

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—It is stated that Manager Stone of the Burlington road as a result of recent conferences with his striking engineers has conceded all the demands except that for the abolition of classification and that the long strike will probably be settled at the convention of the brotherhood at Richmond this week.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The clerks in the Quebec Bank got a surprise today when a youth walked in with a soap box under his arm, put the box down on the floor, stepped upon it, reached over, grasped a parcel of bills valued at \$1000 and went out of the door before the clerks realized what he had done. Although the employees got to the door as quickly as possible, the thief was nowhere to be seen, and no one can give any description of him.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—A. J. McConnell, of the geological survey office, has just returned from a geological expedition of the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers. The Yukon is described as a river of immense size and volume (2,300 miles), and navigable for fully two-thirds of the distance. The entrance is through about 200 miles of gold range, and the precious metal may easily be seen by the naked eye in the ledges of rock that abound on either bank, but so far, all mining for gold has been done in placer, the miners washing out at bars on the river from \$20 to \$25 per day, but this can be carried on for only about two months in the year owing, first, to the high water, and secondly, to the frost which comes early and stops all operations. The precious minerals are abundant, and can be met with in many districts, especially in the rougher country and in nearly all the rivers which he traversed.

MAUNCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 16.—By an accident on the Lehigh Valley road this morning six persons were killed and twenty wounded.

A Pennsylvania freight ran into a Lehigh Valley gravel train. There is no telegraph instrument at the scene of the accident and particulars are unobtainable.

The construction train was unloading ties at Tamand siding on the Pottsylvania branch when the fast Pennsylvania freight dashed into the construction cars. Forty Hungarians were at work unloading ties. Six were killed and 20 were wounded. A brakeman of the Pennsylvania train was killed and twenty freight cars were wrecked. It is feared that many of the wounded who had to wait three hours before help came, will die. The names of but four of the dead have been ascertained as follows: Joseph Lorowski, Mike Caplicki, Ludwig Pike and John Levin. The other dead went by numbers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—After a session protracted into morning hours, last night's meeting of north side street car conductors and drivers decided to send a committee to President Yerkes today to learn precisely what his interpretation of agreement is. Cars are still running but it is believed that unless further concessions are made another strike will result.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—A courier has arrived here from the Congo free state. He brings news of the death of Major Bartalot who was shot and killed with a revolver by a party in the Stanley relief expedition, in revenge for ill treatment he was subjected to by Bartalot. The murderer was placed under arrest and delivered to officials at Stanley Falls. He has since been hanged for his crime.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., desires the Associated Press to state in her behalf that there is no existing cause for the telegraphed statement that she has separated from her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine authorize a positive denial of the statement that she has begun suit for separation or that any such suit is in contemplation.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, Oct. 16.—About a dozen women were brought here under arrest from Thompson today. All attempts at closing the saloons there having failed, the ladies took a hand themselves, gutting a saloon and spilling the liquor on the ground, for which they were arrested. All wear white badges. They spent the time on the train singing temperance songs. Great interest is felt in the trial and there is much bitter feeling.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The inexperience of the new gripmen resulted in the cables being broken in several places. Twenty cars were stalled this evening in the La Salle Street tunnel, and just when traffic is usually the busiest. A riot occurred at North Avenue and Halstead Street. Two horse cars driven by new men were showered with rocks and nearly demolished by the angry crowds on the sidewalks. Only the timely arrival of the patrol wagons saved the new car men from being stoned to death. Within the cars where they had taken refuge quite a number of passengers were hurt by flying missiles before escaping from proximity to the new men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Among the immigrant arrivals on the steamship Spain today was a party of destitute men and women, sent over by the Duke of Buckingham, England. They will be sent back.

The steamer Britannic brought one Chinaman, the first who has attempted to land at this point in years. He will be returned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A telegram was received at the Treasury today from the collector at Port Townsend, W. T., as follows: "Chinese on the Ancon went from

the Columbia River to work in the fish canneries of Alaska and are now here on their homeward trip."

Assistant Secretary Manning telegraphed:

"The Department cannot authorize the landing of the Chinese on the Ancon from Alaska."

This leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The steamer Parthia arrived here today from Kodiak Island, Alaska, with ninety Chinese aboard, who were taken to Alaska from this city last spring to work in the salmon canneries.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—More outrages are reported today on the new men in the employ of the North Side company. In the afternoon John Smith, alias "John Bull," had his jaw broken by the mob and was otherwise seriously hurt. He was just endeavoring to leave the city. This evening W. H. Robinett, a gripman, who came here from Kansas City, was fearfully beaten and kicked about the head by five unknown men. No cars were run on Halstead Street or Garfield Avenue lines after dark tonight, it being deemed unsafe both to the crews and passengers to do so.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The re-arranging of Russian troops in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier is proceeding actively in response to the movements of the Austrian forces. No special change in the relations between the two countries has taken place. The movement of the Russian troops is merely a measure of precaution.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—Following is the official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this evening: New cases 36, deaths 3. Total number of cases to date, 3,603; total number of deaths, 321.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Allison says he will today offer a resolution for adjournment on Saturday, as a substitute for his recess resolution of yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Dr. J. L. Gunning, of Amsterdam, who represents the Dutch bondholders in the Maxwell land grant in the city. He says arrangements will shortly be made at Washington to indemnify the settlers on the grant who bought when Secretary Cox of the Interior department decided the Maxwell grant not valid.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Prof. Virchow and Dr. Waldeyer have signed a document declaring that the protocol drawn up after the post mortem examination of the remains of Emperor Frederick did not mention an abscess in the cavity of the trachea, and that none existed. They further say the tissues in which Dr. Mackenzie asserts Dr. Bergmann made a false passage in attempting to insert a cannula were in a normal condition and not cicatrized. The trachea was opened to the bronchial tubes.

New York, Oct. 17.—It is rumored that a tunnel on the West Shore road at West Point collapsed early this morning while the St. Louis express was passing through. A large loss of life is reported.

A dispatch from Newburg, N. Y., says: While the north-bound fast express on the West Shore was passing through a tunnel half a mile west of West Point early this morning, the whole structure, which was undergoing repairs, suddenly collapsed. The baggage and express cars were totally wrecked by a shower of boulders. The baggage master and express messenger were seriously injured.

It turns out nobody was hurt in the accident in West Point tunnel. The damage to the tunnel was great. The passengers groped their way out of the tunnel and were carried to Cornwall by boat at midnight. The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States Military Academy 130 feet above. The cave is beneath Gallows Hollow and there the surface of the ground for a diameter of fifty feet sank down thirty feet.

CALAIS, Oct. 17.—The force of the explosion of petroleum yesterday on board the steamer Ville de Calais from Philadelphia, tore off the deck and partly carried away the sides. Only the forward portion sank. A fire is raging fiercely in the portion above water. Other shipping lying in the vicinity was much damaged by the explosion. It is feared the loss of life is great. Portions of a dozen bodies were found lying on the quay, arms, legs and heads being scattered about in shocking confusion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—M. J. Hopmann, of this city, who has been investigating the condition of farmers in Ramsey County, Dakota, reported starving to death, returned last night. He says seventy families are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and something must be done immediately. The condition of the people is beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags, have not a cent of money in the world, their crops were all destroyed by frost in August and their land, stock and farm implements are mortgaged. Absolute distress prevailed everywhere.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The fight of southern Presbyterians over evolution has broken out afresh. It will be remembered that Rev. Dr. Woodrow, of the Columbia Theological Seminary, was removed for teaching evolution. Last week the Charleston Presbytery passed a resolution forbidding any member from criticizing the action of the general assembly in condemning Woodrow. Now comes the state synod and condemns the action of the Charleston Presbytery, and directs it to convene at once and correct its proceedings. Rebellion and an appeal to the general assembly are probable.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 17.—Pending Blaine's arrival addresses were delivered by General Alger of Michigan and General Adam S. King of Maryland. As Blaine came upon the platform the multitude rose and cheered frantically several minutes. The chairman announced Blaine's voice would not permit him to make a speech today. His general health was good, but his throat was again troubling him and he must be excused. Blaine came forward and received another ovation. The confusion, however, was so great that he did not attempt to say a word. He waived his handkerchief signifying the crowd to be silent, but the cheers and confusion continued. Subsequently Blaine returned to Lafayette and left for Chicago.

Blaine, General Alger, General Gibson and other distinguished speakers arrived at the battleground at 12:40. The booming of cannon announced their arrival to the assembled thousands and brought enormous crowds to the station to greet the guests of the day. Ten thousand people clamored around the station and the confusion was very great. Mr. Blaine was not feeling well this morning, having caught a cold. He did not immediately alight from the car, but followed Generals Alger and Gibson to the tabernacle stands in the centre of the grounds on the high ground of the historic battlefield.

As early as 9 o'clock the mammoth building was crowded to suffocation, with 1000 clamoring outside to get in. It was with great difficulty that the local committee piloted General Alger and party to the speaker's stand. He introduced ex-Secretary Richard W. Thompson as permanent chairman, who succeeded in securing partial order, and introduced Gen. Alger, who addressed the multitude for half an hour. The distinguished Michigander received an ovation on his appearance, and when he declared that Gen. Benjamin Harrison would be

THE NEXT OCCUPANT of the White House, the audience went wild, and the cheers were re-echoed by the thousands outside. It is estimated there were 30,000 people on the grounds. Overflow outdoor meetings were also held.

During Alger's speech the confusion continued, and the speaker was compelled to stop several times, as the crowds outside persistently attempted to squeeze the life out of the 5000 inside the tabernacle.

General Adam King was the next speaker. In the middle of his speech Blaine arrived, and as he came upon the platform the multitude rose and cheered frantically for several minutes, and Chairman Thompson announced that Blaine's voice would not permit him to make a speech today, and he must be excused. Blaine again came forward and received another ovation. The confusion was so great, however, that he did not attempt to say a word.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Blaine and his party arrived at Chicago, at 8 o'clock this evening. The train left the battle ground at 3:10, nearly an hour late. It was not generally known at the battle ground that Blaine would leave so early, but his throat trouble caused a change of programme and was the reason of his early departure for Chicago. At the request of Blaine, the officials of the Monan line did not permit their employes to telegraph along the line that Blaine was enroute. In consequence the trip was a quiet and uneventful one. Mr. Blaine's general health seems to be excellent, but the slight cold which he contracted last night affects his vocal chords and prevents an utterance above a low conversational tone of voice. He anticipates that he will be in excellent voice by Saturday, when he speaks in this city at the Exposition building. Shortly after he reached the Grand Pacific Hotel the Blaine club in their handsome continental uniforms, with a band paraded past the hotel and serenaded "the man from Maine."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The American Street Railway Association met today. The delegates present represented nearly every city of prominence. President Holmes of Chicago delivered the annual address. The subject of carrying the mails by street cars was considered by the committee. Several roads running between the postoffices have been designated as United States mail carriers by the government. The only objection is the obstructions that occur from cars, wagons and other traffic. The committee have consulted with the postoffice authorities, and it was decided by the latter that such designation shall be given only to those lines running between postoffices. The suggestion of the committee that letter boxes be placed in the street cars to facilitate the distribution of mails, was favorably received by the authorities, and suitable boxes are now being devised for the purpose. The strike question was vigorously handled by the convention.

TREATING WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS. The Secretary of the Interior today, met the Sioux chiefs by appointment and read and carefully explained the change which the President had decided to recommend to Congress, provided the Indians signify their willingness to accept the law with the proposed amendments. Secretary Vilas spoke two and one half hours, fully explaining every point. He complimented the Indians on their manly speeches and declared the government was deeply interested in their welfare. The proposed changes are first that the government will place for the credit of the Indians one dollar for every acre of land disposed of to homesteaders

during the first three years after the passage of the law and 75 cents per acre for all lands so disposed of during the next two years and 50 cents per acre for all lands disposed of after the expiration of these five years. Instead of the \$100,000 being now set apart for the benefit of the Indians, \$200,000 shall be so set apart, to draw interest at 5 per cent. Out of this amount \$20 shall be paid each man, woman and child within six months from the passage of the act. This is in addition to the payments which the present acts call for. Instead of being supplied with oxen, the President proposes that each head of a family shall be supplied with a pair of American mares and a double harness. By the proposed amendments the Santees and Mandans are prevented from sharing with the Sioux in the proceeds of the contemplated sale. The last amendment provides that all allotments shall be absolutely free from taxation for twenty-five years. Other minor changes are made. The chiefs took the matter under consideration and will report to the secretary tomorrow probably, whether they will recommend to their tribe a rejection or acceptance of the law as amended.

The Indians held a pow-wow of a few minutes' duration after leaving the Interior Department for the purpose of ascertaining each other's sentiments. No decision was reached. Tomorrow morning they will meet and decide what answer to give the secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The commandery-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its fourth annual meeting in this city today. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief, Rutherford B. Hayes, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Sheridan. Senior Vice-Commander in chief, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. Junior Vice-Commander-in-chief, Judge Water Q. Gresham of Indiana.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Incomplete returns from the Inspector of Registration which were compiled in this city, indicate a total of about 100,000. The vote of the last Presidential election was 110,000, and it is estimated that 100,000 votes will be cast at the forthcoming election, or an increase of more than 50 per cent in four years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The second day's registration in this city was also exceptionally large, 90,979 names being registered, as against 77,566 for 1884.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Road collided in a curve near here this morning. One man was killed and a great number injured. The accident resulted from disobedience to running orders on the part of Conductor Linn, on the west bound train, which had on board about 300 passengers for Hagerstown. Both engines were demolished and the express and baggage cars wrecked. Charles Bitner, baggage master was killed. The number of the wounded cannot be ascertained at present. Among the injured are Alexander Linn, Conductor George Brown, conductor of the east bound train, Wm. Hysong and Jacob Fuller, engineers of the trains, and Harman Brinkman, mail agent. Several members of the quintette club of New York are more or less injured. The wounded are being cared for at Shippensburg.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Brown offered a resolution for final adjournment Saturday, as a substitute for Allison's resolution. Adopted.

Gray, in the absence of the Connecticut senators, presented the memorial of 500 citizens of Connecticut, workmen and manufacturers of raw materials (particularly wool, salt, lumber, tinplate, etc.), asking that they be admitted free of duty. Laid on the table.

A resolution for a recess from Saturday to Nov. 19th was taken up.

Paddock moved to amend by making the recess begin on the 27th and end on the 12th of November.

Brown, of Georgia, offered a resolution for the final adjournment of this session at 1 o'clock next Saturday. He said he did not believe the passage of the tariff bill would be facilitated by a prolongation of the session. If the democrats are successful at the coming Presidential election something like the Mills bill would be passed. If the republicans are successful something like the Senate bill will be passed. Popular opinion on the subject will be known after the election.

A discussion followed, and Allison accepted Brown's resolution, and on a vote a majority of democrats voted in the affirmative; a majority of the republicans in the negative.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The announcement that the Senate had passed an adjournment resolution, made to the House at 1 o'clock, was greeted with applause by the handful of members present.

Fairfield, Wis., Oct. 17.—The residence of C. T. Smith was burned this morning. Two small children perished in the flames.

The largest dam in the world is to be built across the upper end of the San Mateo Cañon, about four miles west of the village of San Mateo, California. The dam will consist of a solid wall of concrete from hillside to hillside, the measurements being 100 feet long, 175 feet high, 175 feet thick at the base, and 20 feet thick at the top. The vast reservoir which will be formed by the construction of this dam will have the enormous capacity of thirty-two million gallons, and at a future time will be connected with the San Francisco watershed by a tunnel five miles long.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT CORRECTED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, October 10, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I herewith hand you a letter, submitted to me for that purpose, by Elder Richard Hill, of Independence, Missouri, with the request that you will give it an early insertion in the News.

The letter of Elders Jenson, Stevenson and Black, misrepresents the Josephites and makes the Hedrickites a party to such misrepresentation. Mr. Hill desires that you set him right before your readers, and I desire that your readers shall understand that the Josephites do not offer compromises for the sake of numbers.

Respectfully, JOSEPH SMITH.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Oct. 7th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

In the letter of Messrs. Andrew Jenson, Edward Stevenson and Jos. S. Black, published by you in your issue of Sept. 25th, they represent that in the conference of the committees of the Josephites and Hedrickites, mentioned by them, the Josephites proposed to receive those of the Hedrickites unconditionally.

"Some years ago the Josephites invited them to appoint a committee of three to meet with a similar committee in behalf of the former, for the purpose of adjusting the differences existing between the two factions in doctrinal matters. The two committees met and the Hedrickites (so our informant stated) were given an opportunity to join the Josephites unconditionally, the small difference in their religious belief being considered of no consequence by the committee representing the Josephites. The Hedrickites, however, disgusted with the proposition, declined, as it was evident their friends were simply planning to become possessors of the Temple lot, in consideration of which they were willing to overlook technicalities in point of religion. Failing in this attempt, we were also informed that the Josephite faction have recently given notice that they will enter suit against the Hedrickites for the possession of the Temple lot, but the latter say they are prepared for them, and that they will not find it so easy to get possession of the Temple lot in Independence as they did the Kirtland Temple in Ohio, a few years ago."

I was myself the only one of the committee on the part of the Hedrickites who attended the conference so appointed between us and the Josephites at its first session; and I hereby state that no such offer was made by the Josephite committee. The differences of belief were talked over, and were discovered to be of such a nature that no agreement was reached, and the two committees parted in good feeling.

Subsequently to this I reported to my brethren, and W. W. Blair, G. A. Blakeslee and S. Maloney, of the Josephites, and G. P. Kisby, George F. Hedrick and myself, of the Hedrickites, met at the house of S. Maloney, where the differences were again talked over, and here again no such offer of unconditional reception was made by the Josephites, nor did I hear any such offer stated at any time.

Whoever the informant may have been from whom the writer of the letter published by you may have gotten their information no statement was made by me to them, nor was any made by any of my brethren in my presence which could be correctly construed to mean as he has told it.

I am presiding over the Hedrickite brethren in Independence and know that the committee were not disgusted at this conference with the Josephite committee, nor do I know, nor did I state that the meeting of the committee was an attempt on the part of the Josephites to get possession of the Temple lot. It was held for the purpose of conferring upon differences of belief as understood by both committees at the time, and for no other, that I am aware of.

If these Elders, your correspondents, understood the statements as they have written them, they have misunderstood and have thus misrepresented the matter, which I regret.

RICHARD HILL, President of the Independence Branch of the Church of Christ.

[On inquiry from Elder Jenson we learn from him that the statement incorporated in the letter which appeared in the News of September 25th, was made to himself and companions by a person whom they believed to be well informed upon the subject and whose word they had no reason at the time to doubt. He regrets the statement was accepted by them and used in the correspondence, as himself and associates have no desire to misrepresent either the Josephites or Hedrickites, by whom they were courteously treated. We cheerfully give space to the correction.—Ed. D. E. N.]

A conscientious exchange tells a story on a "green" farm hand who was sent out to the pasture to "salt" a calf. He took about a quart of salt and rubbed it thoroughly into the poor brute's hair. It was pursued by the other cattle and some colts and licked until the hair and hide were nearly off. The farmer could not conceive what had happened until the hand explained that maybe he put too much salt on him.