ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DISPATCHES PASSED

Between Lord Salisbury and the British Minister in Washington and Lord Knutsford,

RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF TRADE

Between the United States and the Canadian Dominion, Including Newfoundland.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE U. S. AND CANADA.

Further Papers Relating to the Trade Between the Two Countries.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Just before the Senate adjourned last night a message was received from the governor general transmitting further papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, including Newfoundland. The correspondence relates to dispatches which were passed between Lord Salisbury and the British Minister in Washington, and Lord Knutsford. After negotiations had been going on for some time, the draft of a proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States, which had been privately communicated by Pauncefote to Blaine for arrangement of the fisheries questions and trade regulations, was transmitted to the Canadian Governor General Stanley.

THE NEXT DISPATCH

is Lord Stanley's cable message to Knutsford, in which he remonstrates in the strongest terms against the signature of the proposed convention at Washington, as it would place the fish and other products of Canada at a disadvantage in the United States market. Knutsford then, in a dispatch to the governor-general, says that in the present urgent condition of Newfoundland, unfortunate being might be called by the opposition of Canada to the offer of Newfoundland to relieve its distress. Any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would, as previously, be framed so as not to place imports from Canada at a disadvantage. He, however, is satisfied that Canada would wish to retain control over her tariff with a view to the possible extension of her trade with the colonies and England. In the next dispatch

STANLEY REPLIES

saying that the Canadian ministers were prepared to open negotiations immediately on the lines already laid down, provided that the representatives at Washington would be instructed accordingly by the British minister and empowered to negotiate directly, instead of being mere delegates.

Pauncefote November 20th received a dispatch from Stanley in which the latter announced that the Canadian government was prepared to arrange for commercial relations with the United States and wishing that the government might be so informed.

A joint commission such as that of 1871 was proposed by Lord Stanley to deal with the questions at issue and to prepare a treaty respecting the removal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with modification, and the reciprocal rights of the treaty of 1818 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States market of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and tranship their catches in Canada, all such privileges to be mutually the protection of markers and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and in the inland waters; also the relaxation of the sealing laws of the sealing laws of the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States; mutual salvage and saving for wrecked vessels; and arrangements for setting boundaries between Canada and Alaska.

BLAINE REPLIED

that the endeavor to obtain the application of a formal convention to arrive at a reciprocity treaty would be useless, but that the United States government would be willing to discuss the question in private with Pauncefote and one or more delegates from Canada and to consider every subject as to which there was hope of an agreement which there was hope of an agreement on the general mutual interests, and not to risk so grave a step until by a private discussion he had satisfied himself that good grounds existed for expecting an agreement by means of the commission. He added that he would be prepared to enter into private negotiations at any time after March 4th.

THE NEXT DISPATCH

was from Pauncefote to Lord Stanley, under date of January 15, 1891, and contains a draft for a convention between the government of the United States and Newfoundland, which was submitted to him by Blaine. The provisions of this proposed treaty have been made public and have been discussed in the newspapers.

A NEW ASPECT

was put upon the situation by the decision of the late premier to dissolve Parliament and let the country on the question on March 10th. After the elections were over, and Sir John Macdonald had been sworn in the Governor General wrote to the British minister at Washington asking him to ascertain when it would be convenient for Blaine to receive representatives of the Canadian government and to discuss the whole question of reciprocity.

THE NEW LETTER

is perhaps the most notable document in the whole series. It is from Blaine, transmitted to the Governor Generally the British minister at Washington, in a communication dated April 20th, 1891. In this letter Blaine mentions the fact that he wished to public discussion of the negotiations made, and had brought to his notice that the last had been spoken of before public assemblages. Blaine wished it understood that all propositions came from the British government's representatives, and not from the United States.

THE NEW YORK DOCUMENTS

are telegrams from Pauncefote to the Governor General. They form a statement of a narrative of the embassy to Washington, which resulted only in fixing a date for a conference.

A Bridge Bonded.

BOISE, June 23.—Atchison officials say there is no truth in the report that the Colorado Midland will be woven into the main system of the Atchison about October 1st.

An Insane Mother.

HURLEY, Wis., June 23.—Mrs. John Larsen, the wife of a farmer near here, drowned her three little children in Lake St. Croix, but evening, while temporarily insane. She has been sent to an asylum.

Jury Bribery.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—On the application of counsel for a new trial for McCrystal and Conroy, two jury officers, Judge Marr today, after reviewing the testimony of witnesses in the case, decided to grant the accused new trials on the ground that the testimony did not warrant the verdict.

Sudden Death.

HOCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—E. J. Baggage of this city, known all over the country as "Phai Boy Baggage," died suddenly tonight at the Alexander.

Three Russian Messengers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Officials of the Russian legation received the report of the disappearance of the royal messengers bearing dispatches sent from Japan by the Czarewitch to the Czar of Russia while on their from San Francisco to New York.

One of the attaches of the legation said that two couriers, one a Russian naval officer, passed through Washington last Friday on their way to St. Petersburg. They bore messages from the injured Czar which to the Imperial family relative to the attempted assassination in Japan and the extent of his health.

A Negro Murderer Sentenced.

HAZLEHURST, Ark., June 23.—Henry Jones, colored, who murdered his wife last week, was taken from the jail by a mob, dragged with a rope a mile or more over the rocky ground, hung up and riddled with bullets.

A Worth's Fair Applicant.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Walter Fenn of New Orleans was tonight installed as the sixty-fifth World's Fair Department of foreign affairs by Director General Davis. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the board of directors. Fenn occupied a similar position in the big exposition at New Orleans.

Prince George Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Prince George of Greece, who was instrumental in saving the life of the czarewitch, arrived in the unusually "Gaelic" today. He says his assassinate and friends believed the assassin was a fanatic, and they declined to prosecute him.

For Valor.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President today awarded a certificate of merit to John F. Tribe, sergeant of a company of the seventh cavalry, for distinguished service in action at Wounded Knee.

A Merchant's Opinion.

MR. JOHN CARAGHER, a merchant at Caraghar, Fulton County, Ohio, says that in Fulton County there are but selling pills he handles. The reason is that they preserve pleasant cathartic effect and are certain and thorough in their action. Try them when you want a reliable cathartic. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. x

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Hanna, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two government physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better; he continued to use it and is today enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble, try it. It guarantees satisfaction. Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith and Co's Drug Store. x

Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the net gold in the treasury, coin and bullion, on the 20th instant was $103,338,328, or $11,812,172 less than was held on the 1st instant, and $68,599,985 less than was in the treasury June 1, 1890. The statement only goes back to January, 1885, at which time the net gold in the Treasury amounted to $202,955,184, or $81,617,856 more than at present. The gold holdings reached a maximum in March, 1889, when there were $213,819,253.

The Italian Negotiations.

ROME, June 23.—Premier Rudini has consented to delay the issue of the grand jury in the New Orleans affair, in order to facilitate negotiations with the Washington government.

Supposed Incendiaries Arrested.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—This afternoon detectives arrested J. H. Hanson, H. Clark and G. W. Wall, local agents for an alleged corporation known as the Washington Colonization and Investment company. The plan of the company was a promise of 100 acres of timber land in Washington for $29.50, with a chance to buy the timber back for $500.

The chief of police says the scheme is an wide-spread as the notorious Granite State affair.

Killed a Boy.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—Several days were set up on Trinity College campus tonight and raised a disturbance during the class day exercises.

Stephen Doty, instructor in the gymnasium, ordered them to leave and they shouted him. He pulled a pistol and fired, killing John McCarthy, aged 16.

JOHN BARDSLEY.

His Sentence, on Motion of the District Attorney, Suspended Indefinitely.

THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE KEYSTONE BANK.

The Defendant Reviews his Labors for the Public, his Sufferings and Misfortunes.

By Telegraph to the News.

BARDSLEY'S STATEMENT.

He Pleed Guilty, but His Sentence Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer, who a few days ago pleaded guilty to embezzlement of public funds, was brought to court for sentence today, but on motion of the District Attorney sentence was suspended indefinitely.

The District Attorney opened proceedings by stating that he wished to call some witnesses, so that the court could get some information on which to pass sentence.

THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

testified that Bardsley, in thirteen years and a half consecutively of the office of city treasurer, received $280,000 in interest on the public funds that Bardsley used $200,000 in speculation, borrowed $90,000 in his own banking firm and $200,000 in another. He borrowed $90,000 of the Bradford Mills company, of which he was the owner. Earnings were had and corrected to the tune of $27,000 in favor of Government bonds to be held for the city, but the money was subsequently returned. The expert found that Bardsley's stock speculations lost him in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Attorney Alexander, for Bardsley, cross-examined the expert accountant Brown, the substance of whose testimony was that the investigation had not gone far enough to say positively that any money had actually gone into speculation, because Brown was also forced to acknowledge that there was an actual profit to the city of about $170,000 between the money received at interest by Bardsley and the money he had put in stock, as the money had been turned over to the city. Brown further said with the exception of the school funds the city's funds were safe. Bardsley then arose and proceeded to read his long expected statement, occupying an hour in doing so.

A summary of his financial statement shows a net balance due the city of $191,551 and a net balance due Bardsley of $1,302,716. This balance is made up of the following items: Checks on the Keystone bank for the Keystone bank, $925,000; receipt of the president of the Keystone bank for one hundred bonds of Baltimore Traction company, $100,000 each, $100,000; notes taken from G. F. Haines for cash given him to aid the Keystone bank, $25,000; notes taken from the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, $100,000; cash to the same bank, $600; cash to the bank of the assignee, $3000; total, $1,153,600. Balance due city and state, $19,822. The statement continuing says:

"This accounts for all the money entrusted to me and leaves a balance due the city of $191,551 and a net balance due the State of $1,302,716. This balance is accounted for as follows: Checks on the Keystone bank for the Keystone bank, $925,000; receipt of the president of the Keystone bank for one hundred bonds of Baltimore Traction company, $100,000 each, $100,000; notes taken from G. F. Haines for cash given him to aid the Keystone bank, $25,000; notes taken from the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, $100,000; cash to the same bank, $600; cash to the bank of the assignee, $3000; total, $1,153,600. Balance due city and state, $19,822. The statement continuing says:

"This accounts for all the money entrusted to me and leaves a balance due the city of $191,551 and a net balance due the State of $1,302,716, which is many times that overcome by the property made over to the assignee."

REFERRING HIS TRANSACTIONS

with the Keystone Bank, Bardsley says when he took the office he found his predecessor had on deposit there $1,100,000, which was $700,000 in excess of the law. He reduced the balance to less than the limit and thereafter kept within that limit, except for three or four days. The transactions with the bank up to the panic of 1890 were satisfactory. Then he was appealed to for assistance, and deposited with the president the Baltimore Traders' bonds, which were used at the clearing house for a loan. The bonds or their face value were to be returned to Bardsley, but never were. President Marsh applied to him in the spring of 1890 to make other deposits. He complied, and during the year deposited with the bank $945,000, of which only $20,000 was returned to him. About November he notified the bank that on November 20th he would call on them for $400,000 to pay the state treasurer. He was not able to collect it nor any part thereof.

"Remember," says Bardsley, "this money was placed in a bank where there was

NO SUSPICION OF INSOLVENCY,

and even members of the clearing house had no suspicion. During all these months, and especially during December, I was in the habit of hearing many public declarations that every National bank in Philadelphia was safe and sound. During the fall of 1890 I was told on the best of authority that the Keystone was all right and in as good a position as any other National bank in Philadelphia in proportion to capital and surplus."

When the true condition of the bank was ascertained Bardsley says he was with everybody else astonished that Drew did not know it, and he could not impute blame to himself to President Marsh, who said he believed Drew did know all about it, but from the fact that Drew was under obligations to Lucas and himself he [Marsh] thought Drew wanted to assist the bank all he could, and Marsh said at the time of Lucas's death, promissory notes signed by Drew for money borrowed amounted to $5,000.

MARSH ALSO STATED

that valuable presents or sums of money had been given Mr. Drew by himself and Mr. Lucas.

"I do not speak positively," continued Bardsley, "that Drew should have known the true condition of the bank, and had he communicated the fact to me I would never have permitted the city and state and my own funds to have remained there. Marsh told me on one occasion during January that Drew came to examine the bank, but on the request of Lucas postponed it for a week. Marsh said that Drew's assistant at one time boarded with him and kept him fully advised of Drew's intended movements."

Bardsley asserted that all the statements that he knew anything about or connived at Marsh's flight were

ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

He never had any relations with Marsh other than as a depositor during his period of office. He never had any transactions with Postmaster General Wanamaker nor no personal knowledge of the gentleman's transactions with the Keystone bank. Mr. Bardsley did write a letter to Wanamaker, while the latter was traveling with the President in California, asking him to use his influence with Senator Quay in favor of the appointment of City Comptroller Thompson as receiver of the bank and also visited Lacey in Washington for that purpose.

It was true that he (Bardsley) loaned the State moneys to Goodman & Co., stock brokers, and to a number of banks and banking institutions. He brought H. Yard, he also deposited State money in the Security Manufacturing, Spring Garden, Keystone, Third National, Farmers and Drovers' banks, and Drexel and Drexel's banks, and did receive interest from each of the said banks. He also deposited State moneys in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, and received interest thereon. In connection with this bank, the president loaned him money for which he purchased Philadelphia and Reading stock at about $40 per share, a large portion of which was afterward sold by the bank at about $17 per share. He positively denies that either the city or the state money was used in that transaction.

IN CONCLUDING THE STATEMENT

Bardsley said for the past twenty years his household expenses had never exceeded $1500 per year, which also included his entertainments. In March last he moved to Germantown in a very modest way.

"I have resided in this city over forty years, during which time I have been in active business, and now twenty-five in public service, twenty-three of which I was a member of councils, devoting nearly three years of my life to public work, neglecting my business so I made no profit, neglecting my family by my side and only being denied the privilege of seeing my children and children from daily, and during all those years living in a most economical manner, because of want of money, I have borne nothing against the consorts of life, because of the want of money, and now, stripped in years, with wife and family to support, I am robbed of all my property, my family pensioned, thrown on the charities of the world, my reputation destroyed, my body in imprisonment, and all for what? Because a trust has fallen in which I placed money entrusted to my care, and because I have violated a law to me unknown and never before enforced. Would I have made all reparation in my power, by turning over all my property and giving all possible assistance to both city and State, what would be my sentence?

At the conclusion of the statement the judge granted the district attorney's motion for a suspension of sentence on the expert accountants can finish their work.

The Third Party Politics Denounced.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—At a meeting of the State committee of the New York State Farmer's league the third party movement was unanimously denounced.

Hot Water—Its Curative Value.

(Mayo's Home.)

Even savages, whose point—not of civilization, but of the use of limbs far below the trifling point, know the soothing and comforting power of hot water. Long before America was peopled by other and than these tribes various hot springs had been frequented by the Indians for the cure of their ills and ailments, and it is they who have often taught the pale-faced descendants of these Indians, and there are few more interesting sights today than one of these hot springs, where the aborigines, coming down from the mountain side, where the sick and lame are brought on litters and go away dancing. It seems in the case of the Indians that the virtue was gone from some know what course, as if old Mother Earth herself knew what was best for her children, and cooked up a remedy for them in her own way, which puts to shame the knowledge which Moses would have made the old young again. Those who make use of such waters get the benefit of the purest and most natural benefit there is a telluric or magnetic or planetary force in them which makes them of double efficacy. But for our own part, we have thought these waters lose at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and at Hot Springs, Dakota, and at Hot Springs, Virginia, and at Hot Springs, Ouachita, and at Hot Springs, Mexico, and at Hot Springs, Ouachita, and at Hot Springs, Mexico, and at Hot Springs, Ouachita, and at Hot Springs, Mexico