ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 256 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

THE SEARLES WILL.

Testimony of Wm. W. Dodge, who Drew up the Will of the Deceased.

WHAT MR. SEARLES HAS TO SAY.

The Proposition of Marriage Came from Mrs. Hopkins, and He Considered it for Years.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE SEARLES ROMANCE.

Details of It Related in the Court by the Man.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 22.—The hearing in the Searles Will case opened in the Probate court this morning. Wm. W. Dodge testified to drawing up the will of Mrs. Searles. It was read to her and she signed it, he after declaring it expressed her wishes. She was to all appearances of sound mind. Witness mentioned drawing another will and the deceased, on motion, ordered it replaced. Incidental to the request, it was stated that Timothy Hopkins would also be considered the right to appoint as the adopted son.

Burleigh proceeded to cross-examine the witness, his main points being the fact that the name "Timothy Hopkins" was written in an apparent different ink in a blank space left for a name. Dodge stated that his impression was that he left the space until he got to Methuen, as he was not sure whether there was a middle initial. He had been instructed to draw the will so that all the property in Mr. Searles, and his duty as a lawyer required him to insert a section regarding the omission of the name of Timothy Hopkins. He called the special attention of Mrs. Searles to this, and told her he could modify it if she desired, but she stated that it expressed her wishes, and was satisfied. Wm. M. Thornton, another witness to the will, corroborated the last witness. Thornton's examination showed that the witness paid cash and also gave three more notes required to buy it were raised by the firm among the lender, the security being the corn field. A rumor was suggested in order to prevent some of the creditors attaching the assets, thus freezing out others in when the firm is bankrupt. We will know better tomorrow how the firm stands. The failure shows, however, that the farmers did not hold back their corn, because if they had this would not have happened."

No sooner had the announcement of the assignment been made than the Chicago creditors began to attach on the local stock through the State courts. During the afternoon several attachments, representing small claims, were filed.

BEN DREW & CO. FAIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Ben Drew & Co., prominent brokers of this city and correspondents of Waite & Co. of New York, have temporarily suspended business, as a result of the failure of "Deacon" Waite's firm this morning.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The opinion seemed to be this afternoon that Waite & Co. will resume business.

A Failure and a Panic.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Butler County bank at Millerstown, owned by H. J. Hoyt, suspended payment a week ago, but had not closed its doors. The deposits aggregate only $35,000, and Hoyt says that his assets amount to $50,000, and that if he can obtain assistance for a few days he will pull through. The embarrassment is causing a panic at Millerstown and judgments were entered against a number of residents there today. Owen Brady, a prominent oil operator and extensive land owner, assigned today. He was a former stockholder in the bank and is said to be on Hoyt's paper. Judge Bredin, who was interested in the bank, has gone to Florida on the ground that he is sick.

The "Charleston" at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A cablegram received in the Navy Department from Admiral Belknap today announces the arrival of the "Charleston" at Yokohama, Japan, yesterday.

Has the Cholera come to London?

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The health authorities of Hilburn, a suburb of London, are investigating the sudden death of a man supposed to have died from cholera. The man died after an hour's illness, after apparently suffering from symptoms of cholera.

Death of John R. Bowman.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—John R. Bowman, for many years regent of the Kentucky University, died today at Harrisburg.

Planning a Raid on a Town.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 22.—It is reported that a band of Sioux, consisting of the Sac and Fox nation, who has just arrived here in company with Joe Springer, another Indian, that they are posted on the east sixteen miles east of here by the Dalton boys. The leader of the gang was seen here at a saloon this afternoon. Guards have been placed around all the banks, as it is feared desperadoes are planning an attack. Mayor Speakmeier has supplied the places of the policemen who have deserted the town for their claims. He says he is credibly informed that the Daltons are planning a raid on the town, and he is anxious upon the scarcity of officers and the semi-deserted condition of the city.

A French Mission Station Attacked.

LISBON, Sept. 22.—Advices from Portuguese Guinea say that the French mission station in that region has suffered an attack from the native tribes, who killed two scholars of the mission. A Portuguese gunboat has been sent to punish the offenders.

Reorganizing the Junta.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The English government has officially recognized the Provisional Government of Chile.

Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Messina says an earthquake was felt here today.

LAWLESS CHILEANS.

A Revolt Breaks Out Among the Soldiers of the Junta: Great Excitement.

EFFECTS OF THE SUICIDE OF BALMACEDA.

The Complete Text of a Letter Written by the Ex-President Before He Killed Himself.

By Telegraph to the News.

CHILEAN NEWS.

Soldiers Revolt.—Balmaceda's Suicide.—His Last Letter.

New York, Sept. 22.—The *Herald* cable from Santiago says: The outbreak among the troops of the Junta, caused by indulgence in liquor, was a trivial matter compared with the revolt that broke out today, in which were involved a large number of soldiers of the provisional government. Stationed here are many volunteers from Tarapacca and other northern provinces of Chile. For some time these volunteers, many of whom were drawn into the service of the Junta by the hope of rich booty in the northern provinces, have been very restless under the restraint that has followed the occupation of this city by the Junta. The spirit of lawlessness which has been smouldering in the ranks of the volunteers, broke out today. As Senor Montes, ex-minister, was walking through the main thoroughfare, he was suddenly seized by an infuriated mob of soldiers from the northern provinces. They made a great outcry against what they denounced as the injustice of keeping them longer in Santiago, and demanded with many threats that measures be at once taken home. Among other matters denounced was the foul which has been furnished them. They protested that it was not fit to eat, and declared they would no longer submit to it.

As a consequence of the turbulence of the volunteers, many of whom had not yet recovered from the excitement caused by Balmaceda's suicide, war again thrown into high fever.

The news quickly spread over the city, and as it traveled one street after another the startling intelligence was followed by the closing of all the shops. To what extent the disaffection would have spread it is impossible to say. Further trouble was happily averted, at least for the time being, by the clear judgment and cool head of the president of the Junta, Jorge Montt, and Colonel Castro. Their firmness, coupled with promises to the angry soldiers that their grievances would be attended to, served to delay the spirit of rebellion.

These promises were not made in any mere conciliatory manner. The movement to return the discontented volunteers to their homes will be begun on Oct. 5. Three battalions are to be sent northward by steamer to Iquique and to other ports.

BALMACEDA'S DEATH,

as I predicted, has tended to soften the measures adopted by the Junta in its conduct towards many of the supporters of the late government, who are yet in hiding. The sacrifice he spoke of so pathetically will not have been made in vain. With him alive certain of his prominent adherents might well have dreaded they would have met had they been caught by the victors. Now that the grave closed over him the fierceness of the resentment against him is giving way to a generous and magnanimous feeling.

Edwards Matte, who is one of the leaders of the Congressionalists, says today that the Junta was not disposed to indulge in any harshness. It appeared, on the contrary, to show leniency towards those who had gone to the wall. Now that the Junta has gained all its objects, the Junta would not permit the name of its leaders to be stained by acts of vindictiveness. Decrees have been issued ordering the local authorities in all the provinces to conduct the coming elections without resorting to any manner of coercion.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE COMPLETE TEXT

of the letter written by Balmaceda early on the morning he killed himself:

September 19th.

My Dear Sir and Friend:

In conformity with what we previously saw, and as you well know, I must find a solution of the situation in which I am placed, and I might not to bring any further trouble to my friends in eventual moments you have so generously given me and which I recommend to my family as the greatest service I received in my life. The exaggeration of my enemies renders them liable, should my residence be found out, to go to extremities, which I shall avoid by the greatest sacrifice a courageous man can make. You know I have scorned vulgar evasions, deeming it unworthy of a man who has ruled over the destinies of Chile, and more so to accuse the acts of the triumphant revolution. I had decided, therefore, to put my own free will, to place myself in the hands of the Junta in tolerance, hoping that the constitution and laws would restore to me the rights of the revolution have ended, I do not seek further to prolong my asylum, which I neither can nor ought to do. I am ready to make my sacrifice. Would to God this sacrifice would lessen the persecution of my friends by those who think in this way they can humiliate and wound the more keenly. May God have mercy on a man thrown down by the blows of misfortune. As I bless you and your relatives with I hope my children will also bless you. Tell Errazuriz he is good, and so he deserves near my interest to perform the last material services without ceremony or any other following than yourself. May you and your wife and children ever be happy. Yours, J. M. BALMACEDA.

P.S.—Please comply with the intimate affair on hand. I recommended to you last night toward persons you know.

Attached to the letter was another brief postscript calling attention to the fact that other letters would be found addressed to his wife and mother, and requesting that they be delivered. These letters simply contained the information such a bereavement.

Minister Egan assures your correspondent that is neither letter is there the least reference to the motives that drove Balmaceda to suicide.

THE FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Gleiwitz, in Prussian Silesia, states that a collision occurred near that place between a passenger train. Ten persons were killed and many injured by the accident, which shattered all the cars of the two trains.

THE WILL OF MRS. BARNEY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—In the municipal court this morning, probate of the will of Mrs. Josephine Barney was postponed to the 30th Tuesday in January, to await the trial of the trial of Dr. Graves in December.

IN ALUM POISONING!

"The question has caused a good deal of discussion in Alum Bluff, by many fakers to whiten their bread, enabling them to use an inferior flour. It is most extensively employed by a cheap wholesale flour house in Alum Bluff, the manufacture of baking powder. It has not been considered immediately dangerous, although it emboldened it increased and continued to cause illness. But the fact that many cases of poisoning have occurred from the use of alum, puts the question in a more serious light, and it behoves all who exercise caution in the selection of baking powders.

"Under what conditions, then, does this substance become dangerous, only for mechanical or medical purposes—because it is generally supposed that the poisonous effects