ESTABLISHED June 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper — OF THE — ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 127. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Delegates of the League Convention Listen to Eulogies on Their Party.

JUDGE THURSTON ON THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

McKinley Says His Party Need Not Blush and Does Not Fear the Future.

By Telegraph to the News.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION

Ex-Governor Foraker and Other Speakers Overjoy the Platform.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Ex-Governor Forsker said the Republicans of Ohio were simply Republicans. They sometimes had contests, which they regard as purely their own, but in National issues they never falter. No Republican candidate for the Presidency has ever failed to get Ohio's electoral vote. Continuing, he said: "The Republicans of Ohio cherish with grateful recollection and appreciation the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] They have a just pride in the statesmanlikeness and patriotism of Grant. [Applause.] and an enthusiastic admiration and devotion for the greatest living American—James G. Blaine. [Prolonged cheers.] You seem to be affected the same way [more cheering], and well you may, for Mr. Blaine has given us a magnificent administration. [Applause.] After a reply to the speeches

PRESIDENT THURSTON

delivered his address. He described at considerable length the objects of the League, and said it had no desire to assume control of the party machinery or usurpate the functions of the committees intrusted with its campaign management. It addressed itself to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people and proposed by honest methods and fair means to commend republican principles to their judgment. The membership of the League, he said, was already a million, made up of men from every walk of life.

Speaking of the Farmers' Alliance movement, he said its importance must not be underestimated by the Republican party. The hope of the democratic party today, he said, was based on its ability to combine with the Alliance on an electoral ticket in the Western States and thereby throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. He said if the Republicans expected to hold the allegiance of the Western people they must come to it that Western interests are recognized and Western demands given fair consideration in legislative and administrative affairs.

The result of the late congressional election, the phenomenal growth of the Farmers' Alliance, had been heralded by the democracy as the forerunner of the republican defeat and abandonment of the protective system. The, the enactment of the McKinley bill so near election day that its practical effects could not be determined, or the bill made convenient it might, enabled the Republican party thousands of votes, but before the next Presidential election its beneficial effects will have become apparent, and if any of its schedules proves to be excessive or unjust, the Republican party stands ready to correct its own mistakes without destroying the foundation principles of American protection. The Farmers' Alliance was undoubtedly an important factor in the last election. It was first organized in the Southern States where it has declared and proven itself a faithful ally and supporter of democracy. Its origin which in the West has also been encouraged by the Democratic party, as its membership must be drawn largely from homesteaders and veterans, whose votes have heretofore made the prairie States certainly and reliably Republican. The low prices of 1890 and the short crops of 1890 brought great hardship and financial distress to the agricultural West, and the farmers naturally turned toward a government which at once enlisted their sympathies and seemed to promise almost immediate relief. The time was also most opportune for political demagogues, outcasts from both parties.

Judge Thurston said the secrecy of the Alliance was in opposition to the spirit of American liberty. He rejoiced in free speech and an honest exchange of sentiment. The speaker touched upon the subject in a vigorous manner, and gave some attention to the affairs of the South, saying the shotgun, the bummer, the vote-buyer and the demijohn must be banished from every polling place.

Referring to the New Orleans lynching, Judge Thurston said: "Of one thing let all christendom take notice! If other nations rid themselves of their anarchists, cut throats, assassins and blackmailers, or, if they expect the American people will protect themselves."

"Our government stands ready to make ample reparation for every wrong done to the representatives of a foreign power; but so long as we have a republican administration, with James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, no apology will ever be offered and not a dollar ever be paid for the blood of any red-handed outlaw, though the navies of all Europe should thunder at our harbors and the flag of the republic should once more need a million candidates for its defense. The New Orleans incident has aroused public opinion on the subject of immigration and naturalization laws."

In conclusion Judge Thurston declared that now was the time to begin the campaign of 1892, and that the old guard of the party must now give place to younger leaders.

JUDGE POWERS OF VERMONT.

In responding to the address of welcome, said this was not a body to nominate men, but to provide a way to elect them after they were properly nominated by the party's established method. But it was fair to consider principles, and he went on to name some that should animate the party. He believed in the rulings of Tom Reed, who had found how to make the dumb speak. Referring to the New Orleans incident he said it was time that Castle Garden be closed until the applicant for admission could show an honest purpose to become a useful and honest citizen.

At the conclusion of the speeches committees were appointed and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

JUST BEFORE ADJOURNMENT

Cole, of Shelby ville, created a breeze by announcing that he would call a meeting to denounce the treatment accorded President Harrison. He was quickly surrounded by other delegates and quieted. His complaint arose from the allusion of Foraker to Blaine as having "given us a magnificent administration." Cole, however, subsequently called a meeting of the Irishmen delegation and proposed that formal action be taken in the matter. It was decided to refer the matter to the committee on resolutions, inasmuch as it was thought likely that Foraker did not intend to convey the meaning that Blaine was the ruling spirit of the administration, but that he meant to congratulate the administration of the State Department.

A MASS MEETING

was held tonight at Music Hall, the building being packed from floor to ceiling. The first speaker was General Charles Bartlett, of New Hampshire, who made a brief speech regarding the duties of the Government. References to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine called forth the wildest applause and three cheers for each of those gentlemen.

After the musical programme was rendered Judge Thurston said: "I have the honor to present to you the next Governor of Ohio and one of the future Presidents of the United States, Hon. William McKinley, Jr." This unexpected sally was greeted with prolonged, long continued, and followed by three cheers for McKinley in each of the prospective characters in which he was introduced.

MCKINLEY,

in his address, said: One great glory of the Republican party was that it could look into the past without blushing, and into the future without fear. The speaker then sketched the history of the Democratic party in Kansas and Nebraska legislation, and the proposition of the United States Senate to consider a bill to buy Cuba to extend slavery, for which it voted down a proposition to consider the homestead act. The Democratic party opposed the greenback when necessary as a war measure; it was for peace at any price when we were at war for the life of the nation; it opposed the resumption of specie payments; it opposed the emancipation proclamation; it has been a party of opposition; it has opposed every measure for the advancement of the nation; it opposed education. [Tremendous cheering.]

Major McKinley then read an interview with Congressman Lee of Richmond, recently printed, the substance of which was:

1. Science has everything to party.

2. We must not consider anything in which the Democratic party is divided until after 1892.

3. The Fifty-second Congress should prevent partisan legislation, but attempt nothing more.

"For," said McKinley, "they carried the country in 1890 by an immense majority and, according to this interview, are afraid to repeat the policy on which they won the victory. They denounced the tariff and did not know what the tariff was." To the charges that the Fifty-first Congress was expensive Major McKinley said it saved a great deal of money, but paid its debts and a large average left over by the Fifteenth Congress. It kept all its pledges save the election bill, and it was no fault of Congress that it did not pass. "We kept faith with the creditor that bought our bonds in time of sore need, and now we keep faith with that other creditor, whose services are above price—the soldier who offered his life in defense of his country. We stamped the life out of repudiation. As to the circulation of currency, it more is needed it will be forthcoming, but whether it be gold, silver or paper, it must be worth just what its face says its value is."

To the charge that the mission of the Republican party had ended Mr. McKinley said no, it would not end till the American ballot is as sacred as the American home.

John M. Langston of Virginia and A. J. Leeder of Springfield, Ill., spoke briefly and the meeting adjourned.

A Train Wrecked.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., 21.—Somebody removed the fish plates and caused the wreck of a passenger train on the Alabama & Great Southern Railroad, near Springville, early this morning. The engineer and fireman were scalded to death, but none of the passengers were injured. It is not known who the miscreants are.

The Englishmen and the Manipuris.

CALCUTTA, April 21.—News from Simla says the English have killed fifteen more Manipuris in battle. One Englishman was killed and four wounded.

Newfoundlanders Satisfied.

LONDON, April 21.—It is currently reported that the conference between the Newfoundland delegation and Lords Salisbury and Knutsford has been of a conciliatory character and promises a practical, definite agreement, both sides making concessions.

Charged with Embezzling.

DENVER, April 21.—Pages McPherson, head of the firm of McPherson, Bitzer & Co., of St. Louis, who is charged with embezzling a large sum of money, is said to be in Denver. The police are looking for him.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Leslie, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicine combined, for the bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "[illegible] Electric Bitters is the best Kidney and Liver medicine made, one feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 25

A PERFECT OVATION.

Americans and Mexicans Vieing With Each Other in Honoring President Harrison.

THE DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER MAKES A SPEECH AT DEMING.

Benjamin Butler is Removed from a Courtroom, but Returns and Makes a Remark.

By Telegraph to the News.

President Harrison Received with Enthusiasm.

EL PASO, Texas, April 21.—The Presidential party arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The reception here was a perfect ovation, the Americans and the Mexicans representatives of President Diaz vieing with each other in their efforts to honor President Harrison. The city was elaborately decorated with the American and Mexican colors, and the troops of both countries were drawn up at the station to receive the distinguished visitors. When the party alighted from the train a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, Governor Cortilio of Chihuahua and staff, and General Hayzedo with a battery of artillery and a military band, participated in the reception of the representatives of President Diaz of Mexico, who was unable to be present.

The Chief Magistrate was received by a committee and escorted to his carriage, an open barouche, drawn by four horses. Seated with him were Governor Curtilo, General Rangel of Mexico and General McCook. The other members of the party occupied carriages with prominent local and Mexican officials.

A procession was formed, including the United States and Mexican troops, Grand Army posts, Confederate veterans, fire department, civic organizations and colored citizens. The distinguished visitors were escorted to the court house, where formal addresses were made. When the procession reached the nearest point to Mexico, a battery of the Mexican army was stationed in honor of President Harrison.

The court house, Mexican consulate and other places were literally covered with brilliant decorations. At the President mounted the platform the Mexican National Band played "Hail to the Chief," while a Mexican battery stationed on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

An address of welcome was delivered by General Malloy, after which Governor Curtis of Chihuahua, Colonel Villanueva, representing President Diaz, and General Basjet of the Mexican army spoke.

President Harrison, in his address, said he received with great satisfaction the tribute of respect which had been brought by the Governor of Chihuahua and the representatives of the army of Mexico. He desired to return to them, and through them to the people of Mexico, and to that illustrious and progressive statesman who presides over her destinies, not only his personal regard, but assurance of the friendliness and respect of the American government and people. "I look forward," said he, "with interest to a larger development of our trade, to the opening of new lines of commerce and new avenues of friendship.

"We have passed that year in our history, I hope, when we were aggressive and unpleasant neighbors. We not covet the territory of any other people, but we do covet their friendship and those trade exchanges which are mutually profitable."

General Stanley and his aides, who escorted the Presidential party from Galveston, joined them here, being received by General McCook and aides of the Department of Arizona, who will accompany them to Los Angeles. Governor Flinn of New Mexico joined the party at this point. After a visit of two hours here the Presidential party left for Tucson, Ariz.

A BRIEF STOPPAGE.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 21.—The Presidential party arrived this evening at 8:20. Brief stops were made at Deming, Bowie, Wilcox and Benson. At Deming the President made a brief speech, in which he referred to the disadvantages under which the people of the territories labored long in regard to land titles, and said it had been a pleasure to urge on Congress the establishment of a special land court to settle the question once for all. He was glad to say that the law had been enacted and immediately upon his return to Washington he expected to announce the judges of that court and set them to work so that the citizens shall certainly within two years have all these questions settled. He hoped they would then see an increase in the population, which had not yet been possible, and which would tend to develop the great resources, open up the lands to settlement and make them a prosperous people.

The speech was greeted with great applause.

The party met with a royal reception at Tucson, the city being artistically illuminated, a salute was fired and bells rung.

After a brief reception the train left for Los Angeles.

Bombay Failures.

LONDON, April 21.—S. and Hemarjee, bankers and merchants, Bombay, failed, with liabilities of $1,250,000, owing to wild speculation.

Murder and Suicide.

LONDON, April 21.—A farmer named Nunn, in a province of Asiatic, today killed his wife and four children with a hatchet and then hanged himself because of financial troubles.

GENERAL BUTLER.

A Tragicomic Incident in a Court Room.

BOSTON, April 21.—A week ago General Benjamin F. Butler, acting as attorney for Mrs. Johnson convicted of perjury in a pension case, had a dispute with United States District Judge Carpenter, as a result of which Butler was forbidden to appear before the Court. This morning, however, when the case came up Butler came in and looking out on crowding the Court. Judge Carpenter declared him disorderly and ordered the marshals to remove him from the courtroom. The marshal and assistants escorted him out. The old General was much affected, and his eyes filled with tears as he exclaimed: "I yield to force." When the Marshal had returned and left in the corridor General Butler immediately returned to the courtroom. Judge Carpenter had left the bench, and the General, after looking about and seeing the bench vacant, exclaimed: "Well, the room smells a little better now than it did a few moments ago!"

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Mr. Whitmore of Nephi and Another Gentleman Defrauded Out of Scores.

PROVO, Utah, April 21.—A gigantic swindle was perpetrated in Provo last night which has had both Nephi and Provo excited ever since. Some days ago a gentleman of the First National bank of Nephi and a prominent stock man of Southern Utah, were stranded out of money. A fellow by the name of Henry Johnson, who professed to be personally ignorant and whose appearance indicated poverty, put that supposition, came in town early yesterday morning enquiring for a man by the name of Whitmore, a stockholder, saying he had been robbed of his money and had an important message from an old acquaintance of this man, Whitmore, and that he could deliver it to no other person. Johnson, Mr. Whitmore, J. W. Turner, of this city, and friend of Mr. Whitmore's was communicated with and he sent the man Johnson to Nephi to see Whitmore. The two went down and told his tale. He related that the man he came from was a Spaniard; that they were living on the outskirts of Provo, being nervous about carrying at a hotel with the immense amount of gold bullion they had in their possession; that they had discovered a valuable gold mine in Mexico and had reduced the precious metal into bricks. What they wanted was to place these gold bricks with the mint and sell them to the mint in consideration for which services Whitmore was to receive a handsome commission. Yesterday afternoon Whitmore came up with Johnson from Nephi, and last night accompanied by J. W. Turner went down to the camp of his old acquaintance. The Spaniard was there. Whitmore was introduced by Johnson to the Mexican who gave his name as Jesus Nacha Nobe. Two gold bricks and a drill were produced. Whitmore started drilling into the bars and carefully placing the fragments in an envelope carried for the purpose, he then tested. An arrangement was entered into that if the bars proved to be as represented, he would give them $2,000 in part payment. Reaching Provo, Whitmore and Turner went to Mr. Beck, the jeweler, and had him put the drillings to the test. Sure enough it was gold, and the morning early Whitmore went to the residence of Cashier Dusenbury of the First National bank and said he wanted $2000 in currency. No questions were made. The money desired was handed over, and down to the abiding place of the Spaniard went Whitmore and Turner. The money was turned over and the gold bricks given up. Reaching town the previous freight was unwilling to let the National bank, Cashier Moore, of the U. N. and C., looked at them and took a few filings from them which he placed in acid. Also the combination was put in acid. Results were more than copper. The news was soon carried to Whitmore and now scores are out everywhere hunting on the trail of the men. The parties to the transaction were tall and sixteen inches long, weighing thirty-six and thirty-eight pounds respectively. They say they good stuff represented, they would fetch about $24,000. They have a clear ring, which of itself ought to dispel any thoughts of them being gold.

HOW WHITMORE WAS CAUGHT.

PROVO, Utah, April 21.—A $6,000 swindle was perpetrated in Provo by George Whitmore, by a man who gave his name as Johnson and a clique who have been camped at Provo river. The combination represented to be prominent citizens of Provo that many years ago they had discovered a gold vein, out of which solid gold could be hammered; that it was the property of Johnson, a Spaniard, and another partner named Whitmore, for whom they had been searching for years, in Colorado and Nevada, but could find no trace, and had finally come to Utah, having heard that such a man resided at Nephi. Mr. Whitmore became excited and stated over the prospect of a mountain of wealth, came to Provo to negotiate with these men, who produced a few pieces of what appeared to be solid gold and took the filings to a jeweler who pronounced them gold. The men appeared to be extremely nervous and were afraid to enter a civilized city. They were possessed of enough business capacity, however, to offer a proposition to Mr. Whitmore to the effect that he advance $6,000 upon the bars, take them and dispose of them at their value, after which he would expect their proportion of the balance. Much more accepted the proposition, paid over the cash and came to town with the Johnson party. Nephi, after a test upon these bars it was discovered that they were copper. This came as a thunder clap from a clear sky. Whitmore was greatly cut up. The men were non est, and the officers set out to present with the hopes of bringing them in.

A man supposed to be one of the fellows implicated in the affair was captured while on the way to this city last evening, and is now in jail. It is understood another one has been located. —*Herald.*

What Everybody Says Must be True.

Henry Cook, the leading merchant of New Knoxville, Ohio, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has taken well here, everybody who uses it. They say it gives immediate relief." That is what makes it so popular. It is potent in relieving a cough or cold and can always be depended upon. There is nothing that will loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 5

Go to SPENCER, BUWATER & Co's 17 and 19 West South Temple street, for Tin Roofing Guttering, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS. LOWEST PRICES.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS

On the Silver Question, as Reported by Treasurer Stephens of Missouri.

STATISTICS OF MORTGAGES IN ALABAMA AND IOWA

Gladstone Loses His Temper in the House of Commons and Makes a Strong Assertion.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Cleveland Said to Admit Some Mistakes.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Telegram* this afternoon printed a statement that State Treasurer Stevens, of Missouri, called on ex-President Cleveland, with letters from Governor Francis and other leading Missouri democrats, in order to secure a more thorough exposition of his views on the silver question than given in the letter recently widely circulated. Replying to questions, Cleveland said, according to Stephens, that the question should be thoroughly discussed before 1892; that there may be no danger of a divided party. Stephens concluded him that the western democrats wanted to know, if Cleveland was elected in 1892 and a free coinage bill passed, would he vote it, no matter if he knew a majority of the party favored it.

Cleveland replied: "If I should be elected President in 1892 the bill would not reach me until 1893, as Congress would not meet until then, so that it is a bridge we had better not cross till we come to it. Want would be bad for the country today might be a necessity later. Change in business methods increases it is necessary to increase the currency. When the law was passed providing for the coinage of $2,000,000 monthly I feared its effect, for I thought it would prove an injury to the business interests of the country for the time, at least. However, the law proved a benefit, for, contrary to my opinion, the country was ready for the coinage. When the present law, providing for the coinage of a month, was passed I thought the measure was radical and that it might have the effect of driving the gold out of the country, but in this I was mistaken, and both those opposed to, as well as those in favor of free coinage, believe the present law a wise one, in so far that the country has benefited by it. With the rapid strides the country is making, it is impossible to say what financial measures we may be ready for in 1893. In forming my views upon the subject I did not consider the interests of any one section of the country. I have been unable to see how free coinage could fall of being an injury to every section of the country, believing it would drive the gold out of circulation, and we are in a great measure dependent upon European markets for our products, we are obliged to take them into consideration. When I have suggested a monetary conference of representatives of other governments with our own, which would agree upon a new standard of values, my suggestions have been scoffed at by the Europeans. I am delighted that the people are now engaged in such thoughtful consideration of the subject, and if I know that they will have decided whether or not we are ready to handle all the silver of the world."

Stephens gave the above account of his visit to a reporter this afternoon. A representative of the Associated Press called at Cleveland's office to ascertain if the interview was accurate. Cleveland said he had not talked with anyone on the silver question for publication. He had not read the article and could not say, one way or the other, the statements accredited to him were an accurate expression of his views or not.

MORTGAGES.

Statistics Made Public by the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The census bureau made public a bulletin giving the statistics of mortgages in Alabama and Iowa. The debt in Alabama, January 1, 1890, was $30,027,859, of which 7.70 per cent was on acres and 92.30 per cent on lots. A large proportion of the debt on acres was due for improvements in mining and iron and steel manufactures. The total existing real estate mortgage indebtedness of Iowa is $189,024,935, 74.17 per cent of which, or $140,313,645 is on acres, and 25.23 per cent, or $50,229,341 on lots. There is an average indebtedness of $104 to one of population in the State.

The chief rate of interest in Alabama is represented to be 8 per cent. Of the total recorded debt, 13.41 per cent draw interest above 10 per cent and 86.51 per cent at 10 per cent or less. About 8 per cent of all the interest is usurious and such rates are, or were when the debt was created, 24.94 per cent of the recorded debt.

Interest at 8 per cent is or was paid on 48.60 per cent of the debt of Iowa recorded during ten years; 7 per cent on 21.37 per cent; 10 per cent on 12.28 per cent; 6 per cent on 10.12; 5 per cent or above 10 per cent on 0.62 of 1 per cent. Legitimate rate of interest is 10 per cent.

The bulletin further shows that in four counties in Iowa where thorough investigation was made, and it is believed to be a fair average of the State, 90 per cent of the indebtedness was contracted on account of purchase money, improvements and business, and in Alabama about 93 per cent.

Newfoundlanders on the Warpath.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 21.—On Saturday, a number of Newfoundlanders in schooners assembled in the Bay of Denis, determined to sell herring to the fishermen of St. Pierre. A cruiser interfered and the fishermen resisted, some of the crew of the cruiser being injured. The fishermen are rioting and threatening, evidently instigated by St. Pierre influence. The Government has dispatched more steamers.

Horse Races.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—Splendid track. Two-year-old maiden, half mile—Tom Parton won, Zantippe second, Phelan Dorion third. Time, 1:54.

Seven furlongs—Bob won, Fred Taral second, Billy Pinkerton third. Time, 1:31.

Lassie stakes, two-year-olds, $1000 added, half mile—Addie won, Chapelone second, Adalia third. Time, 1:51.

All ages, seven furlongs—Bonnie Byrd won, Bel Sign second, Rainier third. Time, 1:31.

Handicap, three-year-olds, mile—Pilgrim won, Odey second, Lizzie Coyne third. Time, 1:41.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Blood Horse Association races were resumed today. Track fast. Three-year-olds and upwards, mile and an eighth—Rinfax won, Kyle second. Time, 1:55½.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Yo Semite won, Dolly McCann second. Time, 1:01½.

Three-year-olds and upward, seven-eighths of a mile—Hunsford won, Acclaim second. Time, 1:29.

Racine stakes, two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Cestalia won, Harold second. Time, 1:18.

IN THE COMMONS.

The Grand Old Man Loses His Temper.

LONDON, April 21.—The House of Commons today was the scene of an outbreak of temper on the part of Gladstone. During the sitting in committee T. W. Russell charged the liberals with trying to defeat the Irish land bill. Gladstone, fairly aroused, said: "That is absolutely untrue."

The House was aghast, and Russell tried to explain, when Gladstone darted forward and reiterated in more parliamentary language his assertion that Russell's statement was contrary to the fact.

Russell, resuming, quietly observed that there were so many leaders of the Opposition that it would be advisable to drop the subject. This did not improve Gladstone's temper, and when Saunderson rose and congratulated him for supporting the bill, Gladstone's anger was redoubled, and he violently lectured the speaker, fairly heard on the front bench. The unpleasant episode pleased the radicals, but Gladstone's colleagues looked nervous and ill at ease.

Poisoned by a Centipede in Coffee.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—A family moving from Tennessee to Texas were poisoned while camping in Boone County by a centipede being accidentally boiled in the coffee. The mother and two small children are dead and the father and three other children are in a serious condition.

A Murderer Executed.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 21.—Wm. Mosed, alias Jordan, a negro who murdered a policeman three years ago, was hanged this morning.

Exciting Scenes at Morewood.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 21.—During the evictions at Morewood this afternoon exciting scenes occurred. At the house of Martin Wagenast the deputies were attacked by women. A mob of 300 people on the outside had to be dispersed by the militia. Affairs at Morewood are somewhat critical at this hour (midnight). Early in the evening crowds of women went from house to house in houses from which people were evicted and began dancing. The dance will end with a fight.

What Does He Mean?

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa, in an interview today, said there is no excuse for the United States in the Italian matter to represent that our people or the government doing what it ought to do.

Bishop Disney Dead.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 21.—Bishop Disney of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is dead.

England and Portugal.

LONDON, April 21.—The Press Association announces that Lord Salisbury has directed Sir George Glynn Petre, British minister at Lisbon, to demand from the Portuguese government an immediate explanation of the seizure of British vessels at Ibera, and if the response is not satisfactory Lord Salisbury will insist upon a separation.

A Pamphlet Credited to Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 21.—An anonymous pamphlet, of which Bismarck is supposed to be the author, is published. It is entitled "Bath of Austria," and among other things suggests that Germany's future policy be an alliance with Russia and Italy. Prince Bismarck, the publication adds, would unhesitatingly allow Russia to pursue her historically mapped out route to Constantinople through Bulgaria, if that would avert a crisis.

The French Flag in Africa.

LONDON, April 21.—The natives of Portuguese Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, have revolted and hoisted the French flag. In Bafiba with the Portuguese the rebels murdered 100 killing over 100 native levies and four Portuguese officers.

Satisfied.

SAN ANTONIO, April 21.—Daniel Sullivan, a banker of this city, has just discovered that he has been swindled out of $5000 by L. Gerlich, who left a large ranch belonging to Sullivan. The manager has fled to Canada.

A Recommendation from Tennessee.

It is more than likely that many of the readers of the newspapers will agree with H. B. Wade, of Whitesville, Tenn., in the opinion of Chamberlain's Remedy. He says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as being a medicine of great worth and merit. The manufacturers of that remedy certainly have been great benefactors to suffering humanity." One of the most valuable properties of this remedy is its power of loosening and relieving a cold and freeing the system of any bad effects of the cold. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 5

In 1859 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

SCARFF, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff.

LORD SALISBURY'S

View of the Irish Problem: A Speech Before the Primrose League Meeting.

JAY GOULD COMPLAINS OF A DENVER REPORTER.

The Coming of Pinkerton Men Means More Trouble in the Coke Regions.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury Thinks This Generation Must Solve It.

LONDON, April 21.—At a largely attended annual meeting of the Primrose League this afternoon Lord Salisbury, in a speech, said this generation must solve the Irish question. The coming election would not solve it so, whichever way the election went, the other party would have no rest, so far as the Irish question was concerned. Parnell's success would be one of the greatest blows the empire could receive, and the success of the anti-Parnellites was no less dangerous. Parnell had the sympathy and money of the American conspirators, while McCarthy represented the secular efforts of the people of high spiritual rank in the Roman Church. He had not the slightest intention of speaking indignantly of the Roman Catholics, but desired to warn them of the dangers which arose from the priesters of any religion using their position as religious teachers as a means of fighting as political leaders. Yet the English electorate were asked to place Ireland under this hybrid, a secular ecclesiastical power.

A TRUTHFUL REPORTER.

Jay Gould Says He was Badly Treated by One.

OMAHA, April 21.—Mr. Gould said this afternoon that when he reached Denver he sent for a reporter and asked for a refreshing beer. He told this man that he was in favor of uniting with the Western Traffic Association and no thought of disrupting it had ever entered his head. The reporter went away and actually reversed what he said. He never made any of the alleged statements about the Rock Island road or Pacific Coast. Mr. Gould added that he considered the Western Traffic Association a success. It has served to equalize rates and resulted in a better feeling generally in railway matters.

Strike of Mill Owners.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The strike of mill hands not having been satisfactorily adjusted, the mill-owners refusing to discharge non-union men, a general strike of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters is ordered for Thursday. Two thousand men are involved.

THE COKE STRIKERS.

Angry Feelings on Account of the Employment of Pinkerton Men.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 21.—The strikers are very angry over the news that five hundred Pinkerton men will be placed on guard in this region tomorrow. Their coming threatens further trouble, which will follow the hatred in which they are held. A meeting of the executive board of the mine workers this afternoon failed to agree on financial and other ways to prolong the fight. Five or six hundred Italians are on their way here to take the places of the strikers, and this causes bitterness. A dispatch from Uniontown says the noted socialist Jones is touring into the region tomorrow to hold meetings. The labor leaders say they are not in sympathy with him, but it is known that the socialists are the most determined of the strikers.

Austria Surprised at Harrison.

VIENNA, April 21.—The speech delivered by President Harrison on Saturday last at Galveston, Texas, caused an unpleasant surprise here. In Austria, which has extensive commercial relations with Central and South America, the *New Free Press*, commenting on the speech, says President Harrison must be either laboring under a great delusion in imagining that the United States is able to wage commercial war against Europe or be playing for re-election. Quoting statistics to show that the bulk of the trade of Central and South America is concerned with Europe, the paper says where will they find other purchasers for their goods, since it is clear that Europe will cease to buy their products if they purchase exclusively from America.

The London "Times" Hits It.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* says President Harrison's programme reminds it of the milkmaid and the overturned pail while reckoning on potential dollars. His unconscious are sound the Senate's committee inquiry on the effect of the McKinley law is unnecessary, but the lavish pensions are sufficiently to disguise from the taxpayers the effect of the McKinley law.

Washington Relics.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—A final sale of Washington relics began today. An altered copy of the General's will sold for $1400; a manuscript prayer book $1250; an engraving of Louis IV. of France, $1000; sword, $1000; violin, $500; shoe buckles, $250; cane, $80, and second book, $775.

A Jewish Colony.

BIRMINGHAM, Pa., April 21.—Baron Hirsch has bought a large tract of land near here, on which he will colonize Russian Jews to cultivate sugar beets.

Relics of Barnum's Fame Restored to Favor.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Commander Belser, who was involved in the Barnum affair, is to be restored to favor. He was today given command of the *Thetis*, now at Mare Island, Cal. The vessel is being fitted out for survey work and will continue the work of sea survey begun by the *Ranger*.