ESTABLISHED June 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper —IN THE— ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 110. THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

SECRETARY BLAINE

Addresses a Very Able Document to the Italian Charge d'Affaires Imperiali.

THE RECALL NOT DUE TO DISSATISFACTION WITH FAVA.

The Opinions of the Press Divided.—The German Papers And Blaine.

By Telegraph to the News.:

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Correspondence Between Fava and Blaine Made Public.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the Department of State:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1891.

Mr. Secretary of State:

By my two notes of the 15th and 15th instant, I had the honor to call your Excellency's serious attention to occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the King of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by a crowd, under the leadership of two American citizens. After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, who were evidently recreant to all their duties on that occasion, I reserved to the government of his Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a patent violation of the treaty in force between the two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

The reparation demanded by the government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

First—Official assurance by the Federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Second—Recognition in principle, that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

Your Excellency was pleased to declare to me that, as the Federal government did not think it could take this view of the case, it declined to take the aforesaid demands into consideration. Under these circumstances, the government of his Majesty considering that the legitimate action of the King's minister at Washington becomes inefficacious, has ordered me to take my leave. In obedience I have to announce that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving Marquis Imperiali, his Majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation.

SECRETARY BLAINE

today wrote to Charge d'Affaires Imperiali as follows:

I beg to express the sincere regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The Baron's services here for the past ten years have been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the Executive Department of this Government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the government of Italy.

The cause of his severing his diplomatic relations with this Government is thus given in his note: "The reparation demanded by the government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

"First—Official assurances by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.

"Second—By recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims."

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests, based on a telegram from Marquis Rudini, which he left with me. Marquis Rudini declared that "Italy's right to demand and to obtain punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase means no change of demand. I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which he has honored me, that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the national government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. The President is unable to see how any government could justly give assurances of this character in advance of trial and a verdict of "guilty." In the constitution of the United States it is declared that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were, in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused, by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give a foreign power. In the constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found as the governor of that State would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under the State law as the President would be, were it practicable to try the leaders of the mob under the law of the United States.

In Baron Fava's second point he demands recognition in principle that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States government declined to take this demand into consideration, and I shall regret if he has communicated such a conclusion to your government. The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who have been wronged by violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States of February 26, 1871. I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the facts and incidents of the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of so much gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried, nor will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

THE RUPTURE NOT COMPLETE.

The fact that Secretary Blaine addressed his last letter on the subject of the New Orleans tragedy to Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, is of significance, demonstrating that the government does not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete. Had that view been taken, the communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct, or through the medium of Minister Porter at Rome. How the matter is viewed by the Italian government will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the Secretary's letter. If the Charge d'Affaires replies as such, it must be construed as an acknowledgment that the Italian government is still represented in the United States by its legation, but if he announces that he is without authority to reply and suggests a transmittal of the Secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as evidence that direct diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end.

A careful perusal of the Secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject treated, the Italian minister has assumed an aggressive attitude. The secretary says that the Baron "has more than once intimated this purpose" (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the minister threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations, in the cautious and diplomatic manner that might be expected in a case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers, in addition to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon that instructions were sent to the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed, and how many, if any, had connection with the murder of Hennessy; what the evidence was against those who had anything to do with the alleged bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all the facts, and report as soon as possible.

FAVA INACCESSIBLE.

A reporter who called this afternoon on Baron Fava found him closeted with Dr. H. S. Verdi of this city, and inaccessible.

Subsequently Dr. Verdi, who was seen, said: "The case is remarkably plain. Italians have been murdered and the Italian government asks reparation. This government said: 'We can do nothing; only the courts of Louisiana may take action.' If this government be powerless in such a matter it is a most serious thing. Why were treaties entered into with European powers if the United States cannot perform that which it promised to do? Will it satisfy the European powers to say that this crime was committed in the State of Louisiana, and is without the province of the general government."

Verdi declared, with a good deal of energy, that Fava's recall was not due to dissatisfaction with the Baron personally, but was the action of an insulted power. How much the late Minister did to prevent this clash, Dr. Verdi added, might never be known, but the doctor declared it is a fact that for at least ten days he delayed doing that which he was compelled to do yesterday. When he received his instructions he at once made an endeavor to have them rescinded, and not until he was forced to do so did he sever the diplomatic relations of the two countries.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

ROME, April 1.—The evening papers comment briefly on the Fava incident. The utterances are marked by calmness and moderation. *Opinione* and *Osservatore Romano* simply publishes the telegrams received from America.

Fanfulla asks whether Baron Fava could return to his post if Italy limited her demand for reparation to the payment of indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men adding: "This is the only satisfaction the United States Government is in a position to give."

Italy says the Italians and citizens of the United States have the greatest interest in maintaining friendly relations, and it will be best for the two governments to come to an understanding as quickly as possible. The position of the Court of King Humbert during the present strained relations existing between Italy and the United States is unpleasant. The Court is at present unduly exposed to malevolent attacks, owing to the known and much-commented upon partiality both of the King and Queen of Italy for America and for Americans. In fact, some of Queen Margaret's special favorites among the ladies at Court are Americans.

In its issue tomorrow morning *Popolo Romano*, the leading organ of the opposition, will declare that the entire country approves the recall of Baron Fava, and after dwelling upon the tact of the Italian press in refraining from hampering diplomatic action and its dignified attitude in the face of the polemics of American journals, will say: "If we cannot obtain the solemn rights which one great people owes to another, we will allow ourselves the satisfaction of sending back American vessels filled with wheat for our markets, and returning to the Yankee breeders their [illegible]."

The clerical paper, *Voce Della Verita*, holds that the recall of Baron Fava will lead to no useful result. It being a purely platonic protest due to pressure upon the Italian government from within, meaning the influence of secret societies.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Evening Standard*, referring to the recall of Baron Fava, remarks that "the trouble will blow over shortly, and the Americans will be little the worse for it. The situation will vastly strengthen the hands of those who are wanting to forbid the further landing of immigrants. When they succeed, the export of ruffians and paupers from Europe generally will be diverted to our shores."

Echo is of the opinion that the recall of Baron Fava is a hasty and inconsiderate step which Italy is likely to repent taking.

The Globe expressed the opinion that the Government at Washington should receive a clear lesson on the customs of international diplomacy. "The United States," it says, "will have to flounder out of the trouble by some method, but not that of war. It will have to learn to mend a weak point in its foreign relations. The European States cannot negotiate with a government unable to answer for Judge Lynch without an indefinite preliminary inquiry as to his exact rights and status."

The Times satirically commends on the ways of American newspapers, which, it says, proudly boast of America's superior interests to the outer world, yet in this matter, everybody is interviewed and there is so much flutter that the rankest domestic scandals fail to excite any interest. The *Times* thinks the assertion that Premier Rudini is displaying to the gallery is correct, but, it adds, nobody is such an adept at this thing as Secretary Blaine. The *Times* concludes with an expression of surprise that King Humbert, considering all the advantages Italy enjoys in her friendship with America, should allow anything but a temporary cloud to intervene between them.

The *Chronicle*, in an editorial, asks: "What if America, in return for this menace, should prohibit Italian immigration?"

The *Daily News* says: "An official prosecution of the lynchers is certain to result in an acquittal, which would place Mr. Blaine in an impregnable position, as Italy could not protest against an acquittal.

THE TONE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 1.—The general opinion is that no serious complications will come out of the Fava incident. The *National Zeitung* says: "Even if the lynched were American citizens, which is in no wise proven, the tone of the American press leaves no doubt that Italy is justified in her anxiety for the welfare of her subjects in America."

Boersen Zeitung calls Mr. Blaine "a diplomatic brawler, quite capable of conjuring up war with any European power."

Tageblatt thinks the matter not serious. It is convinced that Mr. Blaine, "The personification of Yankee hastiness," has not kept within the limits of international courtesy.

SENATOR JONES HAS AN IDEA.

NEW YORK, April 1.—"It is only an effort by diplomacy on the part of the Italian Prime Minister to satisfy the people of Italy," said Senator Jones of Nevada today. "There is a popular clamor in Italy for some sort of satisfaction. The prime minister recalls Baron Fava and tells the Italian people it was done because he had been slow in bringing about a settlement of the matter. Then he sends a new minister and there you are—the whole thing is settled."

SCOUTS THE IDEA OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Adjutant-General Kelton of the United States army scouted the idea of war looming from yesterday's events. He did not hesitate to say that New York City would be safe in any event. A hostile fleet could not be within twenty miles of New York. As for the land forces of the United States the general was confident they could be depended on to prevent any hostile army or naval force from setting foot on American soil.

THE LOUISIANA GOVERNOR HAPPY.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—There is the greatest interest manifested here in the news from Washington regarding the recall of Baron Fava, and further information is eagerly looked for. Governor Nichols is not concerning himself much about the complications that have arisen, and seems to think there is nothing further for him to say or do at present.

COWBOYS WHO WANT TO GO TO ROME.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 1.—The following telegram was sent to Secretary Blaine today by a number of patriotic cowboys: "A hundred thousand Kansas cowboys would like to spend the summer in Rome. Can you furnish transportation?"

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

NEW YORK, April 1.—General Di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is inclined to discredit the report that Baron Fava has really been recalled from the country. "When I read the announcement," said the General, "I sent a telegram to the Minister, asking if the report was true. I received an answer, saying: 'I have only notified the State Department that I am going on a leave of absence.'"

SECRETARY PROCTOR WILL RETURN.

YUMA, Ariz., April 1.—Secretary of War Proctor and party arrived here this morning. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter in regard to the Italian complications, he said: "I am scarcely prepared to express an opinion, but know our citizens abroad will be protected and that the course of our Government in this matter will be such as to meet with the approval of the American people. If the reports of the Italian question are confirmed, I will return East immediately after reaching San Francisco."

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

Government Vessels Blown to Atoms by The Insurgents.—Distress at Iquique.

BISMARCK WAS SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.

German Merchants and Manufacturers Want to Come to the World's Fair.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN CHILI.

The Rebels Said to be in a Desperate Condition.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, April 1.—The elections just held here resulted in a complete triumph for the liberals. It is reported the situation in which the insurgents at Iquique find themselves is a most desperate one. Everything is at famine prices and the supply of coal is exhausted. The insurgent squadron is scouring the coast in the hope of capturing colliers. The Chilian government flotilla is almost ready to proceed against the rebel ships. A desperate conflict appears to be inevitable.

"FLORENCE" BLOWN UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Private advices from Valparaiso state that the ironclad *Blanco*, belonging to the insurgents, recently attempted to blow up the armed government tug *Florence* with a torpedo. The torpedo missed the tug, but struck a floating dry dock, blowing it to pieces. The *Blanco* then retreated from the harbor, amid a hot fire from the forts.

That night the tug *Florence* and a torpedo boat went out to attack the *Blanco*. The ironclad was accompanied by the sloop of war *O'Higgins*, and both ships discovered the government vessels simultaneously. A heavy shell from the *Blanco* struck the *Florence*, blowing her entirely out of the water. Every one of her crew of seventeen was either killed or wounded. A broadside from the *O'Higgins* knocked the torpedo boat to pieces.

The two insurgent vessels coming in range of the forts a lively battle ensued. The vessels retired after the *O'Higgins* had been terribly damaged by shells from the fort and nine were blown to atoms.

Fought and Escaped.

SIMLA, April 1.—It has been learned that Commissioner Quinton was treacherously seized while treating with the natives. The Manipurs then shelled the residency. The Ghoorkas defended the place as long as their ammunition lasted, and then fought their way out and escaped across the hills.

Bismarck's Birthday.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 1.—Prince Bismarck, who is seventy-six years old today, has been receiving deputies all day with addresses and floral offerings from all parts of Germany. Among the visitors were many distinguished personages. Many telegrams and many gifts were received from admirers abroad. Dispatches were received from Emperor William, Prince Henry, Count Waldersee, Count Von Moltke and others. Tonight a great torchlight procession marched to Bismarck's castle. The prince met them at the gate and responded feelingly to the addresses.

Chicago's Mortuary.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Today's mortuary record instead of showing a decrease from yesterday's list, actually exceeded it, there being 165 deaths, against the day before.

Germany and the World's Fair.

BERLIN, April 1.—A meeting of prominent German merchants and manufacturers and members of the Reichstag will be held tomorrow. The meeting will declare that participation of Germany in the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 is a political and economic necessity, and will invite all the important German industries to join in asking the Imperial government to demand from the Reichstag the funds necessary.

Drops Two Cents.

CHICAGO, April 1.—About 125,000 barrels of sugar were released from bond in this customs district today. Prices dropped about two cents on the different grades. The representatives of the wholesalers do not think there will be any further decline soon.

Add Italian question.

The Connecticut Election Dispute.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—All efforts to end the election dispute have failed and this afternoon the house adjourned until the second Wednesday in November next.

A Large Vote at the Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—There was a large vote at the State election today and the result cannot be definitely determined for some hours yet. The indications are that there has been no election of any officer upon the general list by the popular vote, although both Davis and Ladd, for governor, made gains, which nearly balance each other in the State as far as heard from. The General Assembly, with four cities and several towns to hear from, stands: Republicans, 49; democrats, 28; no election for fifteen seats. The republicans need seven votes more to obtain the requisite majority on a joint ballot, by which the governor and general officers are elected after the failure to elect by the people.

The Case of Harry Martin.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The case of Harry Martin, the stepson of Senator Vance, who attempted to enter the White House on the night of March 21st, by breaking through a window, came up in the police court this morning and was nolle prossed.

Add Italian question.

Lawrence Barrett's Will.

BOSTON, April 1.—The will of Lawrence Barrett bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, pictures, clothes plate, china, jewelry and household stores, and all the rest of his property in trust to his three daughters.

Wrecked on a Reef.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special cablegram to the Inter-Ocean from Greytown, Nicaragua, says: Warner Miller's party was wrecked today on [illegible] reef. The [illegible] *Petrel* has gone to the rescue. All of the party are reported safe. [illegible] Island is about a hundred miles to the northeast of Greytown, the eastern terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, the point for which Senator Miller is bound.

Riotous Hungarians.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—A dispatch from Mount Pleasant says: One hundred and fifty Hungarians, many of whom were drunk, started shortly after midnight towards the Frankford works. Shouting, intermingled with pistol shots, could be plainly heard in the direction of Morewood. At 12:30 a.m. the mob is said to be gathering recruits, and a riot seems probable.

Diaz Opens the Mexican Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1.—President Diaz opened congress tonight. In his speech he referred to the ratification of the boundary convention with the United States. Changes, he said, are proposed in the extradition treaty with the United States.

Collision on the Santa Fe.

PUEBLO, Col., April 1.—A coal train on the Santa Fe collided with a freight train on the Rio Grande near Florence last night. Arthur Bolden, brakeman, and Cockley, fireman were killed, and Walter Herrington, brakeman, fatally injured.

SHORT LINE! FAST TIME!

First-class Equipment, Electric Lights, Courteous Employes and Splendid Service.

If you are going east, take the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Chicago Short Line, and enjoy all the improvements and conveniences of a first-class railway such as electric lighted and steam heated, solid vestibule trains, with Westinghouse air signals and the finest dining cars in the world. Free reclining chair cars.

This road runs no emigrant trains or cars. Second-class passengers are carried on regular express trains in clean, light coaches, with cushioned seats and backs, and are as good as the coaches furnished by many roads to first-class passengers.

The electric berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on this line is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Travel by this road and be assured of courteous treatment by its employes.

For further particulars call at 161 Main Street.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Commercial Agent.
T. F. POWELL, Contracting Agent.

Cheapest place in town for Stoves and Ranges, Tin and Iron Roofing, Guttering, etc.
THE SPENCER BYWATER CO., 17 and 19 West South Temple St.

Catarrh in Colorado.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh. It proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver.

Ely's Cream Balm is especially adapted as a remedy for catarrh which is aggravated by alkaline dust and dry winds.—W. A. Hover, Druggist, Denver.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all sufferers from dry catarrh, from personal experience.—Michael Herr, Pharmacist, Denver.

Ely's Cream Balm has cured many cases of catarrh. It is in constant demand.—Geo. W. Hoyt, Pharmacist, Cheyenne, Wy.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith and Co.'s Drug Store. 5s

SCARFF, 20 East, 1st S. Prescriptions.

Many a Poor Woman Suffers Untold Tortures From Back Ache.

If she only knew how easily she could get relief by using Ballard's Snow Liniment she would bless the day she read these few lines. It is a grand remedy for Headache and all Neuralgic Pains. No pain can withstand its magic influence. It removes the fire from a burn or scald in one minute. It will cure inflammatory rheumatism and Sciatica; applied to the Throat and Chest in Croup it will give immediate relief and make breathing much easier. No family can be without it if once they know its value. Try it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. 5**

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent 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. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 5

SCARFF, 20 East, 1st South, Sponges.

Experience of a Lady Missionary.

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for First Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says "I am glad to state that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidney trouble and Constipation. I would add that I always used the Favorite Remedy with the consent of my physician.

WORLD'S FAIR ITEMS.

The Commission Assemble and Hear Reports from Committees.—Japan Will Come.

KINCAID IS ON THE STAND AND TELLS HIS STORY.

Capital Paragraphs: The Pension Agencies.—The Public Debt.—Silver Purchases.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Commissioners Meet, Sixty Being Present.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The National World's Fair Commission assembled here this afternoon, about sixty of the commissioners being present. Little was done at today's session beyond the hearing of reports from committees, board of control, etc.

A letter has been received at the World's Fair headquarters from Secretary Blaine, conveying advices from our minister to Japan to the effect that the lower house of the Japanese Parliament has passed a bill appropriating 630,000 for the government exhibit at the World's Fair and the bill now goes to the House of Peers.

A report favoring a reduction of salaries was received, and it is understood it will be adopted. A lengthy protest was made by Secretary [illegible] of the board of lady managers, against the concentration of authority in the hands of the executive committee, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer is chairman. The protest was laid over.

In the absence of President Palmer and First Vice-President Waller, Second Vice-President De Young presided at the commission meeting. The fight for chief of the bureau of horticulture is going on vigorously. Believing that California stood but little show unless her representative was a candidate, Vice-President De Young and Commissioner Forsythe held a conference today. It was decided that the interest of California demanded a sacrifice of personal preferences, and Mr. De Young agreed to support Mr. Forsythe, who, as chairman of the committee of horticulture, recommended Walter S. Maxwell for chief of bureau. The commissioners will now make a united effort to secure the appointment of Maxwell.

The Railroad Magnates.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Three of the railroad magnates under indictment in connection with the tunnel accident were admitted to bail today. They were Wm. Rockefeller, Wm. D. Bishop and Joseph Park.

KINCAID ON THE STAND.

He Gives His Version of the Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The defendant in the Kincaid trial was put on the stand today. He testified as to the repeated insults heaped upon him and the assaults made upon him by Taulbee and to threats made against his life by the deceased. He had fired the shot because he believed it was Taulbee's life or his.

Kincaid testified that from December, 1887, down to the shooting, Taulbee never neglected an opportunity to assault witness and to follow him up. Taulbee, whenever he met him, tried to push him roughly and persecute him in a small way. A number of persons communicated Taulbee's threats to witness and after that he did everything he could to avoid Taulbee. On the morning of the day of the shooting Taulbee met him by the shoulder, used him roughly, wrenched his ear, applied most offensive language to him, and, pushing him away, told him to go and hang himself. Kincaid, after this, put into his pocket a revolver, which he had bought after a previous assault. When he was coming down stairs to lunch in the Capitol he saw Taulbee and another man on the stairs.

Dr. Taulbee came toward me with his right hand in his pocket. I said "You are going to kill me, are you?" I retreated from the platform and said "Stand back; stand back!" drawing my revolver. As he came on the upper step I fired.

Witness had no expectation of meeting Taulbee on the stairs, but when he did he thought it was death for one or the other. Taulbee's hand was in his pocket, and he came at witness with a rush.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Rearrangement of the Various Pension Agencies.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the various pension agencies be arranged into three groups, so that, beginning July 1, 1891, there may be quarterly payments of pensions made each month during the year. While the details are not yet fully arranged, it is expected that the three groups will be made up as follows:

Group 1—Chicago, Des Moines, Buffalo, Concord, Milwaukee, and Pittsburg. Payments to be made on the 4th day of the months of July, October, January and April.

Group 2—Indianapolis, Louisville, Topeka, Philadelphia, Knoxville and New York. Payments August, November, February and May.

Group 3—Columbus, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Augusta, Me., and San Francisco. Payments September, December, March and June.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to the Pacific railroads, $[illegible]; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, $1,570,115; aggregate debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, $[illegible]; aggregate of certificates and notes offset by cash in Treasury, $[illegible]; aggregate debt including certificates and notes March 31, 1891, $[illegible]; decrease of bonded debt during month, $[illegible]; total cash in Treasury, $[illegible]; debt, less cash in Treasury March 31, 1891, $[illegible]; debt, less cash in Treasury February 28, $[illegible]; and increase in debt during month $[illegible].

FORFEITED LANDS.

Secretary Noble has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to publish a notice in the papers circulating in the vicinity of lands forfeited by the recent railroad land forfeiture act, requiring all persons holding contracts for the purchase of such lands from the railroad companies to [illegible] at the local land office within sixty days the particular lands which they intend to purchase under the act.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

Five hundred and forty-one [illegible] ounces of silver were purchased today at prices ranging from [illegible].

Patsy Kerrigan and Tom McNamara.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 1.—Patsy Kerrigan of Boston and Tom McNamara, the "Unknown," fought today for $1000 a side and 50 per cent of the gate receipts. Queensbury rules, four ounce gloves. Kerrigan forced the fighting from the start and punished McNamara severely. McNamara most of the time was simply able to act on the defensive and was knocked out in the sixth by a blow on the neck. Kerrigan was punished very slightly.

Story of the Smasher and the Millionaire.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Donnivan is an intellectual looking fellow of twenty-three years. He told his story to the *Examiner* correspondent who visited at Joliet last year. A noticeable feature of the interview was that the young convict never referred to the object of his affection as "Gertrude," but always as "Miss Potter."

"I first met Miss Potter in the spring of 1885, in the vicinity of Clark and Schiller Streets, where there is a small box she used to drop letters in. I had a newspaper route in that direction. We were soon fast friends and often met in the park and street. In 1885 Miss Potter went with her family to their summer residence at Lake Geneva, Wis. I followed her, intending to spend a few days there. I saw the nurse girl at the villa and gave her a note to carry to Miss Potter. The girl betrayed me by handing the note to Mrs. Potter, who sent the coachman to see me. Not knowing that my note to Miss Potter had miscarried, I went to the trysting place to meet her. Instead of Miss Potter, the coachman and John Thorpe, a nephew of Mr. Potter, were at the place to meet me with blood in their eyes. They threatened to throw me into the lake if I didn't leave the place at once. Not wishing to make any trouble for Miss Potter, I promised to leave Geneva that night and return to Chicago. While standing in front of [illegible] farm house early in the evening I was arrested without the slightest justification, on suspicion of being concerned in some burglaries which had been committed in the neighborhood. At my trial next morning I was discharged. I walked ten miles to Harvard junction and stole a ride from there into Chicago. I did not see Miss Potter again until September, when she returned from Geneva lake. Her father engaged Detective O'Donnell to force me to give up Miss Potter. She told me she had overheard a conversation in the library between the detective and her father who instructed O'Donnell to frighten me and break off our relations in any way he saw fit. Miss Potter continued to meet me clandestinely in the day time and early evenings. One night a detective stopped me in the street and threatened to arrest me and to blow the top of my head off if he caught me around Mr. Potter's house again. After she returned from the seminary at Ogontz, Pa., we frequently met in spite of the obstacles in our way. Her parents found she was still attached to me and sent her to Ogontz again. She wrote to me before her departure and we had a farewell meeting in the vestibule of the Holy Name cathedral. Then came the conspiracy to send me to the penitentiary. In November, 1888, I met Frank Allen in a South Water St. pool room. At that time I had given up my newspaper route, being forced to sell out because of the Potter family's persecution. Miss Potter wanted to get me a situation at the South Chicago rolling mills, and Mr. Thorpe promised her he would do something for me if I came down to the mills. In the latter part of November Allen went with me to the mills. Mr. Thorpe told me he had no use for me, and threatened to make it hot for me if I did not cease my attentions to Miss Potter. It was while I was at the mills that the robbery I am here for was committed by Allen and an accomplice. I went to a saloon after leaving the mills and found Allen there with another man. This fellow, who was a stranger to me, left the saloon soon after I entered. Allen had been drinking, and induced me to take several drinks, which upset my head. What makes me believe the robbery was a put-up job to get me sent to prison? Two things. The house which was robbed was occupied by John Farnsworth and his family. They came from Hancock, Michigan, which is the home of Frank Allen. The two families were neighbors in Hancock. Then it was very suspicious the family should have been absent from the house except Cora, an eleven year old daughter, at the time the robbery was committed. The robbery consisted in entering an open back door, taking some clothes worth only $30 from the house and leaving them in the yard. When they were found there was no money in them. On our way to the depot we passed a clothing store and Allen said: 'I'm going to swipe a coat from the dummy.' I said, 'Don't you do it.' Allen snatched a coat and told me to run with him. I was dazed by the liquor. I [illegible] and ran, hardly knowing what I was doing. Allen was caught with the coat in his hand and I was arrested soon afterwards at the depot. Allen confessed to the Farnsworth robbery and accused me of being his accomplice. Miss Potter, with her money, retained a lawyer to defend me and advised me to plead guilty, but I would not. The jury were out four hours and returned a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced Allen and me to four years each in the penitentiary. Our lawyers entered motion for a new trial and when the day set for argument arrived, my case was heard first. The motion in my case was overruled and I was finally sentenced. Not so with Allen. He had his motion for a new trial continued and instead of persisting with it he went on the stand and swore he was under seventeen years of age when he was past twenty-one, and that it was his first offense, when he had served a term in prison. His sentence was cut down to one year in Bridewell, while I was sent to the penitentiary."

Donnivan also claimed that he had been visited in prison by agents of Potter, who sought to induce him to sign a retraction of his story on condition of his pardon. He refused the offer.—*Herald*.

Attacked by Rats.

A farmer in Western Maine called Joe Thompson, was seriously troubled by rats. He first provided himself with a stout leather bag of the capacity of four bushels. He then placed an empty hogshead in his log hovel, leaving the bunghole open, through which he dropped a small quantity of meat scraps and crumbs of bread.

Bag in hand, he retired outside to watch proceedings, peeping through a small crevice between the logs. Presently he espied an old, gray veteran approaching the bunghole. He takes a peep, then sniffs, looks cautiously about and then enters. He soon emerges from the hogshead and quickly disappears. In a trice he returns, followed by a drove amounting to hundreds, which one by one disappeared through the bunghole.

Joe slipped nimbly through the door and adjusted the open mouth of the bag to the small aperture, at the same time rapping the hogshead with the toe of his boot, which produced a loud ringing sound. With loud squeals and fierce struggles the frightened rats began to scramble through the bunghole, all landing in the bottom of the bag.

His first thought was to drown them by sinking the bag in the pond, but being in a rather gamesome mood, as was often the case, he concluded to put the bag in his boat and, after rowing a good distance from the shore, release them, and with his oar have a good time knocking them in the head.

Rowing out several yards from the shore, and being in high glee at the thought of wreaking vengeance on the "varmints" which had given him so much trouble, he, without hesitation, untied the bag, expecting to see the frightened creatures at once leap into the water, but he quickly found himself mistaken.

Instead of fleeing, or even retreating, the rats charged in a body, and with teeth and claws so severely lacerated his face, neck and hands as to cause him to leap from the boat and swim for the shore, leaving the craft in the possession of his one-time victims.—*Lewiston Journal*.

John Reading.

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