THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER
—OF—
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

12 PAGES.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 266 MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

UTAH COMMISSION.

A Majority and a Minority Report Filed With Secretary Noble.

MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS BY THE MAJORITY.

John L. McClernand's Views of the Utah Situation, and His Recommendation.

By Telegraph to the News.

ON UTAH.

The Labors of the Commission Results in a Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The members of the Utah Commission have filed with Secretary Noble majority and minority reports of the proceedings of the Commission for the year ended September 1, 1891. The majority report, prepared by Messrs. Godkin, Robertson, Sanders and Williams, says, in regard to the Mormon Church: In view of the fact that the Mormon Church has invariably in the past disputed the political ascendancy of its adherents and practiced a united front against any and every party which came in contact with it, those who now doubt its sincerity may well be excused for doubting. The Commission, though the People's party, strenuously opposed every effort made, whether by the laws of Congress, the action of the courts or of the Utah Commission, to put down polygamy. It has denounced the Commission through all the years that it has been administering the laws directed against polygamy, and kept a united force constantly standing and ready to oppose every effort to compel its adherents to the laws of the land. When disfranchisement stared the church in the face, when the city and county of Salt Lake, the city of Ogden and county of Weber and Park City had been wrested from its control, and other places were showing signs of becoming anti-Mormon, then, and not till then, did this change come.

The commission hopes that it is the beginning of a better era.

"The commission is glad," says the report, "to record the steps already taken on the part to a better civilization, and will aid with all its power in forwarding the good work, but cannot recommend the Williams act at the time of any portion of the subscribers around the people, the law-making power of the government, and is most emphatic in expressing the opinion that it would not at this time be safe to intrust to them the responsibilities and duty of the statement they so much desire."

The minority report, which is signed by John L. McClernand, states that polygamous marriages in Utah have decreased to the point of virtual cessation; that it would not be just or politic to extend by law the range of existing civil disabilities indiscriminately to all Mormons. McClernand recommends that the unreserved, unappropriated lands of the United States, lying in the naturally arid States and Territories, should be ceded to them under proper stipulations.

End of the Revolt in Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—It is announced here that the Turkish troops in the province of Yemen, Arabia, after several battles with the insurgents, have recaptured Hiba, the principal city of the province, and that the leading chiefs have submitted to the Turkish authorities. The revolt in Yemen is now ended.

The Ulster County Savings Bank.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 5.—When Outwater was arrested, the run on the bank lasted for three days, but other banks came to the rescue of the Ulster County Savings Institution and the trustees made a statement showing a surplus of $247,000. As the statement was signed by a number of prominent men in the city who were directors of the bank, it had a reassuring effect, and the depositors who drew out their money began to put it back. The system adopted by Outwater and Trumpbour was most ingenious, and for twenty years baffled the skill of the expert examiners in the employ of the State. In carrying it out, deceit and perjury were often and effectively employed. The statement showed that the resources were $2,135,000, due depositors $1,888,000, surplus $247,000. It is impossible to tell or even conjecture, the effect the closing of the bank will have on the people of Ulster county. The majority of the depositors were poor people.

The Ulster County Saving Institution was incorporated by an act of the legislature, April 12, 1851. The people had great confidence in the institution. It is said that a number of the bonds mentioned in the statement by the trustees were hypothecated in New York by Outwater and Trumpbour. Another method mentioned was that the deposits in many cases were entered on the bank's register for only a half and a third of the amount received while the entries in the depositors' books were for the full amount, the difference being taken by the thieves.

The streets of Kingston are filled with people and depositors are arriving on every train, and by all manner of vehicles. Occasionally some of the excited farmers threaten to break into the bank building and get their money while others suggest that a lynching party be formed at once.

HAVE OVERWORK AND THEMSELVES.

Business is virtually suspended. A man who had $2000 on deposit developed signs of insanity, and it is feared it will be necessary to take him to the asylum.

The city officials, fearing that the threats to burn the jail where Outwater and Trumbour were confined would be executed, summoned the fire department, members of which are now watching the back building, the courthouse and the jail opposite.

The prisoners were arraigned this afternoon. Their examination was set for Monday morning. It is stated on the street today that after the affairs of the bank are wound up the bank will pay the depositors

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

There was quite a heavy run on the Kingston Savings bank, which is opposite the closed bank. The trustees of this institution claim that the bank can pay its depositors in full. Should the run continue Monday the bank trustees will probably compel the giving of sixty days notice, by the depositors.

A GREAT CEREMONY.

The Presentation of the Freedom of Newcastle to Gladstone.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 5.—The presentation of the freedom of the city to Gladstone today was made the occasion of great ceremony. An immense multitude was present in the town hall to witness the presentation and hear the speeches. Gladstone replied to the Lord Mayor's speech of presentation and then made a general address, in the course of which he referred to free trade as follows:

"Our children and kinsmen in America, to whom we have looked and might still look to learn so many useful lessons, have set up in this matter the example of a retrograde nation. They have thought for a moment, though I believe only for a moment, that the secret of prosperity was to be found in

THE ERECTING BY GOVERNMENT

of the channels in which enterprise should run and the forms in which industry should be exercised."

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped that the Republic of the United States and America would be influenced by the examples and triumph of their immediate predecessors, although, he added, there remained much to do yet. A great movement has already been achieved by a change from protection to freedom. In England, among the great nations of the world," Gladstone remarked, "that became almost the solitary witness of the principles of

FREEDOM AS APPLIED TO TRADE,

as she had long been in Europe the solitary witness of the freedom of social and political institutions. That universality in regard to freedom in general we have now in regard to commerce. We are again being looked to for whether we shall be firm or not firm to our convictions, whether the time passed in finding the solution for a great economic problem has been wasted or applied to a great and beneficial work; whether free trade was to be a triumph, not only for the capitalist, but for the workman, whose wages have thereby been increased by per cent."

Upon leaving the hall Gladstone received an ovation from the immense concourse of people gathered in the vicinity. After lunch Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started for Hawarden.

Gladstone's Speech.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *Chronicle*, referring to Gladstone's speech, complains of his chilling treatment of the labor question.

The Times says: "Gladstone's warning to persist is likely to exert a whole some influence on them. They will probably throw Lord Salisbury overboard."

The newspapers of this city, all contain exhaustive comments upon Gladstone's speech delivered at Newcastle last night. The Times says Gladstone never before so completely abdicated half functions as a great leader, or sank so absolutely to the position of the mouthpiece of a political machine.

The *Standard* (conservative), states: His reference to the end of the Turkish dominion in Egypt are most unobvious. He should be compelled to declare plainly, aye or no, whether he holds that the time of duty is over, save the country will then know what to expect from his return to responsibility.

Compressed Air Motors.

The attention of mechanics and inventors is becoming awakened to the great motive possibilities that lie in compressed air. At the Franklin institute in Philadelphia Mr. Gilmore Bellew said that 50,000 horse power could be conveyed in the form of compressed air for a distance of twenty miles through two pipes, by simply utilizing some of the tremendous compressing force of the descending stream of water at Niagara Falls.

Various methods now being tried to get the pressure on the air show that it can be obtained more economically than has heretofore been supposed. As the air leaves the tubes it enters the engine it has been found that a great gain is instantly made by a device for reheating it. Only an insignificant amount of fuel is required for this. At present compressed air is used as a motor on some of the English street railways.

In Paris the compressed air motor is becoming exceedingly popular. It is now employed with success to drive electric dynamos. In Berlin a central compressed air plant supplies power to a number of manufacturing establishments. On the English street railways it has been found that fifty cubic feet of compressed air are all that is necessary for a car to carry.

Professor Oliver J. Lodge, of the British association, has a long roll of honorable mention to his name. He made a speech in the mathematical and physical science section of the association that is remarkable in some respects. He spoke of thought transference, as called, and said of it, "It may be as the division of a higher mode of communication which shall survive our temporary connection with ordinary matter." He entered with the most earnestness the trained men before him and those allowing to take up seriously and evidentially the investigation of thought transference and the related subjects dismissed to the hospital of the time "occult." He doubted there might be here the radiation of a greater truth than any science had dreamed of, and whether there was or not, the men had some when scientific men in the B. A. should investigate these things and not leave them to outsiders.

CZAR AND EMPEROR

Nothing to Indicate that Their Meeting will Have any Diplomatic Importance.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Representatives of the Press Excluded from the Presence of the Russian Autocrat.

By Telegraph to the News.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Meeting of the Kaiser and Czar Talked of.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—An official dispatch from Friedrichsruhe, received in this city today, announced that the Czar and Czarina are expected to arrive there next Sunday.

Their majesties may remain at Friedrichsruhe after the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary, on the 15th inst., returning to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin. There is nothing to indicate that the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William will be invested with diplomatic importance. It will probably be a brief visit of courtesy. The Russian embassy in this city has received no instructions regarding the visit of the Czar. It is believed that the Emperor will meet him at the railroad station, and, after a short interview, the Czar will proceed to Homburg. Despite the protestations of peace which are heard on all sides, the relations between the governments of Berlin and St. Petersburg remain strained. The suppression of the German subscription to the new Russian loan is received by the Berlin cranks, Russian member of Reichstag, who looks upon it as a thick of Chancellor Von Caprivi. Regarding the Czar's presence in Berlin, the journalists who are obliged to send events here not agreeable anticipations of their duties. The precautions which have been taken to prevent any not official approaching the Czar are so strict that even authorized representatives of the press will be kept at a distance.

The journalists who were allowed access to the railroad station last week when the Czar was passing through Berlin on his way to Moscow, were locked up in a waiting room and only got a glimpse of his majesty at the window as he alighted from the train and was greeted by Prince Leopold, who was doing the honors in the absence of the Emperor. They had to wait patiently for an hour, while the Czar devoured sandwiches and drank cup after cup of tea, after which they saw him depart. His capacity for eating appears to be accompanied by a capacity for drinking, each cup of tea being plentifully laced with rum instead of milk.

Replies to inquiries made of the leading wholesale dealers here and in Hamburg regarding the report that pork show that it is still limited. The cost of inspection in America, combined with the duty still imposed here, prevents a plentiful supply of American pork products. The price for other American pork rules about 34 marks per hundredweight, while home pork rules from 30 to 32 marks. The dealers are continuing in an attempt to get the government to reduce the duty, which is 10 marks per hundredweight. Until this is done no marked impetus will be given to the trade in American pork.

The report prevailing that foreign insurance companies must invest in Prussian consols is largely due to the influence of the German companies, which have become jealous of the amazing success of the American companies, which are now acquiring the lion's part of the insurance business throughout the country. The order will without doubt operate greatly to the injury of many foreign companies. None of the great American companies, however, will likely be obstructed in business. The receipt has been long foreseen by them and preparations to meet it made.

Rudolph Wilfberger, who is an accident opponent of the policy advocated by Herbel and Liebknecht, has been elected a delegate to the Erfurt Congress from the Provincial district. This success of the extremists, following the election of two members of that branch of the party as delegates from the Fifth district of Berlin strengthens the hopes of the members of the section, who desire to effect the overthrow of the present central directing committee.

Charles Murphy, special agent of the United State agricultural department, is in the city. Murphy's visit is made for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the authorities the question of Indian corn as an article of food. A committee of officers from the medical and commercial departments of the army has been appointed to investigate the matter.

INSULTING THE DEAD.

A French Pilgrim's Indiscreet Conduct at a Royal Grave.

HOLY CROSS, Oct. 5.—The French pilgrims who raised so much disorder yesterday started today for Modena. Before doing so, they called at the Vatican and expressed their regrets at the occurrence yesterday. The majority of the amounts furnished of the causes of yesterday's riotous outbreak agree in the statement that one of the pilgrims who visited Victor Emanuel's tomb in the spot in the book where all visitors are expected to inscribe their names, wrote: "Vive le Pape! mort au roi Humbert, a bas Victor Emanuel."

An Italian gentleman present in the pantheon at the same time as the pilgrim, happened to notice that one of their number inscribed this in the visitor's book, and engaged at the insult to the dead, he struck the writer in the face and seized the guard to expel him. Anti-Semitic shouts were present of the other pilgrims tried to rescue their companion from the guards, and in so doing caused a disturbance. The crowds were soon attracted to the spot by the disorder, and attacked the pilgrims with knives and stones. The guards had the utmost difficulty in protecting the pilgrims from the Italians. In spite of the appeals of the police officers and their efforts to allay the anger of the populace, the pilgrims were chased all over the city. Herbel, the leader of the French workmen's pilgrimage, called at the ministry of the interior today and declared any sympathy with the outrage of yesterday.

A Fearful Outrage.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Benjamin Sinclair, his wife and son Moses, arrived here on Friday on the steamer "Kansas." The family gave a party May 20th in their house at Trabe, Russia, in honor of the Hebrewish holiday of Moses, who under Jewish customs, has reached man's estate. Private parties being contrary to law, the local police demanded a large amount of hush money, which Sinclair refused to give. The family without trial were carted for Siberia. On their way there the officer in charge heard of the guard make a proposition to Sinclair's daughter, promising to release the whole family if she would submit. She was willing to save her brothers and father friends her virtue. To make the father yield the girl was stripped by the guard, and the pain and fright caused death. A second officer ordered the guard to desist, and, succeeded in dragging the brothers and executing the culprits. The captives were released and escaped from the Russian frontier and sent to America.

Killed in Steam Explosion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A boiler explosion on board the steam tug "A. W. Parker" killed seven persons and seriously wounded many others this afternoon. The tug, in charge of with three others, was engaged in attempting to tow the steamer "H. H. I. Pelanor" out of the draw of the Rush street bridge in the south branch of the river when the explosion occurred. Three of the killed were employes of the tug. Their bodies are not yet recovered. The other seven were killed were standing on the bridge of the river, where a number of spectators had been drawn to witness the removal of the steamer, which arrived Saturday from Buffalo with a cargo of coal. The vessel had run aground in the draw and while attempts were being forth every effort to move it, and one of the tugs, the "Parker," exploded. The list of killed and wounded, so far as can be ascertained, is as follows: Killed—James B. Carter, John C. Shore, Samuel Armstrong, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Barbara Hoss, Samuel Sawyer, and an unknown man. The wounded are Joseph Cullen, Henry Bell, Charles Fiorlen, Frank Wagner, Joseph Bonessa, Joseph Bonessa, Louis O'Dean, James Cunningham.

Fourth-Class Men Dismissed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 5.—The third class men of the naval cadets had only arrived here Tuesday when they began preparations to leave for fourth-class men. Lieut. Fullman, officer of the day, said to the class: "Young gentlemen, you had better go." There are eyes upon you when you are least thinking of it." On Friday, however, directly after the first drill of the year, Cadets Griffin of Maryland, Kavanagh of Nebraska, and James of South Carolina, third classmen, proceeded to the quarters of Cadets Miller and Gilchrist to have a "little fun." While they were proceeding to make life uncomfortable for the fourth class men, Lieut. Fullman, officer of the day, walked in and put them under arrest. A court-martial has been ordered in the case of Cadets Miller and Kavanagh. James gets off with the merest scrape.

An Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Elevator "A" of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company, was completely destroyed by fire this morning, with all the machinery and 150,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $600,000.

Very natural, indeed, is that scientific error that people should lose hot tools, because the cold bulb was "the natural point of the very smallest" and therefore do not get their share of amusement till it has gone the rounds of the street and been used up. This is all well enough for women, but the fact remains that manicure's teeth decay because they have not had work enough to give them healthy exercise. Let you give each tooth a little work, just enough to develop the strength of the teeth and gum. Then let them train with a stiff brush every night, not only their teeth, but their gums as well, removing every particle of food, and the chances are that their teeth will remain white and firm. Actinolin and rogenes in the wilds of Africa do not need toothpicks, because their food is hard food that makes the jaws strong. But the stiff brush itself will be a help to civilized beings. It does part of the work of giving exercise. It may be painful at first, but it will lengthen the gums.

A rare bird is Abe Bennard, the Pennsylvania outlaw. Since he has been trapped and lodged in jail for what promises to be the remainder of his life he has solemnly repented. You only that, but he has taken to writing letters to newspapers. In a contribution to a Philadelphia journal he announces that if he can only be pardoned out he will about turn devote the rest of his life to being a missionary. Bennard and the sinners urging them to repent. It would, indeed, be ingenious to hint that the reformed outlaw is not sincere. If he is, however, exactly there is prison, among his fellow convicts, is the toughest lot of sinners he can find and here to begin on.

The emigration of Hungary, in the districts where the Tokay wine, precious as drops of gold, is produced, are preparing to plant 40,000 acres with vines imported from California. The California grapevine, like everything else in that hot country, grows so rapidly that its destructive phylloxera has no power over it, and the Hungian emigrants will carry up their old vines and take a start from home.

A Way to the City.

Willow—Yes didn't stay long at the eastern. Back to the country!

Bilkins—No; only came back to get warm.—New York Weekly

ORIENTAL ITEMS.

The French Claims Nearly Settled and Others will Soon be Adjusted.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AFRAID OF MOB RULE.

The Real cause of the Disturbance—Japanese Advice—News from Hawaii.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Compensation to be Paid for the Damage During the Riots.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Occidental and Oriental steamer "Belgic" arrived this morning from China, Japan and Hawaii, bringing Chinese advices to September 1, Japanese to the 19th and Hawaiian to the 20th. The Overland China Mail of the 1st says, editorially: "It seems likely that compensation will soon be paid by China for the damages during the recent riots. The French claims are now nearly settled, and others will be adjusted soon. The treaty powers, however, find it more difficult to persuade China to open Hunan at a time when so many nations are following the example of the United states in their treatment of China. China is no week to press effectively against the bad treatment of her subjects, but the conduct of the Americans, who have shown a hostile temperamity in dealing with the Chinese, has not been observed with indifference. Only the other day Li Hung Chang sanctioned a proposal of the Chinese consul at San Francisco to have a special cruiser of the Chinese navies in America to the aid of the Chinese consuls in the American districts. Meanwhile the government at Peking seems to realize the danger of mob rule. A tendency is being manifested for military governors of the provinces. The Manchus seem to be afraid of an assault. The probability is that the present crisis will pass over. There is not sufficient combustibles for a big explosion, but an explosion seems inevitable."

The North China Herald says: "During the last few years all the outbreaks of the Chinese at Wuhu have put up with insults and humiliation.

If there is war, and there will be no less China made her good domestic fully and honestly, these unfortunate incidents will be merely the exciting cause. The real causes have been accumulating for years. The chief offender is the Province of Hunan. From it emanates all the lying pamphlets and placards that stir up the people."

There was a large fire at Chinkiang August 8th. When the fire engines were brought out only two of the hitches were found in condition to work. It was soon discovered that the Tao Cai of the city had dissolved the crews and embezzled the money provided for their maintenance. A crowd of 10,000 attacked his dwelling two days later and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he escaped being torn to pieces.

This outbreak gave rise at Shanghai to rumors of another anti-missionary riot.

Japanese advices say that Japan will be well represented at the World's Fair. One plan is to export a number of dancing girls to give new life to Japanese scenery and to display their special accomplishments. Another contemplates a large Japanese garden filled with forthcoming curiosities. A number of pretty girls will also be sent, who for a consideration will demonstrate violin, fan, etc. All the accomplishments in which the Japanese excel will be represented.

News from Hawaii says that the United States cruiser "Charleston" arrived at Honolulu September 20th, fifteen days from San Francisco.

Petitioners for Pay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Reports are received here by the Bureau of American Republics to the effect that the experiment of using petroleum as fuel on the Orizaba Railway, in Peru, has proven a success. The trial were made at an altitude of 7,000 feet, with two Baldwin locomotives. The oil used was not crude petroleum, but residuum oil, with a fire test of about 300 degrees. In the trials the average consumption of oil was 19.55 pounds per mile, with coal it was 19.37 pounds. It is reported that the Orizaba Railway Company has decided to use oil for fuel in all their locomotives. The bureau has received the estimate of the agricultural department of the Argentine republic of the crop for the current year. The value of the agricultural and pastoral products, whose something unknown estimate, is estimated at $38,000,000.

Brotherhood of Railwaymen.

HALLSTEDS, Ill., Oct. 4.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the United States and Canada opens here today. 400 lodges will be represented. The principal issues to come before the convention relate to the discharge of the grand trustee by Grand Master Wilkinson, the discharge of the switchmen on the Northwestern and the discharge of officers. Grand Chief Conductor Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, who is here, sustains the position taken by Grand Master Wilkinson and the approves the action taken by the aggrieved court in expelling the trainmen. Hon. L. S. Coffin of Iowa, will discuss the feasibility of automatic couplers for cars and Sunday rest for railway employes. So far as the switchmen's trouble is concerned, it is likely that the convention will contain the action of the Pittsburgh. The latter part of the week some action may be taken on the federation question, but this will depend on the action taken at the meeting this week of Cedar Rapids of the committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railway Trainmen on a proposition of a union of the organizations.

Steamers Between San Francisco and Vancouver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—General Passenger Agent McNiel of the Canadian Pacific and Robert Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the same road, here been in the city several days. Before leaving General Agent McNiel said it was very probable that the Canadian Pacific would have connection to run steamers between San Pedro and Vancouver, B. C. The new steamships on the China trade will call here, commencing about the 1st of next month, if nothing happens to prevent.

An Unfortunate Feeling Against Estrada.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.—A Salvador telegram says: "The feeling against President Lerdo is increasing. He has thrown himself into the arms of the adherents of ex-President Gulfuse, who is now in the city of Salvador. Gulfuse was the power behind Lerdo's chair, and was probably Lerdo's tool. The friend is now attempting to President Lerdo, whom certainly he is responsible for. It is rumored that Gulfuse is intriguing to make himself president in President Lerdo's place. The government of Honduras. The commission of Ayala by Estrada's agent in Guatemala is denied.

A Set of Rules for Army Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The President has promulgated a set of rules which has been promulgated by the secretary of war, providing for a system of examinations to determine the fitness for promotion of all officers in the army below the grade of major. When Congress passed the act of October 1, 1890, providing for such examinations, it was intended immediately, and in order to adjust the scheme to men who had been in the service for years, it was been the requirements were semi-what limited. The act has now been in operation a year, and it is deemed expedient to make the examination more searching, and to establish a much higher order of requirements as a condition precedent to promotion. In the rules now have been prescribed, but in order that injustice shall not be done, and all officers shall be afforded ample time to prepare themselves for the ordeal, the rules will not be applied until January 1, 1892.

The Chinese Smuggling.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 5.—Not long ago the chief of police has received information that Chinese were being smuggled across the border from Canada, being aided in so doing by some persons of influence on the American side. He got detectives at work and this morning the officers arrested two men giving the names of Abram Abrahams of New York and James A. Hamilton of Toronto. The prisoners had sought two railroad tickets and had subsequently joined two Chinamen who were sitting at a ticket near the depot. Hamilton had in his pocket a letter from D. M. Pomeroy, a deputy United States marshal at Lockport, conveying instructions as to how Chinamen might be worked across the line into the hands of Pomeroy and another deputy named Weaver. Federal Attorney Alexander hoisted in Buffalo, and also implicated. The four prisoners were turned over to Deputy Marshal Wolcott Buffalo and will have a hearing Monday.

The Outbreak on the Mexican Frontier.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Great Bets continued has been in this city for the last thirty days. He discusses freely the recent outbreak on the Mexican frontier. He says that, although in sympathy with any movement looking to the overthrow of President Diaz, he had absolutely nothing to do with the recent revolutions. He regretted not being on the spot, however, and attributes the report of his connection with the affair to the fact that people being aware that any movement of the kind had his sympathy, took it for granted that he was engaged in it. Bets and caused information to that effect to be circulated.

A Bare Riot.

There was a bare building recently duly sabbed at by the authorities and administer relations of the very foolish kind and prose which had denominated the Salvation Army, which is a misnomer, as it is not an army at all. It says that all right-minded Christians are aware that a majority of churchmen regard the idea of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope as being absolutely idiotical. The bulk of the newspapers of this country justify the attitude of the Salvation Army people when they insisted of the insult to their dead sing.

Shot and Killed His Former Wife.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 4.—Word reached here this morning that Tim Corn, an old soldier and musician of the First Cavalry, had shot and killed his wife, mortally wounded his mother-in-law and then shot himself in the mouth four times. He will probably die. Corn was divorced from his wife, and threatened often, when intoxicated, to kill her. He went to the home, about ten miles in the county, and shot his mother-in-law, which he refused him. He then commanded Bring.

French and Italians.

NICE, Oct. 4.—The mayor of this city unveiled a monument to Garibaldi here today in the presence of M. Ronvier, representing the French government. The mayor paid grateful homage to the memory of Garibaldi for securing France in the hour of need, and for having helped in the patriot a symbol of the union and concord between the French and Italian people. Other speakers, dwelling on several sympathies, spoke in a similar strain. M. Rank, speaking on behalf of the French Republic, contemptuously denied the charge that the French desired to restore temporal power of the Pope. He begged the Italians not to be alarmed. Brunetier expressed similar sentiments.

Two Men Killed by Trains.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Charles Shingle and Edward O'Hara, while stealing a ride from Buffalo to this city, were attacked by tramps, who demanded their money. They resisted, and the assailants shot and killed them. The tramps escaped.

The Allotting of the Cheyenne Indian Lands.

KINGSTON, O. T., Oct. 4.—The Free Press of this city today issued an extra announcing that the work of allotting the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands west of the city will go on. September 15th Secretary Noble issued an order to cease the work of allotments for the reason that the appropriation was exhausted. Prompt measures

WAR WAS PREVENTED

Through the Common Sense of Queen Victoria and the Sound Judgment of the Czar.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

But His Grandma Would Not Let Him, and so Russia and France Became Friends.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE EUROPEAN POSITION.

The Public Prevailing to Peep Behind the Curtains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Berlin correspondence of the *Herald* says: Had it not been for the excellent common sense of Queen Victoria and the sound judgment of the Czar, the life blood of thousands of human beings would have been shed. Either would perhaps this very moment be in the throes of war. The Dale are then, I am assured, when Emperor William was at Osborne, he one evening asked the Queen to accept him a confidential interview upon a matter of the utmost importance. The request was accorded and the Emperor said in substance:

"The situation in Germany is intolerable. It cannot last twelve months longer. The country cannot bear the present burdens. The army cannot keep up the present fighting strength. Socialism is daily assuming terrible proportions. Germany's allies, especially Italy, are no longer able to keep up the present pace. The strain is too great to them. France, on the contrary, is becoming stronger and stronger, but France is isolated. It is absolutely necessary that Germany should seize the first occasion to decrease war expenditure, the moment to which this can possibly be put off is too great to bear."

The Queen replied: "As long as I live I firmly hope peace will be maintained. I am now old, but still I feel that my last years shall not be sullied by more blood flowing in Europe. The responsibility that rests upon you is a terrible one. It would, in my opinion, be criminal for any sovereign or statesman to attempt to precipitate events. In any case when you have said this cannot be great consequence."

The Queen sent for Lord Salisbury and informed him of the strange conversation and desired him to talk to the Emperor about it.

Lord Salisbury replied: "I think if I attempted to dispose the question, the Emperor might call matters short by taking up by the shoulders and pushing the last out of the window. Besides he probably might do exactly contrary to what I might suggest. There is, in my opinion, only one way. Let the Queen write an autograph letter to the Czar, telling him frankly what has occurred, and urging him in the interests of the peace of Europe to make no time in making a friendly advance toward France, in order to convince the Emperor that Russia would not consent to any aggressive action against France. This would cause the Emperor to reflect, and, in my opinion, this is the most effective way of preserving peace. It could be well if England should also simultaneously make an advance toward France."

The Queen at once followed Salisbury's advice, with the result which is already a matter of history.

The Incident at the Tomb of Emanuel.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The *Journal des Debats* in an editorial on the disorders which took place in Rome on Friday, proceeds against Italy making the incident of the insults offered by the pilgrims to the memory of Emanuel a political affair. It says that all right-minded Italians are aware that a majority of churchmen regard the idea of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope as being absolutely idiotical. The bulk of the newspapers of this country justify the attitude of the Salvation Army people when they insisted of the insult to their dead sing.

Wife and Mother-in-Law Killed.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 4.—Word reached here this morning that Tim Corn, an old soldier and musician of the First Cavalry, had shot and killed his wife, mortally wounded his mother-in-law and then shot himself in the mouth four times. He will probably die. Corn was divorced from his wife, and threatened often, when intoxicated, to kill her. He went to the home, about ten miles in the county, and shot his mother-in-law, which he refused him. He then commanded Bring.

French and Italians.

NICE, Oct. 4.—The mayor of this city unveiled a monument to Garibaldi here today in the presence of M. Ronvier, representing the French government. The mayor paid grateful homage to the memory of Garibaldi for securing France in the hour of need, and for having helped in the patriot a symbol of the union and concord between the French and Italian people. Other speakers, dwelling on several sympathies, spoke in a similar strain. M. Rank, speaking on behalf of the French Republic, contemptuously denied the charge that the French desired to restore temporal power of the Pope. He begged the Italians not to be alarmed. Brunetier expressed similar sentiments.

Two Men Killed by Trains.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Charles Shingle and Edward O'Hara, while stealing a ride from Buffalo to this city, were attacked by tramps, who demanded their money. They resisted, and the assailants shot and killed them. The tramps escaped.

The Allotting of the Cheyenne Indian Lands.

KINGSTON, O. T., Oct. 4.—The Free Press of this city today issued an extra announcing that the work of allotting the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands west of the city will go on. September 15th Secretary Noble issued an order to cease the work of allotments for the reason that the appropriation was exhausted. Prompt measures