The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE GIGANTIC MAP.

Proposition to Reproduce the United States in Miniature.

IT IS SENATOR CANNON'S IDEA

And He Will Shortly Address the Senate on the Subject.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special from Washington says:

Senator Cannon of Utah has introduced a joint resolution which, if it is enacted into law, will give to the city of Washington one of the most gigantic attractions for tourists and curiosity seekers possessed by any city in the world. Mr. Cannon proposes to have constructed in this vicinity a monstrous map of the United States, showing every physical feature of the country, every hill, mountain, valley and plain, every lake, river, every hamlet, village, town and city and probably every railroad. All this is to be done in miniature, but on such a scale as will give a map about two miles of a mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. The cost of such a project may be imagined.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Cannon provides for the appointment of a commission of five persons who are to serve without compensation, three to be appointed by the President, one by the President of the Senate and the other by the Speaker of the House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report upon the advisability, practicability and cost of establishing such a map, which Mr. Cannon describes as a ground map of the United States to present "our country in miniature."

The map is to be constructed on such a scale that one foot of the map surface will represent one square mile of the actual area. In round numbers the United States extend about 3,000 miles from east to west and about half that distance from north to south. This would give a map 2,500 feet long by 1,250 wide.

Mr. Cannon in presenting the joint resolution announced that in a few days he would address the Senate on the subject.

In Favor of the Bible.

CHICAGO, April 21.—About 150 Chicago ministers adopted a resolution favoring the introduction of the Bible reading into the public schools. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. L. L. Wilbrew, Rev. N. X. Axtel and Rev. Myron Haynes. They represented respectively the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations. They agreed that the plan was good on the ground that it was better to have one verse read in the schools than none at all. They did not think the Bible decominational, but held that it was entitled to a place in the schools as part of the literature of the schools.

MILLIONS MISSING.

Railroad Reorganization Committee Seeks a Suit.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington, D. C., says:

The reorganization committee of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has struck a snag. The sum of $20,000,000 is missing and nobody is put sure to tell where it has gone. The committee cannot proceed any further in the direction of getting that railway system out of the hand of the receivers and courts until the mystery of the disappearance of the enormous amount of money is cleared up. This statement is based upon the authority of one of the most prominent business men of Baltimore. He had the information, he states, from one of the members of the organization committee who went to him for advice in the premises. The committee, he alleges, discovered that from 1888 to the date of the election of Cowen as president of the company for $20,000,000 of the Baltimore & Ohio in securities were disposed of without reports of the transaction or transactions being made to the treasurer of the company.

Upon learning this state of affairs, the members of the committee decided that the whole truth must be brought out and they have determined to sift the matter to the bottom. It is stated that no one who is cognizant of the committee's view on the matter believes that ex-President Mayer profited to the extent of a dollar by what took place as the result of the dole found, or that he knew of what was going on.

Despite reports to the effect that there is much of harmony between members of the New York committee on reorganization and the members of the Baltimore committee, it can be stated that a perfect understanding exists between the two committees and that the determination has been reached between them that the B. & O. system is too valuable a property to be allowed to become disintegrated and that it must be kept intact at all hazards.

To Visit the Indians.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Prof. Miller of the University of Chicago will leave next week for New Mexico and Arizona. He will travel among the Indian tribes of the country and will live among the Pueblos three months. The trip will be for anthropometrical studies, and he goes under the auspices of that department. Prof. Miller is assistant to Prof. Starr who recently returned from a three months' tour among the Indians. On Mr. Miller's return, it shortly afterward, Prof. Starr will leave for another trip to southern Mexico.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Friendly Arab Sheiks Willing to Assist the Invaders.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Wady-Halfa, Egypt, says:

The course of the expedition is progressing quietly but in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Abdel Azim, a friendly sheikh, who was dispatched to Metrad with 200 Arabs with orders to meet toward the Dongola country, passed through Sarkamattan lying on the south. He reports that the Dervishes rejoiced at the news of the expedition but could not prefer help at present through fear of the Dervishes.

The scout of the party of the Abdel-Ish tribe who left Assouan at Easter to guard the line of the country between Korosko and Bir Rasmar, have arrived here. They state that the sheikhs of the friendly tribes are volunteering to assist the Egyptian government.

Deserters from the Dervishes came into Abu-Seer yesterday. They confirm the previous news of the disposition of the Dervishes.

For International Arbitration.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A movement is on foot in this city for the purpose of crystallizing popular opinion against an exclusive arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The movement is being vigorously pushed by many prominent citizens who desire that arbitration treaties shall be made with every nation instead of England alone. A paper is being extensively circulated and already it has been signed by many jurists, bankers and journalists. It states that the undersigned believe that treaties providing for arbitration of national controversies should exist between all nations, but for the country to make an exception in favor of Great Britain would indicate a regard for that power superior to what we feel for other communities and would be in a sense a token of distrust and disrespect for nations with whom our relations have always been and are most friendly.

SWIFT'S COMET.

It Is Now Rapidly Receding From the Sun.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., April 20.—Swift's new comet was observed at Lick observatory on April 18, 19 and 15, by Professors Hussey and Aitken. From these observations Prof. Aitken has computed an orbit which shows the following elements:

Time of perihelion April 16, .79 Greenwich mean time; longitude of perihelion 17 degrees 12 minutes; longitude of Node 117 degrees 38 minutes; inclination 56 degrees; perihelion distance 0.0840 (about 8 million miles).

The brightness today was 38 per cent greater than at discovery, but it will decrease after this. The comet having passed perihelion, is now receding from the sun. It is almost visible to the naked eye in the northwest after sunset, but has a short tail.

Bible Selections for the Schools.

OMAHA, April 21.—The committee on last books of the board of education has determined to introduce a book of Bible selections into the public schools.

A majority of the school board is in favor of the movement. The committee will submit its report at the next regular meeting and its adoption is regarded with certainty.

THE UTAH OFFENDED.

He Orders the Recall of All Russians from Manowah.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says:

Major Salsa has returned to the Italian camp bearing a letter from Menelik for King Humbert. The letter was in part offended by the Bismarckian attitude to the Italian press, has ordered the recall of the Russians from Massowah.

A rescript has been issued ordering a right censorship of the newspaper articles.

The opposition press has invented a stupid story to the effect that General Ricotti, the minister of war, concealed the news of the victory at Adigrat in order to make a theatrical coup by announcing it to the chamber.

The story has caused a storm of the vident opposition of the republican sections of the press, will be covered on Wednesday next without any concurrence in foreign aid.

WILL VISIT US.

Prince Chilkoff, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

Prince Chilkoff, the Russian minister of ways and communications will, in the month of August, start upon a trip to the United States. The trip is to be by no means a pleasure case. In the first place the prince will travel as far as possible along the Siberian railroad to Krasnoyarsk and will thence continue his journey to Vladivostok by express post. At the latter place the prince will take a ship for San Francisco.

REV. CLEVELAND'S TROUBLE.

Statement of the Presbytery in Defense of Its Action.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the World from Watertown, N. Y., says:

The statements of the Rev. Wm. N. Cleveland's church in Clayton while at Chaumont have called forth a statement from the St. Lawrence Presbytery in defense of its action in dismissing him from his pastorate. It says:

"The church at Chaumont was cast in pieces and various reasons were assigned by the congregation for the lack of harmony and minister reasons assigned by Mr. Cleveland. So far as the presbytery was concerned, by motion of a committee, it sought to investigate charges made by Mr. Cleveland and the counter charges made by the larger majority of his church. They did not find that there was any great or sufficient reason why the church in its majority should dislike Mr. Cleveland or did they find that Mr. Cleveland's charges were sustained. The presbytery did what it could to reconcile differences but the parties proved irreconcilable. It is a certain critical necessary place in church polity that a minister must succeed in preserving unity in his congregation."

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Britisch Minister Secretary Olney and Salisbury.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special to the Times from Washington, says:

"There has been a little trouble between Secretary Olney and Ambassador Bayard over the Venezuelan boundary controversy, which now seems right. This, it is said, is to give a salute that it has caused the personal relations between the two Ambassador Bayard does that the Monroe doctrine did not apply to the Venezuelan boundary dispute and that Secretary Olney's attempt to give it that application was an unfortunate position. This view of Ambassador Bayard was communicated to the government in one of his dispatches. This dispatch set forth Ambassador Bayard's opinion that Secretary Olney's memorable letter to Lord Salisbury of July last was based on unfavorable grounds and that it was a position from which the United States would inevitably be forced to retreat, so far as an attempt to apply the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan dispute was concerned.

"The dispatch went into the matter with considerable detail and was peculiarly in character. It sought to bring out the reasons why Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note was almost entirely devoted to a refutation of the latter's position that the Venezuelan dispute came within the scope of the Monroe doctrine. But Lord Salisbury was so to express himself in the extremely belligerent tone of the President's Message to Congress and held to the view that the British position left that a complete review European and Asiatic situations computed moderation on his part, so equally balanced opinion might have come from across the water.

"As the relations between Secretary Olney and Senators Sherman and Lodge, and Congress this of the House through whom committees, are of no intimate nature, it is the general opinion that if the secretary had been left to himself he would have dropped all the resolutions passed by the House concerning Ambassador Bayard.

San Domingo Officials Killed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Herald says: Private cable dispatches received of important executions in San Domingo have reached the United States. The ministers of war, General Roman Castillo, and Jose Eddy, governor of the province of Monte Cristo were executed at Macoris on March 29, by order of Ulysses Heureaux, president of the Dominican. The governor of San Domingo, General Fostier, ordered the execution of Prudencio Will Eddy, who was the brother and a relative of the executed. Prudencio Will Eddy was shot in the morning of the day mentioned, and the Hidalgo.

About 7,000 Cubans have fled to San Domingo during the last six months.

SHOT AND LEFT FOR DEAD.

American Officer Mutilated by Spanish Soldiers.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Chronicle-Herald's special correspondence from Mr. Woodward dated Havana, April 19, contains an interview with Dr. Jose Manuel Delagoa, the American citizen who was shot and mutilated and left for dead by Spanish soldiers March 8, upon their return to the Dominican of Dolores in Manzas. Delagoa said he was an American citizen in this country attending to his business. When captured he presented his passport as an American citizen. General Melquiez answered by striking him with his sword. Delagoa said he seven phlegmatic were and bound with a rope and placed in line. A detail of Spanish troops fired at them by command. Marco that day had fired Dolores's plantation and retired before the Spaniards took. A Spanish captain came to Delagoa's house with twenty men and told the doctor and his seven Reid bands to follow. Delagoa showed his passport as an American, so did his men. The captain said he had nothing to do with the matter; he was obeying orders but Delagoa was that the worst thing they could do would be to know that they were Americans. Arriving at General Maximo's headquarters Delagoa said they were searched and then showed their passports. Maximo became furious. It was twelve that he struck Delagoa with the machete. Twenty of the men will shoot you, just as I would the rebel general if he were here."

There were eight of them taken out and tied together with a rope and placed against a stone wall. The order was to cut the prisoners down with machetes. I attempting life the rope broke and the soldiers were ordered to fire. At the first volley Delagoa fell forward feigning death. The second volley sent a bullet into his thigh. All the others except one were killed. The doctor was left for dead and lost his consciousness. When he recovered he found himself in his dwelling. There his old father took care of him. Shortly afterward Spanish soldiers came searching for the two that had escaped. Delagoa's father led him to a cane field exposed to the inclement weather. Meanwhile the old father communicated with Consul General Williams who established a safe conduct to Havana, where Delgoa now has under protection of the United States. Dr. Delgoa graduated at Columbia college, New York, and at a medical college in Havana. He was in New York from 1885 to 1877 when he left to take charge of Dolores's plantation in Cuba.

Illegally Pressed into Service.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 21.—William Schweser went to his native place in Germany last October and was soon impressed into the military service. As he was a resident of West Hammond, Ill., Judge Morsick of this city was employed to bring about his release. The impressment was not certainly for America when only 16, and his father is a naturalized American citizen, and his impressment was illegal.

The following letter has just been received from Secretary Olney by Judge Morsick:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the case of William Schweser, a naturalized American citizen who had been unlawfully impressed into the military service of Germany, and to inform you in reply that a dispatch has been received from the United States minister at Berlin stating that Mr. Schweser has been released from military service and he has been discharged from the military employment of Germany, and that he will probably return to America some time in May.

(Signed) RICHARD OLNEY."

Judge Morsick says steps will be taken making the German government pay the immediate expenses of Mr. Schweser's imprisonment.

Louisiana Election Quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The polling for the State opened at 6 a. m., and the voting is going on quietly. No disturbance was reported from any section of the state. The election today is for state, city and parochial officers.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL

The Choice of Massachusetts Democrats for President.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION.

The Administration of Cleveland Endorsed—Big Guns in Nebraska.

BOSTON, April 21.—With an enthusiasm almost surpassing that noted at the recent state convention of the Republican of Massachusetts which Thomas B. Reed was endorsed as Presidential candidate, the Democrats of this state today set their approval upon Cleveland as President and named ex-Governor Wm. E. Russell as their choice for the nomination of his successor.

Judge John W. Corcoran called the convention to order. Thomas J. Corcoran of Boston, was named as chairman of the committee on credentials.

John D. Target of Worcester was chosen permanent chairman. In his address he claimed that Democracy is the party of the people. Under the leadership of Cleveland, he said, capital labor are coming to a more friendly understanding of the rights of each, preparing the way for an equitable adjustment of the struggle and the emancipation of the struggle and the emancipation of the laboring man. The speaker said the pledges made at the Democratic Convention last year were to expect the laws enacted for the relief of populations of the party in power and the Democratic Congress. The Sherman purchase bill and the Dingley tariff, and were things of the past. The repeal of the two monster bill mentioned, he said, had been followed by a series of other measures in addition made by the Republican rule the Democratic rules to provide revenue sufficient for the wants of the government was not with a reluctance to interfere in new affairs, although it became the duty of the party to do the same principle has been adopted unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Target was placed against the free coinage of silver. "The time has come to put a stop to the wrong of the country and merely observe the money metal is to have every dollar issued or exchanged by the government at all times and to be of use the same purchasing equivalent, not only in debt paying but in purchasing power, at any other. If Most avail is to have resolutions for a single gold standard, as new agents quite probable, Mr Russell is to receive the nomination for President. The people will know that McKinley has a long, consistent and unfavorable record while in Congress against silver. We do not forget that, as chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican national convention in 1892, he submitted a platform which condemned the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We are blind to his commanding position as chairman of the ways and means committee urgently supporting silver, the measure only, save the Sherman act, which at least four of the great powers of the western world must come to an international agreement establishing a ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted into the mint.

"We believe the Wilson bill was a step in the right direction and should be given a fair test. We do not believe in repealing as it is instructional, necessary and tends to give nonbilling against us."

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

DALLAS, Texas, April 21.—Texas Democrats opened to silver and in a free conference today. Upwards of 300 delegates were present. It looks as if a fight state ticket, congressional nominees and possibly members of the [illegible] will be nominated on a free coinage platform.

IN FAVOR OF FREE COINAGE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 21.—At the Democratic state convention the delegates representing silver in state will adopt a platform in favor of the coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and instruct the delegates to Chicago to do the same thing.

Trial of Jackson for Murder.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 21.—The trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Byrne begin before Judge Bellamy. The court room was crowded to the utmost, and interest was manifested. Before noon nine jurymen were in the box.

THE CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.

A Suspicious Case Breaking in Doubt Reported.

The Doctor Refuses to Issue a Death Certificate—Investigation to Be Made.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mr. Maggie Dolsier died unexpectedly after a few days' illness today. It is asserted by Dr. W. J. Filmscutter that she died of the cholera. He refused to issue a death certificate and notified the coroner in order that an official investigation be made.

Means Twice Does to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Mayor Sutro has been granted permanently by the board of supervisors to be absent from the city and state for 60 days. It is understood that the mayor may visit Washington on a vacation to assist Congressman Barlow in what he can to prevent the passage by Congress of the Central Pacific meeting bill.

The mayor denies that his presence in the national capital will be of great service to the interests of the meeting bill, and he has been making strong protests against the part he may be too active.

Frosts in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Reports from the interior of California seem to be more confident to be great damage to fruit. In many places frost said that the fruit crop is so badly damaged that it will not be picked. The low lands suffered most severely. A killing frost swept the Santa Clara valley Monday night, killing temperature. Damage to the apricot and peach crops. Vineyards in the San Joaquin valley have suffered severely.

The Tech's Secretary Work.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—Authentic information received that fifty villages that the Christian priests at Mardin, Diarbekir, Bitlis, Van, Erzerum, Sivas, Kharpoot, Aintab, Marash, Zeitoun, Hadjin, Sassoun, Ourfa, Ismid, Adana, Tarsus, Hassan, Ghemerek, Ak Dagh, Ak Hissar, Ak Hissar, Ak Hissar