradually circled around Knox and the end came. The Mexican driver lashed his team back to the ranch, where both of the horses fell dead from the wounds received from the Indians' first volley.

"A party, after a little delay, was made up, and returned to the place where the fight took place, and there they found Knox's body, and the Indians, contrary to their usual custom, had not mutilated it in the least, but had taken a clean pocket handkerchief from Knox's pocket and carefully spread it over his face, and had fastened it there by putting a small stone on each corner of it to hold it in its place and keep the sun from the dead man's face. That was their tribute to the sand in Knox. Seventy empty shells were found that had been emptied from Knox's Winchester, and one of the raiding Indians afterward said their party numbered forty-two and that Knox had killed seven of them."

CAPTAIN HOOPER

Receives Orders to Sail for Pribyloff Island with Copies of the President's Proclamation.

THREE MEN-OF-WAR WILL LEAVE IMMEDIATELY.

Instructions to the Commanders of the Fleet Concerning Their Operations in the Behring Sea.

Telegraph to the NEWS.

OFF FOR ALASKA.

Vessels Ordered to Sail With All Possible Haste.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster this afternoon telegraphed Captain Hooper, of the revenue steamer "Corwin," at San Francisco, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Pribyloff island with copies of the President's proclamation for distribution to interested parties, the commanders of all United States and British war or revenue vessels, and then proceed to enforce the provisions of the proclamation. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley said tonight that the men-of-war "Thetis," "Alert," and "Mohican" would sail immediately for the sealing waters to aid in carrying out the terms of the agreement.

The following portion of the orders was not given in the published statement: "Before sailing get orders from the Commercial company at San Francisco for coal at Unalaska. After two weeks cruising in the neighborhood of Pribyloff islands, rendezvous at Sand point, Vopoff islands, one of the Shumagin group, with the 'Thetis' and 'Alert' and await there further instructions by the 'Marion.' Furnish a copy of the order to the commanding officer of the 'Alert' and tell him to comply with it. The commander of the 'Mohican' is ordered to proceed to Behring sea with all dispatch to the vicinity of Pribyloff island immediately on receipt of printed copies of the President's proclamation. The Thetis will proceed at once directly to Sand Point, Vopoff island, a favorite rendezvous of sailors, to distribute copies of the proclamation to those found there. The 'Alert' will also promptly proceed to Alaskan waters, and will be followed later on by Marion, with any subsequent instructions that may be framed."

A Sensational Shooting Affair.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—A sensational shooting affair took place this afternoon in a florist's establishment between Charles W. White, a well-known attorney, and J. P. Slough, his son-in-law. Slough and his wife have separated and he has made charges against her, which her father resents, and so when they met both drew revolvers. Ten shots were fired. White was fatally injured. Slough was slightly wounded in the hand.

The Cross-Examination of King.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The cross-examination of Colonel King was concluded today in the Posten murder trial. He denied numerous allegations which had been made against him touching his doings at different times in his career. On re-direct examination, it was brought out that the object of the cross-bill filed by Mrs. Pillows in Arkansas and Tennessee was to gain possession of property deeded and willed to her. Witness had nothing to do with the filing of the divorce bill against his wife. Mrs. Pillow did it herself. Witness denied there was anything in the litigation that warranted the scandalous charges complained of in the cross-bill.

Killed His Grandmother.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 15.—Last night, Alex Boyd, a storekeeper at the coke works, was awakened by a noise at his door and fired through the panel, killing his aged grandmother, who was up. This is his story, and as he bears a bad reputation, the authorities doubt it and have placed him under arrest.

Plead Guilty of Bribery.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Information has just been received that C. H. Kimmelson, who was indicted last fall by the grand jury at Hannibal for the bribery of weigh-masters, has pleaded guilty to two charges and was fined $300 and costs. The case is one of unusual interest as it is the first of the kind that has been fully prosecuted.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Mile and fifty yards—Romp won, John Irwin second, Silver King third. Time—1:47½.

Five furlongs—Minnie L. won, Frank Kenny second, Orville third. Time—1:02½.

Mile—Ethel Gray won, Faithful second, Buena third. Time—1:42½.

Mile and seventy yards—Joseph D. won, McDearmon second, Annie May third. Time—1:50.

Nine furlongs—Shibboleth won, Glockner second, Gable third. Time—1:56¾.

Mile and fifty yards—Michael won, Whitney second, Balgowan third. Time—1:49.

Five furlongs—Carlsbad won, Invercauld second, Content third. Time—1:03½.

Mile and seventy yards—Top Gallant won, Duke of Benton second, Jasper third. Time—1:53½.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Seven furlongs—Dollikins won, Prince second, Sinaloa third. Time—1:31.

Six furlongs—Whitman won, Forsigner second, Kenyon third. Time—1:16½.

Six furlongs—Tom Karl won, Mollie second, Bessemer third. Time—1:16.

Nine furlongs—Radius won, Fayette second, Jake Sanders third. Time—1:58½.

Six furlongs—McGinty won, Bart Johnson second, Crispin third. Time—1:17.

Morris Park Races.

MORRIS PARK, N.Y., June 15.—Seven furlongs—Initiator won, Walcott second, Flavia third. Time—1:28.

Nine furlongs—Raceland won, Missive second. Only two starters. Time—1:57¼.

Mile—L'Intriguante won, India rubber second, Trinity third. Time—1:41.

Six furlongs—Mr. Wilcox won, Disappointment second, Arnold third. Time—1:14.

Mile—Kingston won, Surplus second, Banster, jr., third. Time—1:41.

Six furlongs, heats—Cynosure won, Riot second, Lyonburg. Time—1:15½.

Base ball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—NEW YORK.

New York, 10; Chicago, 14. Batteries—Keefe, Welsh, Buckley; Hutchinson, Bogeal, Kane.

BOSTON.

Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Nicholls, Ganzel; King, Fields.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 0. Batteries—Smith, Gleason, Clements; Gruber, Viau, Zimmer.

BROOKLYN.

Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Mullane, Rhines, Harrington; Terry, Kinslow.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 1; Athletics, 6. Called at the end of the ninth inning on account of rain.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, 7; Boston, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE—MINNEAPOLIS.

The St. Paul game was postponed; rain. No other western games were played.

Fritz Emmett Dead.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., June 15.—"Fritz Emmett" the actor died today of pneumonia.

Emmett was born in 1841 at St. Louis where, when about twenty years old, he married Miss Elizabeth Webber. He was a drummer boy at that time. In 1861, he got an engagement as a variety actor in Cincinnati and later joined Bryant's minstrels.

Meeting Pirates.

BARGUS, June 15.—A boat containing five Russian soldiers last night met a strange boat manned by pirates. The officer in command of the soldiers ordered the pirates to lay to. They answered with a volley which killed four soldiers. The survivors managed to pull ashore and a boat manned by four soldiers was again sent out. After two of them were killed and the other two wounded, a third boat was sent out only to find that the pirates had escaped. A gun boat has gone in pursuit.

More Earthquake.

ROME, June 15.—Earthquake shocks were felt today at Castelnuovo, Peschiera, Sommo, Campagna and Desenzano.

To Stop Emigration.

LISBON, June 15.—The minister of the interior is preparing a bill to prevent Portuguese emigration to America.

A Falling Scaffold.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 15.—Nine men were injured, of whom two may die, by the falling of a scaffold this morning.

Robson Goes to Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, June 15.—John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, passed through Winnipeg yesterday en route to Ottawa, where he goes to discuss with the Dominion authorities matters of great importance at present pending between the central government and that of the province.

The question that he proposes to discuss is that of sealing and the manner in which the British Columbia interest will be affected under the new sealing law, which has just passed the British House of Commons. To interfere with the sealers this year would, Robson holds, be disastrous. The other important subject, Robson said, was the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

A New Immigration Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—H. D. Owen, the newly appointed superintendent of immigration, qualified this morning and entered at once on the discharge of his new duties.

Gold Fallen to 203.

NEW YORK, June 15.—According to a cable received in this city today, gold in Buenos Ayres has fallen to 203. This puts it at a premium of 103. Within the past month it has gone as high as 243 premium. The national bank shares are quoted at 37 and 29. All business is at a standstill. People are waiting to see what the new congress will do. It is believed that nothing can save the National bank.

Tournament Closed.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The seventh annual tournament of the Western Sharpshooters' League of North America closed today. After the distribution of $10,000 in prizes, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Omaha in 1892.

Confirmation of Skiff.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Board of Control of the National World's Fair Commission has confirmed the appointment of Skiff as chief of the mines and mining department.

H. C. Ives of St. Louis was confirmed as chief of the fine arts department. The surprise of the session was when the question came upon the confirmation of Gen. Chipman of California, nominated by Director-General Davis and confirmed by the local directory for chief of the horticultural bureau. He was unanimously rejected on motion of St. Clair of West Virginia, seconded by Commissioner Massey.

The Prince of Wales Again.

LONDON, June 15.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Brooke, son of the Earl of Warwick, has filed a petition for divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, the Prince of Wales being charged as co-respondent.

An Imperial Edict.

SHANGHAI, June 15.—The Emperor's edict orders the beheading of all persons implicated in the recent riots and massacres.

Woolen Goods Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Sheriff Schofield, of the firm of Schofield, Son & Co., Manayunk woolen manufacturers, against whom judgment was entered Saturday, today made an assignment to his son for the benefit of his creditors. No statement of the liabilities or assets will be given until after an appraisement is made.

Mr. Schofield believes that there will be no necessity for shutting down the mills. He claims that all his property is unencumbered and that it more than covers the liabilities, which are estimated at between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Restoring Property to the Catholics.

BERLIN, June 15.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed a bill restoring to Roman Catholic dioceses the funds seized at the time of the kulturkampf.

For Violation of the Revenue Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Revenue officers today seized George Lang's distillery at Calistoga, and his wholesale establishment in this city, for violation of the revenue laws.

A Riot at an Italian Dance.

CAYUTA, N. Y., June 15.—A riot occurred at an Italian dance last night over a love affair. Francesco Rafferio was shot dead by Luigi Vanio, who escaped to the woods, himself cut with a stiletto. A posse is after him. One Italian was shot in the knee, and a number of others cut and clubbed in a serious manner.

The Political Situation in Canada.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The political situation is still very mixed. Mr. Abbott said tonight that nothing had been done. The rumor is current, however, that the old ministry will be practically retained to enable the government to pull through the session. It is understood that Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolph Caron may resign after the session.

Twelve Hundred Men on a Strike.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The strike of the architectural metal workers for the reduction of the hours of labor to eight a day and an increase of pay to 30 cents an hour was inaugurated this morning. About 1200 men walked out and the iron and other ornamental metal work upon many large buildings in the course of construction is at a standstill, and the shops in which work is turned out are shut down.

Assaulting His Wife.

OTTAWA, Minn., June 15.—August Vogt made a desperate effort this morning to kill his wife, gashing her horribly with a knife. The children ran to Ottawa for assistance and while they were absent Vought hanged himself. The woman may recover.

Put an End to His Life.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 15.—Rev. Frank D. Lee, son of the late Cassius F. Lee, residing in the vicinity of the Theological Seminary in Fairfax county, in a spell of temporary aberration of mind yesterday, put an end to the life of his only son, aged 5 years, and then committed suicide.

The "Itata" Sails.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An official cablegram from Admiral McCann at Iquique, Chile, to the Secretary of the Navy, announces that the "Itata" sailed under convoy of the "Charleston" Saturday night for San Diego, Cal.

It is not probable that she will be forced as her machinery is in a bad shape, so it is expected that a full month will be occupied in the homeward trip.

Extraordinary Case of Forgery.

An extraordinary story of forgery is related by the Richmond Times, in which the career of the villain equals in some respects the exploits of "Jim the Penman," as told in the play of that name. Cashier Sinton, of the City bank, received lately from a New York bank a telegram which reads:

"On March 12th we certified check of First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kan., for $20,000 at the request of R. T. Hill, cashier Savings bank, Grand Fountain, U. O. T. R., Richmond, Va. Check was drawn for $1 only. Ascertain how much Hill has advanced on check. Obtain possession of check if possible."

Sinton went at once to Hill, who is a negro, and was shown correspondence which Hill had had with a man named George Lewis, who wrote that he had made considerable money at cattle raising in the West and, being about to make his home in Richmond, had instructed his agent to forward to the savings bank a check for $20,000, to be held for safe keeping until his arrival here. Soon afterward Hill received a letter from Lewis asking for a remittance of $250, which was forwarded. Hill became suspicious later and sent the check to New York for certification. The New York bank certified the check and returned it, but subsequently sent the telegram quoted.

The remainder of the story is learned from Kansas. In the penitentiary of that State is a black negro named George Lewis, now serving a five years' sentence for forgery, committed while an enlisted man in the Ninth United States colored cavalry. He has served about two years, and during this time worked himself into the graces of the chaplain, who had him transferred to its clerical duties in his office.

It was customary for the chaplain to get for the convicts every month from twenty to twenty-five drafts. He attended to this in person, but during his absence from his office Lewis abstracted one of these letters from the office mailbox and altered the draft therein to suit his purposes. It remains a question yet where and how he obtained the acid to make the alteration so perfect as even to deceive the New York bank.

After Lewis had placed the altered draft with Hill in Richmond he in some way had a letter mailed to the warden of the penitentiary purporting to be an order from the Assistant Secretary of War directing the warden to release Lewis. The signature of the Assistant Secretary was the work of Lewis and perfect. The paper on which the order was written is the same stationery as used at the War Department of Washington.

Upon the receipt of the order for release some official discovered a slight irregularity in the wording of it. Suspicion was aroused and particulars were telegraphed for. Then the fraud was discovered.

Overheard in the parlor of a Broadway hotel: "What are you crying for, my little lad?"

"Boohoo! I just dropped a ten cent piece and I can't find it."

"Never mind; you'll find it, for ten cents would not go far in this hotel."

HORRIBLE SCENES.

Heartrending Details of the Moenchenstein Railroad Disaster: What the Survivors Saw.

FRAGMENTS OF THE TRAIN, WHEELS, ENGINES, ETC.,

Intermixed with the Quivering Heads, Bespatted with Blood, Protruding Arms and Legs.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE SWISS ACCIDENT.

Scenes of Horror Beyond Description.

BERNE, June 15.—Shortly after the first horror of the crashing of the engines and cars through the bridge and into the swiftly running stream had died away, the survivors saw a scene which rivaled in horror the most heartrending features of the Johnstown disaster. Beneath what remained of the bridge was a hideous mass of broken car wood, car wheels, engines, etc., intermixed with the still quivering heads bespattered with blood and brains, protruding arms and legs, bloody garments of all descriptions, hats and bonnets, umbrellas and parasols, hands and feet of the dead and the faintly struggling men, women and children, a few now and then uttering horrible cries.

After the first moment of partial paralysis which followed the revelation of this horror, the survivors did their utmost to rescue those whose lives were in danger. The work of pulling those who remained in the two suspended cars from the perilous position in which they were placed was one of great danger and difficulty, and resulted in a number of instances in horror conduct. In the meanwhile passengers were dispatched on all sides for medical relief. It was most urgently needed by the hundreds of wounded people, whose distressing cries for help and prayers to God, asking Him to relieve them of their sufferings, were most heartrending.

When the relatives of the dead and wounded began to arrive and identified some of the victims, there was another awful series of incidents. The wildest grief was expressed on all sides, weeping and moaning filled the air, and several people were with difficulty restrained from casting themselves headlong into the stream.

As night drew near enormous crowds of country people and citizens of Basle gathered around the fatal spot, taxing the power of the military to its utmost in the efforts of those people to get a nearer and closer view of the horrors piled beneath the bridge. To such an extent did this prevail that crowds of people insulted the soldiers, firemen and railroad men, and bivouacked for the night in the vicinity of the remains of the broken bridge.

No Further Action in the Baccarat Case.

LONDON, June 15.—Stanhope, Secretary of State for war, replying today in the Commons to a question put by William Summons (Gladstone Liberal) in regard to the baccarat scandal, said that Sir William Cumming was the chief person who had broken the case to his commanding officer. If an offense was committed by any other person it could only have consisted in advising him and pressing him to take a different course than that laid down by the army regulations.

Of the three officers concerned, General Williams was a retired officer of the army, and was therefore not subject to the regulations, but the other two, Field Marshal Prince of Wales and Lieut. Berkley Levitt, undoubtedly were. The former, said Stanhope, on looking back at all the circumstances of the case saw an error of judgment committed. Lieutenant Levitt, on the other hand, continued Stanhope, had written a letter to his commanding officer expressing deep regret that he had not acted in accordance with the army regulations, consequently, said the secretary of war in conclusion, it was not proposed to take any further action in the matter.

The Anaconda Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Irwin C. Stump, agent for the Hearst estate, which is one of the owners of the Anaconda copper mines, denies any knowledge today of a probable sale of those mines, as reported in Eastern dispatches. He stated that the property was bonded to an English corporation known as the Exploration Company, and that the bond will expire October 1, 1891. The English people have not given any notification that they intend to buy the mines.

Government Matters First.

LONDON, June 15.—Smith, the government leader in the Commons, this afternoon moved that for the remainder of the session government matters precede all others. He said all would be dropped except the Irish land bill, education, factories, public health and a renewal on gold coinage bills. Labouchere here protested, but the motion was adopted. The Irish land purchase bill passed its third reading, 225 to 96.

The "Philadelphia" on Fire.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Fire was discovered in the forehold of the flagship "Philadelphia" at the navy yard this afternoon. The fire was soon put out and the hold flooded with water. It is not known how the fire broke out.

Some tar and varnish that was in the forehold poured out their fumes, so it was difficult to work. Several men were overcome with the smoke and burned.

The forehold is situated next to the magazine and under the ammunition. The ammunition room and magazine pools were also flooded with water.

Troublesome Indians.

CLOQUET, Minn., June 15.—Trouble on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation has broken out afresh. Yesterday the Indians destroyed McDavitt's dam on Stoney brook. They also threaten to derail the Duluth & Winnipeg trains and tear up the tracks if that road hauls any more cedar poles that are cut on the reservation. A force of armed men left for the scene of trouble today.