THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

12 PAGES.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 265. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Strange Conditions Under Which the Organization Appears to Have Existed.

THE EFFORT OF PARNELL TO OBTAIN CONTROL

E. V. Gaines of Omaha Succeeds Fitzgerald as President.—The Great Fight.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

Business Transacted by the Convention of the National League.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Owing to the inability of the reporters to come to an understanding of the question, whether the Irish National League of America should, as an organization, formally repudiate and condemn Parnell, the session of the convention was held until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE REPORT OF JOHN O. SULLIVAN.

Secretary, revealed the strange condition under which the league would appeal to have existed, and caused considerable surprise. It opens with the declaration that President Fitzgerald, when elected a year ago, believed the whole organization backed him, but he found out his mistake when efforts were made to demoralize and disrupt the league.

The report outlines a startling narrative, with hints and telegrams to show that time and time again the convention of the American League was prevented from across the water, while the officers of the League were shamed for not holding one by the factionists in this country, encouraged by O'Neill and his colleagues, who were established as authority, ignoring the League officials whenever opportunity offered.

President Fitzgerald is stated to have loaned the subscription fund with a personal subscription of $200, and to have raised a total of nearly $500,000 in his effort for the struggling factions in Ireland. Parnell's request a short time later, in March, 1887, to acknowledge the receipt, and the resolutions passed and adopted by the Nebraska Legislature were alluded to in contrast with Gladstone's prompt reply.

One peculiar disclosure made by Secretary Sullivan is to the effect that, during October, 1885, Parnell, finding himself bound by an agreement to turn over to his brother the full amount of the Times damage fund, regard of President Fitzgerald, through James O'Kelly, that while pushing the collections a fund was established in America. The wishes of Parnell were complied with, says the report, and very soon there was a stream from a handful of factionists who, surprisingly, in behalf of the London Times, made the statement that Rev. Dr. Poland was retaining the money for improper purposes.

PARNELL'S PROPOSITION.

The climax of Sullivan's document is a letter dated from the House of Commons, London, May 21, 1886, from John Dillon to President Fitzgerald, marked "strictly confidential," saying that Parnell suggests that the executive should address a communication to him (Parnell) "recognizing the difficulties created by the American situation, complicating, and advising that he (Parnell) should take steps to reconstruct the present organization in such a manner as would allow the various branches to communicate direct with Dublin. If the executive can see their way to act upon the suggestion, Parnell authorizes me to say that in reply to the communication from them, I will write, thanking them for their great services to the Irish cause, strongly disapproving the attacks that had been made upon them, and stating that, having legislated into the charges made against the executive of the league, he was satisfied that they were utterly without foundation."

President Fitzgerald replying, said that the members of the convention could not conceal their astonishment at the tenor of the communication to them, adding: "We cannot but dissent from the supposition that American politics have in any way interfered with or complicated the administration of the league. The record shows that while the successive officers of the league were of different political affiliations they were unanimous in their resolve to prevent any such interference with the government of the league. As to the advisability of a central organization in America that is a question which pertains exclusively to your jurisdiction. Regarding the propriety of addressing a letter to Parnell, recognizing the difficulties created by American party connections, and advising that he should take steps to reconstruct the present organization in such manner as would allow the various branches to communicate direct with Dublin, it is one which the conscience of the executive cannot condone in. We are not now, nor have we ever been, unmindful of the fact that we hold office under pledges to conduct the league as a body auxiliary to the national party in Ireland, and in no case have we always been guided by their advice and direction. So we do not propose at this late date to adopt a different policy. But we are not such a worthless set of cowards that from any one for loving aid in every instance in conformity with Parnell's express desires."

THE CONTEST OVER THE PLATFORM

developed into an open split of the committee and at 2 p.m. Sharon of Iowa, Donnelly of Wisconsin and Clayton of Georgia were framing a minority report against continuing Parnell. The majority report, it was intimated, after to the principles in convention, sentiment neither Parnell nor McCarthy, but demanded a fair trial on the part of the people of Ireland.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

E. V. Gaines of Omaha tonight succeeded John Fitzgerald as president of the Irish National League of America. The convention, notwithstanding a spirited struggle, adopted the attitude of absolute independence from any of the factions in Ireland or their auxiliary bodies. Secretary John P. Luttton was re-elected by acclamation, and William Lyman of New York was unanimously chosen treasurer.

W. J. Gleason of Chicago, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted a plan which made or nominal of the parent body in Ireland, thus divesting the American body from subjection to the control of or responsibility to the diverse organizations existing in Ireland. The plan was adopted without question, and the salaries of president, secretary and treasurer were fixed at $1000 each per annum.

A bolt was raised by Dennis Ryan of St. Louis, objecting to a clause in the constitution virtually making one of the objects of the league, the boycotting in America of importations of goods of English manufacture. He thought such an action would flow taking a hand in American politics, but the convention failed to see it, and clamorously jeered Ryan to sit down, while it declared itself unanimously for the boycott.

The real fight of the day occurred when the report of

THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM

was read. It was

The Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, tendered its devotion to the flag of the Union and the unquestionable love of its successors for the laws and institutions of our country, realizing as we do, gladly and proudly, that our primary allegiance is due to that flag and its laws, and continue, "We affirm our overwhelming desire to be extended to our motherland the benefits accruing from equal laws, such as have been so happily secured to us, make her the hope of suffering nations and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

"We record the conditions now existing in Ireland, and attribute their possibility to an unfortunate tendency toward hero-worship and we trust the present crisis will help to see the liberal from the public life of Ireland. We have no desire, nor deem it wise, necessary or patriotic to pass judgment upon the question now confronting our brethren in the old land. We have heretofore tendered our good offices in the adjustment of these differences, and that tender has been wholly disregarded by the contending elements; but we may, and now, speak our opinions and the opinions of the organization we represent, and say that it is the duty of the Irish and all other oppressed people to seek freedom by peaceful methods and only when such methods have been fully tried and found wanting are Nations and peoples justified in resorting to force. But we strongly and emphatically assert that it is equally a duty to prepare for every emergency and stand ready to aid and succor the struggle when duly recognized and sanctioned by some authoritative in obtaining freedom's privilege is a fact conceived to be necessary by the needs sacrifices of centuries.

We call upon those who are responsible for the lashing up of ever passing storm, especially by the people of this country, for the respect of settled tenants, to release the sense and dignity of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and we pledge ourselves that until this request is complied with we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to the cause, and we will withhold the money from its legitimate boundaries.

We hereby resolve to maintain our organization for the purpose of being in readiness for the performance of such duties as the exigencies of the future shall show to be fit and proper, and we hereby tender our allegiance of Almighty God for our brethren and ourselves, to the end that, with His blessing, our united efforts may result in securing to the free people the land in which He planted them and a government whose personnel shall be so chosen and pure and whose principles shall be so lofty, humane and free as to make it a model among the free nations of the earth.

We call on the population of America to the cause of American citizens suffering horrors in British dungeons, because of evidence plainly manufactured, and we hereby pledge ourselves to Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the State department."

The platform further extends heartfelt

SYMPATHY TO PRESIDENT FITZGERALD

of Lincoln, and Vice-President Merritt of Baltimore, enlighten them and express our sincere thanks to all the executive officers.

Before a motion for the adoption of the platform could be put, Judge Donnelly of Wisconsin arose and announced that there was a minority report. He said that the minority did not disagree with anything in the majority report, except that it did not go far enough.

"In the language of our distinguished fellow citizen, ex-President Cleveland—" (An uproarious outburst of applause and laughter instantly interrupted Donnelly.) With some embarrassment he proceeded: "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us in Ireland."

Metcalfe, of Iowa, demanded a point of order that Donnelly read the minority report, but the convention allowed him to continue explaining that he wished the convention to recognize the existence of a party in Ireland. They should boldly and manfully meet the issue and declare that in Ireland, as elsewhere, the majority should rule.

LYMAN, OF NEW YORK,

called upon the chair to cut short the long speech, and a Donnelly then proceeded to read the minority report, signed by Bissell, Sharon, of Iowa, and O'Byrne, of Georgia. It declares the approval of the majority report, but says it is to have the following inserted in it:

Resolved, That as American citizens and firm believers in the principles on which our government is founded, we can recognize the claims of no person to the championship of the Irish parliamentary party, which is not founded on the consent and approval of a majority of that party, and we instruct the officers of this league to recognize the exclusive claims to the majority of the Irish parliamentary party.

Cortney, of Chicago, suggested that the thing be done, Mr. Donnelly, the platform and then vote on Donnelly's supplement. This seemed exactly what the McCarthyites didn't want, but it was their own argument, and they submitted as gracefully as they could, while the platform was adopted with a hurrah.

Tom Ellis then came a matter to lay the McCarthyite report on the table, and, to the chagrin of the Parnell party, it was carried amid vociferous roar. They rallied, however, Sharon, of Iowa, demanded a call of the States.

THERE WERE NO A TANGLE OF MISTAKES

and amendments. Delegate Joyce, of Chicago, wanted the convention to understand that the roll call would indicate whether or not the body proposed to endorse Justin McCarthy as the leader. Rise after rise greeted the first and only mention in the convention of the name of either of the opposing leaders in Ireland. Confusion reigned, as a minute, but finally the roll call began. Chairman Cortney, of the Illinois delegation, declared that that body was unanimous for placing the McCarthyite resolution on the table.

This was a question, and Palmer Fogy, of Iowa, excitedly shouted "Nine hundred and one votes!" We know how many delegates there were from Illinois.

Short cheering followed, when a recount of the votes of the Illinois delegation showed 158 ayes to 4 nays.

Father Foley now jumped to his feet and announced that he was for 2 ayes and 1 nays, passionately adding: "And they represent more money, too, than all the men from Illinois."

Warren, who cried "I ayes and 11 nays, but in a great majority of the states the bolt of the bolters were against endorsing the minority report and it was decisively defeated.

New York voted divided ayes.

Secretary Sullivan was given leave to omit reading his report because of its length, but the convention skipped it.

Chairman Smythe of Illinois Island elicited a round of applause with the announcement that the treasurer's books showed

THE GRAND'S ACCOUNTS

correct, with a balance on hand of $1,000.

Then came the election of officers. M. V. Gaynor, O'Neil Ryan and John Ryan, of Omaha, were named for president, but the latter two withdrew, and Gaynor was elected by acclamation. In accepting, he said he was had ever expected the office which he had declined in vituperation and contumely. He did not expect to escape it, but did expect to control the affairs fairly, impartially and honestly, ignoring factions, and with an eye single to the welfare of Ireland.

He announced the choice as secretary of Mr. Sullivan.

Patrick Coyle of Toronto was chosen first vice-president, M. D. Ellis of Brooklyn of New York second and E. J. O'Connor of Augusta, Me., third. James Quinn of Downpatrick, Ire., and William Lyman of New York were nominated for treasurer. Quinn's name was withdrawn and Lyman unfortunately elected.

In an address Lyman said, in part: Our business is simple—"To the body alone am I accountable for my acts, and to none other."

The national council was announced as follows: Patrick Cortney of Illinois, George Sweeney of Ohio, John J. Donovan of Massachusetts, James Sheridan of Wisconsin, F. J. Cheech of Rhode Island, Nicholas Ford of Missouri, A. P. McGinis of Iowa.

After a number of eloquent addresses, the convention adjourned sine die.

How Vessels Go Through the Suez Canal.

The average time of transit of the Suez canal by day is twenty-four hours; by night with electric lights it is about ten hours, and has been done in fifteen hours. In order to navigate by night a vessel must light the way by carrying an electric light on her bow as close to the water as possible, and pay the closest attention to the orders from the signal stations or guns. These white lights shown vertically indicate "slow down;" then the display of two white lights is the order to stop and hold fast the gate. The signals are easily made by rockets fast, guns out all lights and fire-wing in her berth alongside the desert, while the oncoming vessel, looking like a fiery meteor at night, passes by. One white light from the gaze and lines are large, and the journey continued until Port Said is reached.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt in Scribner's.

MR. J. R. SHEPARD, manager of the Paris Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Paris, Idaho, says that for Colic produced by change of drinking water, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is without an equal. It is quick and efficient and never to fail results. For sale by R. C. M. L. Drug Depot. ddu

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HAVE you a ticket in the drawing for the Elmo piano.

For ham, sandwiches, fresh bread, pies, cakes and pastries always on hand, call at the West First South street. Family supplies in all kinds of groceries and provisions a specialty. Swiss and Limburger cheese.
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French Bakery.

Home made bread, fresh pies, cakes and doughnuts always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN FOHRMAN,
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Rockler's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

Four Thousand Persons Gather to Listen to an Address by the Aged Statesman.

HE PREDICTS A SPLENDID LIBERAL VICTORY

A Great Variety of Berbian Political Questions Touched Upon.—Prolonged Cheering.

By Telegraph to the News.

GLADSTONE ON THE SOUTH.

He Addresses Four Thousand People at Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 2.—Over 4000 persons were packed in Tyneside Theater tonight to hear Gladstone. The appearance of the noted statesman and his wife was the signal for a prolonged cheer, with which Mr. Gladstone was obviously delighted. When quiet was restored, Dr. Watson moved and Burt seconded a resolution expressing an adhesion to the Newcastle pledges, with confidence in Gladstone. The resolution was carried with renewed enthusiasm. When the cheering subsided, Gladstone rose to speak.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

Looking back, he said, to 1886 they saw, he said, what was believed to be a crushing Liberal defeat, but during the years since elapsed the horizon has brightened, and they have every chance of certain victory, and that victory could not be far distant. Much had been said about the late conversion, but the conversion was not sudden. All the saving factors had, more, to be shared, had already been absorbed and affected from the public economists, but only by enormous increases in the charges for supply and the necessary civil sense of the country, but also in the expenditure of the civil, naval and military expenditure. He should like to have spoken on the government's foreign policy, which has hung over them like a cloud, but time forbids. The policy of the present administration had been will nigh the inverse and reverse of that of Lord Beaconsfield.

Just as the Liberals had endeavored to make the work of the Beaconsfield administration difficult, because they thought it was doing ill, so had they striven to make the work of the present administration in its foreign policy easy, because they thought, so far as themselves went, that its spirit had undergone a beneficial change.

"I shall indeed rejoice," continued Gladstone, "if, before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost, it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an offer to the Slavonic of the Balkanic and Danubian kingdoms

GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS

which, so long as it lasts, must be a cause of weakness."

Gladstone spoke a word of congratulation and hope in regard to the recent agreement between Germany and Russia, and added: "These approaching sympathies of the day are not without it, but many of you will see a Thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the traffic in alcohol, with an acknowledgment of the right of the local populace to decide the question of a license, within their borders, public houses shall exist." (Cheers.)

Touching the question of abolition of the House of Peers, Gladstone said it is a present father in the abode, owing to the priority of the claims of other subjects. He should not be sorry if the House of Commons, which had practiced an entire new were gained by the forbearance and election in dealing with public sentiment. He should be sorry if it should be found that it might make the matter a burning question if the peers were tempted to listen to the counsel given by Lord Salisbury, and to be embroiled the possibility of a liberal victory and renounced them that all would not be over, even if the Commons should pass a resolution that the House of Lords might interpose itself between the judgment of the Nation and the incorporation of that judgment in the form of law. The Lords tried that game in '31 throughout the readings on the Reform bill, and underwent humiliations. Gladstone knew it, in fact and in fact, had the fellows of fallibility to be.

IN CONFLICT WITH THE LORDS.

We had, he said, a great battle upon the repeal of the paper duties, one of the most difficult and important questions of the trade controversy. You know what the consequence have been in the establishment of a free press throughout the world. Than any other single cause to elevate the country, and to which we mainly owe so vast an extension of the franchise. Should the Lords be so ill advised as to accept the deplorable suggestion of Salisbury, they themselves will be the first to repent it.

Regarding registration reform, Gladstone said there was much in favor of giving it a forward place on the Liberal platform.

Coming down to the question on Ireland, he said that the representation in Parliament must be extended. Those charged with the central management of affairs of the party will ask them to do what they can to assist, wherever a constituency is found favorable to the claims of a labor candidate. The constituencies must bear in mind the interest of those labor representatives in London.

Nothing can be clearer than the duty of such members to receive such aid from the public treasury as will enable them to discharge the task imposed upon them for the public benefit. Furthermore, it is among the indispensable

DUTIES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY,

when in power, to establish district and parish councils; to bring enlightenment to the door of the laboring man throughout the country, and to exact compulsory powers, enabling outside bodies to acquire land, in order to place the rural population in easier relations to the ownership of the land they have so long tilled for the benefit of others. (Great cheering.)

Coming down to the question of the hours of labor, Gladstone said that he viewed with satisfaction the steps so distinctly in the direction of but amount which his fellow-citizens had authorized in the last twenty years. He wished well to all further reductions in might be possible to achieve, without trespass of the rights of any man, before asserting to the principle of a compulsory law limiting laborers to reduce their labor to a certain number of hours daily, he was glad to see the concession that those who have received low wages for long hours are to receive at least those wages for shorter hours. He will give no absolute judgment upon the question, but sentiment must strongly this, much careful examination, before pronouncing with which may prove unfortunate and which ought not to be precipitately adopted.

Speaking of the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone said he was glad that their opponents proposed to introduce a local government bill, but it is a matter of regret that they do not adhere to their pledges. For one subject of Parliament and the government have pledged themselves

NOT TO ALTER CONDITIONS,

and not to use British credit to purchase Irish land, and to introduce local government. They have spent five years breaking up the pledges. Now to attempt to undo they seek to release the tenantry pledge. Such is the doctrine of the Liberal party that I am prepared to maintain and recovered with more zeal. I admit, however, that the reason I require is that the local government must come under the control of the Irish national rights. The Tory idea of local government, said Mr. Gladstone, is idle talk. Local government without control of the police is equivalent to proposing the creation of a Parliament without the power of regulating taxation.

In concluding he mention that the government of Ireland had been a concern, Gladstone at great length recounted his hopes that what the present government called crime in Ireland was against communication to secure the freedom as understanded right. No doubt these combinations sometimes assumed the character of crime, the government had not waited for the crime. Ireland, they had interfered with private liberty in a manner that would not be tolerated in this country. Gladstone said he had asked himself why Ireland's opinions permit in this, for liberal, impatient struggle, in which they are governed by the fear of an Irish national. The reputation of a country is measured by a standard easily gotten at. It means what its neighbors think of it. A condemnatory verdict was long ago pronounced by England with reference to

THE COERCIVE TOWARD IRELAND.

Parliament will never overtake the arrears in public business until the terrible Irish pillar is cast of the war. In the period to come it is clear that it could be either friendly or at enmity with Ireland. There has been an alternative between Hospital between and friendship, and then again friendship and friendship was chosen as the alternative. It was so enmity with them as it was with the Russian Czar. Ireland arrived at a point decisive in your history, if it be for your future to say. After the next general election this country, if it continues, will be called upon to vote with the people, not with the States. If Ireland is supposed hereafter it will be supposed by you, people of England. The spectacle of Ireland, one country another is the saddest, most heartrending and humiliating that can be seen in the universe of the world. I am never allowed that a great nation will place itself in such a position. In truth, this question already has been considered in some degree. A Scotch Bill has been taken in favor of friendship has been made in the most constitutional manner by the results of the polls. Our opinions now are ripe for it to something formidable. The constituencies have spoken, not only the voice, the just, the true, but also the invincible. Ireland's time. Upon these results Ireland relies. You have wielded her cause in the difficult circumstances of the past, she has spoken, not in vain, but in terms to say her cause is in every breast the responsible voice of civilization and of increased conviction that we may deal safely and profoundly with her fellow subjects in Ireland. When the proper period comes, the general sense of this country will ratify the judgment already given at nearly unanimous polls.

The entire people of England will, by a great and decisive majority, determine to finally dispose of those demands now made upon them in the clearest and most audible tones, after a long and painful experience of the upon them by their honor, their interest, and their duty before God and man.

At the conclusion of Gladstone's speech there was an outburst of enthusiastic cheering, prolonged for several minutes. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone, proposed by Sir Charles Dilke, seconded by Morley, was adopted with a rush and the proceedings closed with singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Canada and the United States.

WINDSOR, Oct. 2.—At a meeting called to discuss the political union between Canada and the United States last night, a resolution was adopted condemning Canada's Conservative administration with those of the United States, and stating that this unfortunate state of affairs is due almost entirely to the fact that we are between two fires, and commercially from the sentiment of which we form an important part that to secure our proper place with respect to the United States a commercial union with the United States is necessary.

The Plot Against the Life of the Emperor.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The Czech newspapers attribute the alleged attempt upon the life of Emperor Francis Joseph, by placing bombs about the railroad bridge, at Rosenthal, to a Socialistic agitator, who is said to be well known in Schönberg. The same papers also declare that this Socialist has been arrested, and charged with the offense. These reports, however, are not credited outside the circles from which they emanate.

Patent Medicine Companies Fight.

LOGANSPORT, Oct. 2.—The California Fig syrup Company, doing business as syrup of figs, has just brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Detroit against Frederick Stearns & Co. on the ground that Stearns & Co. have infringed the rights of the California Company by making and selling a method of separation under which calculation itself is on the reputation of syrup of figs. The California Company sues for a personal injunction and $10,000 damage.

Wheat in Hungary.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.—Advices show that crop is falling off over North Dakota will soon be the western prairie and will soon coming from Minnesota. Fifty thousand bushels of wheat are now in the elevators of being discharged by the wet weather.

Rockefeller Did Not Want Elected Senator.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 2.—General Rockefeller's will contains the following directions: "To my friend who is to be named for the second complimentary of the Democratic ticket, and the only friend mean, Gorman, he identified with the dates of my birth and death, upon the stone over Mount Auburn, I leave the cash, as he also asked for it so now. Do the urgent appeals from the energy, I still refuse liquid pies.

Death of an Old Newspaper.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Shoot Hay, who has been secretary of the Globe-Democrat for twenty-five years, and now ended at 66. He died of a quarter of a century, and the morning of Knight's closing.

FANATIC PILGRIMS.

A Fight Occasioned the Death of Either Concerned.

ROME, Oct. 2.—There was great excitement today when a number of pilgrims from France, while visiting the Pantheon, showed disrespect to the tomb of Victor Emanuel. Repeated attempts and a fight began which was stopped by the police. After the fight, which lasted for an hour, the pilgrims paraded the streets hooting and hissing the pilgrims. They visited hotels and demanded that Italian flags be removed. The police had to call in the aid of the crowd. The pilgrims were pale and drawing that he is very sick. There is no doubt whatever, says the correspondent, and it is generally believed that he will be obliged to give up business activities for a time for the present. The paper then cites the Indianapolis opening at the Stewart results meeting Wednesday stating Gould's accounts previously given of Mr. Gould's presumption on that occasion were been fully corroborated by several of those who were present.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Jay Gould went out driving this morning. At his country seat at Irving, it was said they had not heard that Gould was sick.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The Czar is said to be Anxious to go to War.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Pudling Bigelow of the New York Czarin Club, who has been making a long cruise trip in Northern Europe, returned after three month's absence. In an interview Bigelow says the situation of affairs in Russia, so far as the Czarina's cruise is concerned, is more serious than reported. The anti-Jewish crusade is only a small portion of a general movement against foreigners in Russia. The Jews, perhaps, are the lightest sufferers. Germans, Poles and Lutherans are the Russian church are persecuted. These people, with those who have money invested in bank, factories, etc., are harrassed and oppressed to a degree which renders business impossible and the loss of their property one of the inevitable consequences.

There are 100,000 Russian soldiers on the Roumanian frontier and the general result of the observations I have made and of the conversations I had with the parties and military officials confirms me in the belief that Russia is not only prepared but anxious for an opportunity of declaring war.

A Bank Peculator Arrested.

CLEVELAND, PENN., Oct. 2.—President Bill, of the defunct Huntsdale and Cuyahoga banks, was arrested again tonight, making the third time today. The last arrest was made on a warrant sworn out in Huntsdale, charging him with embezzling $6,000. He secured bail for the other charges, but has not been able to secure another dollar bail, and is now at his house closely guarded by the officers. It is believed that he will go to jail sometime tonight, but the officers say that they will try and keep him in his house until Tuesday. The United States District Attorney Lynn and United States Marshal Balraph, tomorrow morning. When the news spread that Bill was in custody, the people of the expositors broke out anew, and the excitement tonight is almost as great as when the bank first failed. It was rumored that a mob of 500 men would be made, at least till later, and the land examiner, who is in charge of the Clearfield bank, and Receiver Rigby, who is in charge of the Huntsdale bank, were allowed to go quietly on with their work of investigating the books of the banks, when they stumbled on the account of the notes which caused their arrests. The Bills and Shaw are still with over their bonds, and tonight the pale president was hitched in effigy.

More Mexican Revolutions.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio special says: "The revolutionary plot in Northern Mexico was exposed today. Garcia and Sandoval are now now on deck. General Stanley received word today from the United States consul at Matamoras that 150 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande into Texas to meet Sandoval, who is supposed to be bringing supplies, arms and ammunition. The United States troops along the Texas have been instructed to exercise very vigilance to intercept the revolutionists.

Whites Against Indians.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Oct. 2.—A courier arrived today from Indian Agent Cole, in Kalispel valley, Idaho, saying there was no foundation for the reported war dance. The Indian family whites were trying to dispossess Indians of lands and, in some cases, threatened to bring in troops.

A German Ecumenical Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The German Evangelical conference in session here heard statements by Bishop Esher and others regarding the charges against them, of which the committee appointed then and another committee adjudged them guilty. A committee of fifteen delegates is now auguir

JAY GOULD'S HEALTH

The Newspaper Reports of His Illness Denied by Edwin and Howard Gould.

BUT THE STORY RECEIVES FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

It is Thought He Has to Give Up All Business Activity for the Present.

By Telegraph to the News.

GOULD SICK.

His Sons Deny It, but Others Assert It.

NEW YORK, Oct. Sept. 2.—Edwin Gould and his brother Howard were seen in their business office at noon to-day. Both said Gould was as well as he had been in months, and that the sick report reports of his illness were unfounded.

Received confirmation of the story to the effect that Jay Gould had broken down physically, and is neither himself nor in an extremely critical condition, has, consulting before evening papers, been received today. Mr. Gould was not at his office today, and it is learned that, under the advice of his physicians, he did not leave his home at Tarrytown. Any further rest, or stress upon his weakened nervous forces may, in all probability, be followed by disastrous consequences, the circulation think, and he cannot in his present condition of health attempt any mental or physical exertion. Carefully handled by, he took a drive this morning, and those who saw him said that he looked very worn and haggard, and that his features were pale and drawn, that he is very sick. There is no doubt whatever, says the paper quoted, and it is generally believed that he will be obliged to give up business activities for a time for the present. The paper then cites the Indianapolis opening at the Stewart results meeting Wednesday stating Gould's accounts previously given of Mr. Gould's presumption on that occasion were been fully corroborated by several of those who were present.

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THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The Czar is said to be Anxious to go to War.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Pudling Bigelow of the New York Czarin Club, who has been making a long cruise trip in Northern Europe, returned after three month's absence. In an interview Bigelow says the situation of affairs in Russia, so far as the Czarina's cruise is concerned, is more serious than reported. The anti-Jewish crusade is only a small portion of a general movement against foreigners in Russia. The Jews, perhaps, are the lightest sufferers. Germans, Poles and Lutherans are the Russian church are persecuted. These people, with those who have money invested in bank, factories, etc., are harrassed and oppressed to a degree which renders business impossible and the loss of their property one of the inevitable consequences.

There are 100,000 Russian soldiers on the Roumanian frontier and the general result of the observations I have made and of the conversations I had with the parties and military officials confirms me in the belief that Russia is not only prepared but anxious for an opportunity of declaring war.

A Bank Peculator Arrested.

CLEARFIELD, PENN., Oct. 2.—President Bill, of the defunct Huntsdale and Cuyahoga banks, was arrested again tonight, making the third time today. The last arrest was made on a warrant sworn out in Huntsdale, charging him with embezzling $6,000. He secured bail for the other charges, but has not been able to secure another dollar bail, and is now at his house closely guarded by the officers. It is believed that he will go to jail sometime tonight, but the officers say that they will try and keep him in his house until Tuesday. The United States District Attorney Lynn and United States Marshal Balraph, tomorrow morning. When the news spread that Bill was in custody, the people of the expositors broke out anew, and the excitement tonight is almost as great as when the bank first failed. It was rumored that a mob of 500 men would be made, at least till later, and the land examiner, who is in charge of the Clearfield bank, and Receiver Rigby, who is in charge of the Huntsdale bank, were allowed to go quietly on with their work of investigating the books of the banks, when they stumbled on the account of the notes which caused their arrests. The Bills and Shaw are still with over their bonds, and tonight the pale president was hitched in effigy.

More Mexican Revolutions.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio special says: "The revolutionary plot in Northern Mexico was exposed today. Garcia and Sandoval are now now on deck. General Stanley received word today from the United States consul at Matamoras that 150 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande into Texas to meet Sandoval, who is supposed to be bringing supplies, arms and ammunition. The United States troops along the Texas have been instructed to exercise very vigilance to intercept the revolutionists.

Whites Against Indians.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Oct. 2.—A courier arrived today from Indian Agent Cole, in Kalispel valley, Idaho, saying there was no foundation for the reported war dance. The Indian family whites were trying to dispossess Indians of lands and, in some cases, threatened to bring in troops.

A German Ecumenical Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The German Evangelical conference in session here heard statements by Bishop Esher and others regarding the charges against them, of which the committee appointed then and another committee adjudged them guilty. A committee of fifteen delegates is now auguir