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NO. 291. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grover Arraigns His Political Adversaries.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S LETTER.

Senator Hill Addresses a Large Audience at Schenectady.

THE SITUATION IN OREGON.

Washington Tickets Straight—Secretary Foster Delivers an Address.—Indians who Cannot Vote.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Grover Cleveland spoke before the Business Men's Democratic Association tonight at the Lyceum, to an audience that numbered about twenty-five hundred persons. The boxes were mainly occupied by women. Thomas J. O'Donough escorted Mr. Cleveland to the platform and he received an enthusiastic reception. After bowing his acknowledgments and considerable more cheering, Chairman Simmons introduced the ex-President.

Mr. Cleveland said he would venture the assertion that never in the recollection of any one present had the presidential canvass been carried on with such lack of noise and excitement and in such an apparent atmosphere of popular thoughtfulness. He said:

If this is actually the condition and our voters are equally thoughtful, it should be a cause for congratulation on the part of every American citizen, for it must be that in deliberation in the exercise of the right of suffrage is the foundation of our hope for national perpetuity. If we assume that this silence is attributable to thoughtfulness among the people there would seem to be no place for fear or misgiving as to the result on the part of those who support Democratic principles in exactly the form in which they are involved in the present campaign. These principles were presented two years ago to the voters of the country and received their endorsement by a tremendous majority. Since then the drift of public opinion has been in our direction, and the doctrines opposed to us have been more and more than ever discredited. It must be conceded also that intelligent and disinterested men who have left the ranks of our opponents and joined our standard are exceptionally numerous and influential.

The fact that with all these things in our favor we are still not absolutely sure of success would be startling if we did not know the desperate and disreputable methods which confront us. Our opponents have been vanquished in every argument worthy of presentation to the reason of our countrymen. They have appealed to their passions and prejudices, and have manufactured the most impudent lies concerning the record and actions of our party and its candidates. This, however, is not their main reliance, nor is it our greatest danger. It is a misfortune most humiliating to American citizenship that with a cause so thoroughly entrenched in reason and commending itself so clearly to the intelligence of patriotic American citizens we daily hear a prediction of Republican success, based upon the ability of that party to purchase the votes of the people. Reflection, it seems to me, cannot fail to arouse the American conscience to the wickedness as well as the perils of unchecked suffrage. It is a plain proposition that our government is only true to the principles upon which it rests when in its operation it represents the honest and intelligent sentiments of the people.

The time has nearly come when those who see the beginning of corruption should look beyond it and beneath it in an endeavor to discover the source of our danger and the forces which give it deadly strength. It has its source in the purpose of a portion of the government to further limited and special interests, and in the invitation thus extended to anticipate a continuance of governmental favor in compensation for partisan support. The forces behind it are greed and selfishness, willing to prostitute the suffrage of the people to pecuniary gain.

This deal between a political party and a private enterprise, by which governmental aid is promised in exchange for partisan support, is covered by the pretext of care for the business interests of the country. While we readily concede the importance of these interests and hold that no political party should be unmindful of them or heedless of their prosperity, we insist that no plea for their promotion shall be used to justify political methods which endanger the integrity and usefulness of our institutions. It seems to me peculiarly fitting and proper that the patriotic business men of our country should repudiate the suggestion that care for the interests they have in their keeping can be an excuse for corrupt political practices. They can teach with equal authority the lesson that business interests are safest under the fair administration of an honest and justgovernment representing the untainted suffrage of our people. Beyond this, however, our business men, and all our other Americans who love their country ought to make a common cause in an effort to turn back the tide which leads in the perversion of the functions of our government; invites the corruption of our suffrage and menaces the sore foundation of political virtue.

As soon as the applause which followed Cleveland would permit, Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky was introduced and said he felt that the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was conceded by everyone by a majority so large, both in the electoral and the popular vote as to demonstrate that the country has come to the conclusion that the days of usefulness of the Republican party are over.

"It is almost impossible," he continued, "in my impotence without hurting or helping certain industries. The laws of commerce cannot be controlled by inter-territorial legislation. It is impossible for a nation any more than a man to live unto itself. There can be no final settlement of the tariff question on a basis of a high rate of duty."

In closing Breckinridge said Cleveland had the heart of Andrew Jackson and the head of Thomas Jefferson. One of the things that made him look forward to triumph next Tuesday was that it would leave no sorrow in its train.

Cleveland remained on the platform until the close of the meeting. He had great difficulty in getting away as the building was crowded to its utmost capacity and every one on the platform wanted to shake his hand. A large number of those in the hall also jumped to the platform to greet the ex-President. Chairs were upset and people almost trampled on. Cleveland was virtually held prisoner by his admirers. At last by the aid of half a dozen policemen he escaped to a cab.

GRESHAM WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Don. M. Dickinson, chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, has received copies of the following statement and correspondence through Hon. Binford Wilson, solicitor of the treasury under Grant:

To the public:

The truth of the statement made by myself and others that Judge Gresham did not intend to vote for Cleveland at the ensuing election has been persistently denied, not only by the Republican press, but also by the national Republican committee and upon the stump. It is due Judge Gresham and his friends that the truth be known, and I therefore take the responsibility of giving to the public his letter of October 27th, addressed to me.

BINFORD WILSON.

To the Hon. Binford Wilson, Springfield, Ill.:

Dear Major—' have your letter of the 12th inst. I did tell you at Springfield that after mature reflection I had determined to vote for Cleveland this fall, because I agreed in the main with his views on the tariff and did not believe in the principles embodied in the McKinley bill. I adhere to that determination, and have said nothing indicating a change of purpose. It is not true that with my knowledge or consent the President was asked to appoint me to any office. It is not true that I requested any one to do anything to obtain the Republican nomination this year. It is not true that I voted for Cleveland in 1888. I have voted for the Republican ticket at every Presidential election since the party was organized except in 1884, when I was not able to go to the polls.

The Republicans were pledged to the reduction of the war tariff long before 1888, and during the campaign of that year the pledge was renewed with emphasis again and again. Instead of keeping their pledge, the McKinley bill was passed imposing still higher duties. It was passed in the interest of favored classes and not for the benefit of the whole people. It neither enhanced the price of farm products nor benefited labor. Wages are and ever will be regulated by supply and demand. Duties were imposed upon some articles to destroy competition and foster trusts and monopolies. I think you will agree with me that this was an abandonment of the doctrine of moderate incidental protection. The tariff is now the most important question before the people, and whatever others may do I shall exercise the right of individual judgment and vote according to my own convictions. I think with you that a Republican can vote for Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in future will depend upon the questions at issue.

Very truly yours,
W. Q. GRESHAM.

Judge Gresham was seen at his residence in Chicago tonight by a correspondent of the Associated Press and told of the giving out of his letter.

"Well, what of it?" he asked.

"Do you intend to take the position outlined in your letter?"

"I have nothing to say."

"The letter is acknowledged by you, then?"

"Who gives it out?" asked the judge.

"Don M. Dickinson, in New York."

"Well, I have nothing to say about it."

"You will neither affirm nor deny that you wrote the letter?"

"I have nothing to say, and that's enough."

BILL AND THE MCKINLEY BILL.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Senator Hill spoke here tonight to a packed house. He said in the triumph of 1884 the old war issues were buried for rest and new issues were brought to the front. The country was then harmonized and pacified under the able administration of Cleveland to the credit of the Democratic party. Senator Hill thinks we now pay more for the low under the present tariff. The man who complains is the just man. The man who does not demand free trade is lacking.

"I do not want free trade, but I do want fairer and fairer trade. Revision is what we want and not the destruction of the tariff. Democrats do not propose to reduce the wages of the workingman. The laboring man needs high wages, and I am glad the wages in this country are higher than in any other country. We have prospered under the McKinley bill, but not on account of it, rather in spite of it."

In conclusion Senator Hill spoke of the excise law and of the new apportionment and declared the Democracy of New of New York State would be in excellent condition for the fight.

"Either Benjamin Harrison or Cleveland will be elected President. It is either a party of principle or a party of plunder. My vote is for principle, my time, my duty, and right will triumph."

OREGON POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1.—Two of the Democratic presidential electors held a conference with National Committeeman McKee this afternoon, and as a result it is understood that the two electors will send in their resignations tomorrow and the state central committee will fill the vacancies by endorsing two of the People's party electors. One of the Democratic electors resigned a week ago and the place was filled by a Populist, but the fourth elector refuses to resign. Chairman Murphy of the state central committee said:

"I do not know whether the electors will withdraw or not. The state central committee will not ask them to do so, but I think it advisable for Democratic electors to withdraw in favor of Populists. I am satisfied that if the Democratic electors be withdrawn Weaver will carry the State by a large majority. The Democrats are divided in opinion as to the advisability of withdrawing the ticket."

NO FERMER IN WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 1.—The report that the Democratic electors would be withdrawn and People's party candidates substituted is denied here by both the Democratic and People's party managers.

SECRETARY FOSTER SPEAKS.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Secretary Foster of the treasury department delivered a political address here tonight before a large audience. His address was confined to the tariff and the silver and currency plank, as he termed the Democratic plank on the subject of currency.

RESERVATION INDIANS.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 1.—Judge Shiras of the circuit court today decided that Indians dwelling on a reservation had no right to vote in the coming election. He based his decision on the fact that they resided on ground subject to government jurisdiction alone, and as the state has nothing to do with the Indians, they cannot vote in it.

THE IANS CASE.

Lieutenant Streater Tells His Side of the Scoundrels Affair.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—At the afternoon session of the court Lieutenant Streater, one of the defendants, was called to the stand. He re-told the story of Iams' conduct and his punishment, and said Iams had previously been sentenced to carry a log as punishment for desertion from guard duty. Witness contended with Col. Hawkins as to the punishment, and they decided on hanging by the thumbs. The physician was instructed that no physical injury would be permitted. When the doctor said Iams was sick from chewing tobacco he was cut down. Witness said the purpose of the punishment was to prevent a recurrence of such a breach of discipline. In his cross-examination nothing new was adduced.

Col. Hawkins then took the stand, but his version of the occurrence did not differ from the stories already published. In the witnesses' opinion the mode of punishment was proper. Iams' offence, he said, was mutiny, and he had seen men shot for it. In cross-examination Hawkins was asked why Iams was not given his discharge papers. Witness replied that they were not needed; an official order was all that was necessary. Iams' attorney said the National Guard rules provided for his discharge, and his question was to show malice in not giving his client one. The court here adjourned.

Fears for Steamers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1. — The steamer John Shaw arrived here today in tow of the John F. Eddy. Both vessels reported large amounts of wreckage off Manitou island. It is not known that any vessels have been wrecked, but fears are entertained for the steamer C. H. Gilchrist, which is some days overdue at Milwaukee. The Gilchrist is a sister ship to the Western Reserve which was lost last August, carried a crew of thirty-two men, and was owned by John C. Gilchrist and others.

W. C. T. U.

A Press Association Formed and Officers Elected.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—In the afternoon, at a meeting of the editors of papers, the organization of an Interstate W. C. T. U. press association was formed and officers elected. Miss Sadie Reed of Indianapolis was chosen president. In the convention some discussion was caused from the fact that a Republican club held a meeting in the unfinished Willard hall and a resolution was adopted recalling the amusement and sorrow and recording a united protest that the first meeting held within its walls should be allies of a political party whose policy and principles regarding the liquor traffic were utterly opposed to the spirit and purpose of the organization. The explanation which was offered was that the hall was not yet under the control of the order and was accepted with rejoicing. The reports of the work among the colored people, coffee houses and scientific cookery followed. The evening session was occupied by reading reports from state presidents.

THE NAVAJOES.

A Serious Outbreak Threatened, it is Said.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 1.—A report reached this city tonight from authority considered reliable that a very serious outbreak is threatened among the Navajoes, Black Horse, the well-known chief who controls a large number of young bucks in the tribes, and always sought an opportunity to create a disturbance, is said to be at the head of the faction occupying Carrizo mountains, and have sworn war and extermination against any one attempting to enter the mountains.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Murders Committed in a Fit of Insanity.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—A horrible crime was committed last night in the Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Ballinasloe county, Kildare. Constable Pilkington seized, it is supposed, with a sudden fit of insanity, entered the bedroom where Sergeant Logan and his wife were sleeping and shot them with a revolver, killing both instantly. The madman then went to the room where Logan's children were, and attacking them, left them for dead. Two were found dead with their heads crushed in, and three fatally injured. The remaining two were seriously hurt. Pilkinton then tried to burn the barracks. The alarm was spread, and finding himself discovered, he committed suicide. The crime is ascribed to no motive, and its horrible character points to nothing but a sudden attack of homicidal mania.

MORE POLITICS.

A Poster Bidding Democrats to "Enforce the Law."

TWO INTERPRETATIONS OF IT.

Wanamaker Goes to Indianapolis to Stir up Enthusiasm.

SUN QUAY ON THE SITUATION.

People Gather at Cities to Hear Governor McKinley Talk Tariff and Currency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Posters were sent out tonight by the Democratic state committee all over the state by tens of thousands. It is a short almost two by three feet and printed in glaring writing is the following, "Democrats Enforce the Law!" Attention is called to the law regarding United States marshals at polling places and to federal supervision of elections. The poster ends with the following: "Democrats, enforce the provisions of the law to the letter, and stand on your rights as American citizens. Do not permit Republicans to use rowdy or intimidating tactics for fear of polling places for the purpose of driving voters. You have the power to prevent it and it is your duty to arrest all such malefactors."

"This is rather mean," said a Democrat, "that there will be no monkey business. I am afraid there may be some shooting on election day if the Republicans attempt any foolishness."

"The means," said a Republican who is actively connected with the prosecutions brought in the United States court yesterday, "that the Democrats have made up their mind to carry the state by money, fraud and force. Talk of the force bill! If the plans which have come to our ears are carried out there should be a force bill in this state now."

WANAMAKER FEELS HOPEFUL.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker was in the city today en route to Indianapolis, going, as he said, to "stir up a little enthusiasm." He will spend a week making a tour of the principal cities of the state. Speaking of the prospects, he said: "I say it in all candor that I think the prospects for Republican victory next Tuesday are very bright. It is my firm conviction that President Harrison will be elected. I also believe New York will give him a larger majority than it did in 1888. I think Indiana is all right. Connecticut, hitherto regarded as a doubtful state, I think will give a fair Republican majority."

QUAY'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Senator Quay had a conference this morning with Republican leaders, and when he was asked afterwards to give his view of the situation, he said:

"I have gone carefully through the details of the labor of the gentlemen managing the Republican campaign up to the present time, and have canvassed with them the prospects for the future. Their administration is faultless and the correspondence satisfied me that the sentiment of the country is favorable to a continuance of Republican rule. Harrison will be re-elected. My belief is that he will carry New York, Indiana and Connecticut. Existing conditions are such that the electoral vote of New York will elect him without Indiana and Connecticut, and Indiana and Connecticut will elect him without New York.

TO HEAR MCKINLEY.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—People come from all parts of Central New York today to hear Governor McKinley. Every foot of room in the opera house was taken long before he arrived. He spoke for two and a half hours, devoting his time mainly to the tariff and money questions.

A CASE OF SLANDER.

Two English Ladies in Court to Settle a Quarrel.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The trial of the suit for damages for slander, brought by Mrs. Leader, the wife of Lieutenant Leader of the British army, against Mrs. Smythe, the wife of Major-General Githens Smythe, was begun in the Queen's bench division of her majesty's high court of justice today. The husbands of both ladies were present when the case was begun. Mr. Marion Wilson said the defense was that if the alleged slanderous words were spoken, they were true in substance and in fact.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., appeared for Mrs. Leader. He held that the issue had become more serious in view of the fact that the General and Mrs. Smythe justified the slander. He added that the charge against Mrs. Leader was first made by Mrs. Smythe in the shop of Mr. Dutton, between October and November. When a brooch was shown her, she said it was her property and had been stolen by Mrs. Leader while the latter was visiting her. In the autumn, 1891, Mrs. Leader called upon Mrs. Smythe and found her dressing. Mrs. Leader went into Mrs. Smythe's dressing room, and it was there, according to Mrs. Smythe's story, that the brooch was stolen. Mrs. Leader went to Madras with her husband, and knew nothing of the grave slander associated with her name until it had become widespread at home.

A THOUGHTLESS ACT.

It Causes Suffering, Loss of Life and Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A thoughtless act cost one life, much suffering to two men, and destroyed $15,000 worth of property this evening at Point Breeze. The Schuylkill, at this point, is always covered with scum from the adjacent oil works. This evening William Miller, Albert Kronbach and Warren Hall came to Point Breeze, the former, across the river. One man lighted his pipe and carelessly tossed the burning match into the water. As the match fell into the water flames shot up alongside the shell, almost instantly the surface around the boat was blazing up. The men, realizing that the boat would be quickly consumed, plunged into the burning oil around them and tried to swim ashore. The fire spread more rapidly than they could swim, and they found they were being roasted alive. Hill sank beneath the surface and was seen no more. His companions by repeatedly diving and swimming beneath the surface, succeeded in reaching the shore. Both men were horribly burned about the shoulders, head, face and arms, and their condition is critical. The fire in the meantime spread down the river and the wrecking steamer "Maryland" was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

A Fierce Forest Fire.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Nov. 1.—News was received here tonight that a fierce forest fire is raging from Ohio to Delaney's ferry, twenty miles. In many cases stock perished, and the range of the fire is so great as to threaten the destruction of valuable farms. The fire is now within one mile within the Jonesville Soldier's Orphans' Home School and only a heavy rainfall will save the place from destruction before morning. Large gangs of men are fighting the fire, but can do little to prevent its speed the country being literally dried up.

Pontifical High Mass.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—For the first time in the United States pontifical high mass was celebrated by a papal delegate. It was at the All Saints Day services of the Italian Church of Our Lady of Sorrows in this city, the home of the Servite order of priests. The celebrant was Archbishop Satolli of Rome.

Terribly Scalded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A steamipipe on board the tugboat Colonel L. R. Drake burst this morning. William Burts Edward Gibson and Michael Waters who were in the cabin were terribly scalded and died.

PROBABLY MURDERED.

A San Francisco Man Goes to Chicago and Disappears.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The San Francisco Chronicle learns that Robert G. Weeks of 819 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, has probably been murdered by Chicago footpads. He arrived in this city from New York about October 5th, and has not been seen since the morning of October 13th.

The story of Weeks' appearance in and disappearance from Chicago is a strange one. He has been a railroad man for some ten years. A year or so ago he went to work for the Chicago and Erie Railroad as a trainhand. While in the employment of that company he was run over by a train, losing one arm and receiving severe injuries about the head. Erwin G. Davis, a New York City lawyer, took up his case and a month ago secured judgment against the company for $2500 damages. After securing a portion of the judgment money Weeks started for home. He was a physical wreck and could not stand to travel.

The last heard of him was on October 5th, when he was taken to the Cook county hospital in a rated wagon. He knew he was unable to travel any more alone and induced the hospital authorities to write to his brother asking for some one to come to Chicago and go on with him. Thursday last his sister, Mrs. Ramona Fitzpatrick, arrived in the city and, believing her brother was still in the hospital, went there at once. She learned that the hospital authorities had pronounced him "not a hospital case" and transferred him to the infirmary at Dunning on the following day, October 6th.

His sister telephoned to the infirmary at Dunning and was told that her brother had left there four days or a week before, saying that he was going home to San Francisco. The same day she received a telegram from her mother saying that her brother had not arrived in San Francisco. When Weeks' sister first called at the county hospital she was referred to Miss Dalgleish, the head nurse in ward 10. In speaking of the head nurse Mrs. Fitzpatrick said: "I did not ask her about my brother's money, but she told me he had a large amount—in all $600. She told me he had a large roll of greenbacks, which I understood to mean paper money. She said she saw the money in his possession. The doctor who attended him at the county hospital wrote us saying that Robert was very sick and was not likely to recover, and I was astonished to learn that he had been allowed to leave the infirmary, especially as we had telegraphed that I was coming to Chicago to travel home with him."

Weeks' sister is an utter stranger in the city, and on learning that her brother had left Dunning and had not arrived home she applied to the police at Desplaines street station for assistance. Captain Maloney listened to her story and gave orders to all the officers to make effortless find young Weeks somewhere in the city. Today, in company with a reporter, the sister visited Dunning. F. B. Norton, the assistant superintendent of the county infirmary, said: "Yes, I remember Robert Weeks. He was here in the consumptive ward and left on October 13th, saying he was going home to San Francisco. Another man who had been in the same ward went with him. Weeks had some money and a check for $400."

Mr. Norton then produced the book wherein that Robert Weeks had been admitted on October 5th and had left the institution October 17th. The book also showed that Weeks had left a check for $49 with the custodian and had signed for and received his property when he went away from the institution. Weeks' sister examined and identified her brother's signature. When asked about the roll of paper money Weeks was said to have had Mr. Norton denied any knowledge of it.

A visit was then paid to the consumptive ward, where Weeks was treated while at the infirmary. From the attendants here it was learned that Weeks left in company with Michael Scott, another patient on the evening of October 13th. Nothing was heard of them after they left the infirmary until the evening of October 21st, when Thomas Dullaraz, another patient in the consumptive ward, received a card of the Chicago Herald of October 21st. On the upper right hand corner of the first page, in Scott's handwriting, was the following note: "We leave for San Francisco tonight. Scotty."

For some unexplained reason, when the books of the institution were examined more closely, it was seen that both Weeks and Scott left the institution October 22nd. Before his departure Scott asked an attendant of the ward to keep his bed for him for a few days, as he might come back. The ward attendant says that the two departed October 22nd, intending to go to the Pacific coast. It is now positively known that Scott did not have the city but evidence is known of the whereabouts of Weeks.

The case will be presented to Capt. Mahoney of the Desplaines street station again tomorrow and every effort will be made to find Scott, who, it is believed, is still in the city and who should be able to tell what became of Weeks. His sister now believes he has been foully dealt with.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt:

Interest bearing debt	[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Certificates and deposits issued against gold and silver coin and bullion held in the treasury, viz:	
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less cash in the treasury, viz:	
Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]
Silver bullion (coinage at the rate of 412½ grains of standard silver dollars to the dollar)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Debt upon which interest has ceased since maturity	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less cash in the treasury, viz:	
Fractional silver coin	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total cash in treasury	[illegible]
Total debt less cash in treasury	[illegible]
Total debt less cash in treasury, Oct. 31, 1892	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

Sale of Ormonde.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The fact that James Keene some months ago offered Mr. Rose $75,000 profit for Ormonde only to have it refused lends color to the rumor that a much higher sum is demanded. The recent defeats of Orme, Ormonde's great son by Ayrshire, Duke of Hamilton's celebrated sire, and Isinglass, have lessened the value of the sire and Isinglass's negotiations, but the good display made later by an unnamed grandson of Ormonde greatly renewed the bad impression. It is understood that the price is about double that offered by Keene. Colonel Jesse Lee of Tennessee, owner of Fairview, has been in Argentine trying to buy the great stallion, but he was blocked by the San Francisco horseman, having obtained a renewal of the lease some time previous. The latter's agents have have been given a free hand and unlimited money to the negotiations, and have been conducting them by frequent cablegrams between London and Buenos Ayres.

The Tennessee Drought.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—The drought of eight weeks which parched this section was broken last night and copious rains are falling. Inestimable good has been done.

A BANK ROBBED.

The Bandits Make a Narrow Escape from Arrest.

SPERRYVILLE, Kan., Nov. 1.—This afternoon two men entered the Ford county bank in this city, and with drawn revolvers robbed the cashier of $1700. In their haste the robbers overlooked another large sum in the vault. As the robbers ran from the bank and jumped into their saddles a party of hunters came along, and learning of the robbery, opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire and about fifteen shots were exchanged, but no one was injured. The robbers escaped but were overtaken by a mounted posse and another battle ensued. But the robbers managed to escape, and it is not known whether any were wounded or not.

Court Notes.

The case of Mrs. P. S. Bonesteele vs. Constable C. M. Brown and Henry Denhalter and Wm. H. Sells, his sureties, was tried before Judge Zane late yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff sued upon an alleged illegal seizure of a saloon and fixtures made by the constable on Franklin avenue on June 16th, 1892, and demanded $1000 as damages sustained by reason of the alleged illegal seizure. The property was levied upon by the officer on a judgment rendered in Justice Hall's court in favor of Thos. Tyndall and Julius Kessler, and against the plaintiff. Plaintiff alleges that the goods seized by the officer were her personal property. The case was submitted without argument after the examination of the witness and his honor rendered judgment for the defendant.

Jane McCall is about to file a $20,000 damage suit against the Rio Grande Western Railway company in the Third District court. The plaintiff is the widow of John McCall, who was killed by an engine on the defendant's line of road on Sixth West, between First and Second South streets. In this city on Monday, in her complaint, after stating the facts as to the killing, Mrs. McCall alleges carelessness and negligence on the part of the defendant as the grounds upon which she seeks to recover. She also states that her husband was the main support of herself and her four children, and that his death had damaged her in the amount of $20,000, for which she prays judgment. S. S. Marsham is the plaintiff's attorney.

Mrs. Della Fitzgerald, who instituted a suit for divorce against her husband, Mike Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Mirror saloon, some time ago, has withdrawn her complaint.

In the $5000 damage case of the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway vs. the Rapid Transit Railway, the defendant has filed an answer and cross-complaint denying the alleged trespass, and setting up a franchise in support of the same. The defendant alleges that the plaintiff threatens to construct a double line of track in violation of the defendant's rights upon the street in question, and prays for a restraining order be issued against the plaintiff, that the jury empaneled to determine the damages be waived, and that the court may determine the damages, and that the court may determine the damages, and that the court may determine the damages