TELEGRAPHIC.

EMBASSADOR RUNYON

Sudden death of the U. S. Representative to Germany.

HEART FAILURE IS THE CAUSE.

The Announcement a Shock to Diplomatic and Social Circles in Both Countries.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 o'clock this morning. He died before.

Mr. Runyon has been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediate fatal results were anticipated. No longer ago than last Tuesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physicians he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlsbad, where he took the waters. He subsequently went to Aix-Les-Bains, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking the after cure. Since his last visit, however, he has manifested great activity in the discharge of the duties of his office, which have been more than usually onerous on account of the complications in European affairs, which have more or less demanded the attention and care of the diplomatic representatives of all nations. His death will come as a great shock to official and social circles here and in Berlin, where he was a great favorite.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, N. J., October 15, 1822. He graduated from Yale college in 1841, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was made city attorney, and in 1860 city counselor of Newark, N. J., which position he retained until 1864, when he became mayor of the city. He was appointed in 1868 a commissioner to revise and codify the military laws of New Jersey, and in 1867 was made brigadier general and subsequently major general of the New Jersey national guard. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was placed in command of a New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of his state, but was not elected. In 1872 he failed to be elected senator of New Jersey. In March, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States minister to Germany, and shortly afterwards he was made ambassador, in accordance with a law of Congress that the United States representative in Germany should be raised to the rank of ambassador, reciprocally with similar action on the part of the German government concerning its representative in the United States.

A degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale, Rutgers and Western colleges.

Mr. Runyon was the successor of William Walter Phelps, who had held the place of German minister four years. He was a gallant soldier and Mr. Runyon, on the Alexandria railroad at the south end of Long bridge, near Washington, is a perpetuation of his name.

At the time of the appointment of Mr. Runyon it was generally acknowledged to be one of the most difficult offices to fill, many men being mentioned for the place. His name was presented to the President by Senator McPherson and Senator Smith, and he knew nothing of the application which was being made on his behalf until he was asked by the President if he would accept. The unanimous endorsement which he received from the senators and the high reputation enjoyed by him in the state led the President to make the appointment without hesitation.

He was a man of unquestioned ability and high social attainments. During his service in Berlin the most important matter that has been pending between the United States and Germany has been that in regard to the removal of the restrictions imposed on the importation of American pork and beef products into that country.

ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The American Press announcement of the death of Ambassador Runyon preceded any advice of the departments here, and none had been received up to midnight. The intense of the hour prevented the news from being widely known in Washington. The announcement of the death will be a great shock to the administration personages, for although Mr. Runyon was not well known here personally, yet the diplomatic ability which he has shown has given the administration great confidence in him.

He has three daughters and two sons. The daughters were all noted for their beauty, and there was much regret in Berlin society when they followed their father and mother to the German court. The sons are Clifford Runyon, 22 years old, and Frederick, 20 years old.

One of Mr. Runyon's daughters is a prize writer and is credited with the authorship of a book recently published, in which some well known Newark people were rather freely treated.

FROM CUBA.

Reports Continue Favorable to the Spanish Troops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A special to the World from Havana says: Numerous reports have been received of skirmishes, indicating minor successes on both sides in Havana province. Detailed reports are also coming in of Gomez's operations in Pinar del Rio province against Maceo. Almost continuous fighting for three days is said to have resulted in the retreat of Maceo's forces.

The severest engagements in that province so far was at Taltubes, between Pinar del Rio city and Colima, in the south coast.

Gen. Lacoste, operating on Zanjony, on the 18th, marched against them with 1,000 troops, including artillery and a squadron of cavalry. He found the insurgents in strong positions on both sides of the road. He continued his vanguard and led his main force straight up the road directly forward and drove the rebels from the strongest position occupied by the rebels.

The cavalry dismounted, it is stated, and opened a heavy fire. They were soon assisted by infantry and a battery of artillery. A battalion of infantry advanced, "still under heavy fire." The rebels "could not stand the onslaught," the report alleges, and retreated, this time keeping up a running fire.

The insurgents were all mounted, so it was impossible to make a bayonet charge, and they were followed by undergrowth and broken country, and the rebels succeeded in gaining shelter.

The official report tells of the "splendid advance of the Spanish troops," who "preserved their rank as if they were marching at guard-mount."

Gen. Lacoste was "equally successful in dislodging the rebels" on the right of the road, the reports say.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The centurion steamer Julia, from Santiago de Cuba, which left on board the battalion of Simancas, commanded by Gen. Castella, went ashore near Batabano, and was so far injured as to be made useless. These Spanish troops are being brought into Havana province to reinforce those operating there against Gomez and Maceo in Havana province and Pinar del Rio.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Just to Show Europe What England Could Do.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—"The sitting out of the flying squadron was merely to show Europe that England was prepared to defend her corner against the nations. I do not think any one in Great Britain ever thought the squadron was placed in action to be used against the United States." This was the statement made by Sir Wheelman Pearson, M. P., from Colchester, Essex county, England, at the Southern hotel today. Sir Wheelman, who was connected with the Mexican government for the construction of the harbor at Vera Cruz, is en route to that city, accompanied by Lady Pearson.

"When we first heard of your Monroe doctrine declaration," he said, "we thought you had gone crazy. You gave us a serious shock for a few days, for we thought from the amount of Bunkum assured that this country would become so unruly that grave complications would follow.

"England has not appointed a commission to consider the dispute, and I do not think this will be done until after Lord Salisbury has made the correspondence in the matter public by sending it to Parliament in the form of a report. Then if the foreign office has taken a strong position it will be backed. If the position taken is not a proper one, however, the position of the foreign office will be upheld.

"There is no doubt but that England recognizes the Monroe doctrine, in its broad sense, and is willing to abide by it, as we have always expected. The disputed territory has been claimed by Great Britain for years and has been ruled by it. A large number of the inhabitants of the place consider themselves British subjects, and the dispute is merely over the boundary. Surely this is not a sufficient cause for war. Since this trouble has arisen there is a growing sentiment in England in favor of a permanent international commission, to which all disputes could be referred at their inception, and they would be settled without having the countries stirred up over them. The time will come when such a board will be found necessary, and I hope to see this agreement speedily arrived at."

A RARE POSSIBILITY.

England and America United in a War in Behalf of Armenia.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Chronicle in an editorial on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's statement of the Venezuelan speech at Birmingham on Saturday, says:

"We must regard this statement as expressing the deliberate conclusions of the government, and it seems to render arbitration in some form or other absolutely unavoidable."

An article in another part of the Chronicle declares all the recent rapprochement between England and America leaves the heart of the matter untouched.

"The effects of the increase of mutual kindliness are being allowed to evaporate," says the Chronicle, "and while from every point of the European horizon grim sentry and possible peril confront us, the golden moments for permanent peace with America are slipping by. If the government of which Mr. Chamberlain is a brilliant member, would forget minor matters and boldly continue an arbitration treaty with America, the spectacle Mr. Chamberlain pictured of the two peoples rescuing Armenia, instead of being an ideal, might become within a short time a world-shaking fact."

An editorial in the Times, on the American attitude towards Armenia, says: "It is not to be expected that America will so far drop from the sagacious principles of Washington's farewell message as to draw the sword in behalf of the Armenians. But the American people are the only people, except ourselves, not perhaps wholly incapable of making war on behalf of the oppressed, without regard to national interests."

The Times in another editorial says: "It seems unlikely that Russia has done more than establish good relations with Turkey on an understanding that she will be no party to other than platonic remonstrances over the Armenian grievances.

Relic of Great Value.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Opposite Blennerhassett Island in an old Indian mound near Cedarville, O., was found a stone image of a woman in a sitting posture. It is smoothly and beautifully carved, well proportioned, and shows the female features nearly and regularly.

Prof. Hiehl, to whose famous collection the image has been added, thinks the find takes back many centuries, probably to the times of the Shepherd kings, and long prior to the Mound-builders. Capt. Hiehl has one of the most valuable collections of such things in America.

THE ST. PAUL.

Efforts to Remove the Vessel from the Sand Bar.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 26.—The life-saving people report that this morning the St. Paul was moved about seventy-five feet northeast and off shore. At 5 p. m. there appeared to be no further change in the position of the vessel. No further attempt to move her will be made until high water tomorrow morning.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 26.—President O. A. Gibson and all the other representatives of the International Navigation company, popularly known as the American line, have taken a decidedly more hopeful view of the situation of the stranded steamer St. Paul. They hope to have the St. Paul at her berth at the foot of Vesey street, New York, before the end of this week. The vessel is now about 150 feet further toward the northeast than where she lay last night, owing to the efforts of the wrecking-tugs, which were hard at work to relieve her about 4 o'clock this morning, and it is thought she will be further eased before daylight.

The report that the ship Foyle of London, bound from New York to Calcutta, had sunk late last night, and one of her lifeboats coming ashore off West End this morning, added considerably to the interest manifested by the visitors on to the safety of the St. Paul today.

This morning about 4 o'clock, when the tide was full, there were heroic attempts made to pull the steamer out of her difficulty by the use of hawsers, attempts operated by her own machinery and the combined power of the tugs Merritt, Chapman, Hustler and North America. The hawsers were strained to their utmost, and the huge hulk quivered for fully half an hour under the immense force brought to bear upon it. The tillers were finally unwarded by seeing the hawsers relax, and a rousing cheer announced to the anxious watchers who filled about the beach in the darkness that the steamer had been moved a little. Slowly but surely the St. Paul moved sternward in a northeasterly direction, but slurped like a stubborn animal after having slid through her sandy bed some fifty yards. The tugs kept up their puffing and pulling until 5 o'clock when the tide began to make the vessel indge an inch further, and then they left her, evidently as deeply intrenched as ever.

The press representatives were not allowed on board the St. Paul, but one of their number managed to elude the watchful officers at the gangway and succeeded in making his way to the captain's cabin this forenoon. In response to the reporter's inquiry, the captain said: "It is not true that any of the plates are spring, and the vessel is all right. There is no sign of leaking."

State the Antiques.

NEW YORK, Jan 26.—The police of the West Thirteenth street station have been notified that a part of a collection of antiques have been stolen at Dr. Jann of No. 5 East Thirteenth street.

Some time near midnight Saturday the residence of Dr. Jann was entered and a case of antiques valued at $20,000 was taken away. The antiques which were thus were part of the collection known as the Beville collection, which was bought some years ago by Dr. Jann for $40,000, and were principally gold and silver work. Saturday evening Walter Kline, who was in charge of the collections, went away on business. He returned at midnight and found the front door open. He ran up stairs, and on entering the show-room on the second floor, he noticed that the case containing the antiques, and which he valued at $20,000, had been taken.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Americans in Transvaal State Their Complaints.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria, dated Saturday, says: A meeting of the American residents here was held today, and it was decided to telegraph to Secretary of State Olney that, in view of the arrests of American citizens and the fact that their property was jeopardized, he be requested to send a diplomatic agent to arrange matters with a view to any exigencies that might arise. At the same time it was to be represented that Americans here, while preserving a friendly attitude toward the Transvaal government, desired that their grievances should be redressed. They had embarked considerable capital, and had devoted energy and talent to the development of the country. They had agitated constitutionally for their rights, and though some had taken up arms to show their determination, not a shot had been fired. They therefore urged that attention should be paid to their complaints.

They recognized the magnanimity of the Transvaal government during the recent crisis, but they claimed that the rights of citizenship should be accorded to them.

The Kentucky Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—It is learned from a trustworthy source that at least one of the contested election cases pending in the House against Democratic members, that of Werner against Tomkins, will shortly be brought to a conclusion, the contests having decided to seat the Republican contestant. It is also stated proceedings against Cecil P. Faust (Dem.) of Covington will not be pressed unless made necessary by revolutionary tactics in the senate; in the event of such necessity, proceedings will be instituted against several other Democratic members in the lower House. No steps will be taken in any of the contests until February 6th, when the successor of Wilson (Dem.), deceased, shall have been appointed.

Thought to Be Insane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Driven to frenzy by brooding over wrongs he thought were perpetrated upon him, Patrick McMahon, son of a rich carpenter, deliberately, after careful calculation, hacked the heads of his uncle and aunt with an ax. It is believed McMahon is insane.

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STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 10, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.	8:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and intermediate points.	2:00 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden, Provo, Heber, Wasatch and all intermediate points.	4:00 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden and the West.	1:30 a. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West.	1:00 a. m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West.	10:00 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 2—From Grand Junction and the East.	1:00 p. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	11:00 a. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Nephi, Marysvale, Richfield and intermediate points.	9:00 a. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points.	9:45 a. m.
No. 10—From Provo and Provo Valley.	1:00 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West.	1:00 a. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West.	1:00 p. m.

This line formed through Palace Cars connecting cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco; Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

Through Sleeping Cars of family sleepers without change, to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

Leave

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pueblo.	8:00 a. m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points.	8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points.	4:00 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Butte, Helena and the Kootenai.	7:00 p. m.
For Eureka, Nephi, Provo, Payson, Spanish Fork, Milford and Frisco.	7:00 a. m.
Vera Cruz and Tucson.	7:00 a. m.

Arrive

From Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pueblo.	7:30 p. m.
From San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points.	7:30 p. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.	8:30 a. m.
From Provo, Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Payson, Spanish Fork, Milford and Frisco.	10:00 a. m.
From Vera Cruz and Tucson.	10:00 a. m.

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Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City.	Ar. Provo. Lv. Provo.	Arrive Ogden.
8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.

Sunday only.

9:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	12:00 m.
5:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Leave Ogden for Salt Lake City: 8:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m.

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ARRIVE

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From Ogden, Corinne, Thatcher, San Francisco and Ogden.	9:00 a. m.
From San Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.	7:30 p. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.	8:30 a. m.
From Provo, Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Spanish Fork, Milford and Frisco.	9:00 p. m.
From Vera Cruz, Tucson and Guaymas.	4:00 p. m.

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pueblo.	8:00 a. m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points.	8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points.	4:00 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Helena and the Kootenai.	7:00 p. m.
For Eureka, Nephi, Provo, Payson, Spanish Fork, Milford and Frisco.	7:00 a. m.
Vera Cruz and Tucson.	7:00 a. m.

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Train No. 5 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 6:00 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:01 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 3 leaves Ogden 6:15 p.m., Salt Lake 7:20 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:07 a.m., Colorado Springs 6:08 a.m., Denver 9:00 a.m.

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