ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 155. MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

ECONOMICAL LEO.

The Expenditure at the Vatican to be Reduced for the First time Since Sextus.

THE REVENUES OF THE PONTIFICAL BUDGET.

Extraordinary Expenses, The Secret Fund and St. Peter's Pence From Various Countries.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE POPE'S FINANCES.

His Holiness Appoints a Commission to Reduce Expenses.

ROME, May 23.—The Pope is taking steps to secure greater economy of expenditure at the Vatican. He has appointed a commission of cardinals, charged to define the limits of the first reduction of expenses. It is believed to be the first time since Sixtus that a Pope has interfered in the conduct of the congregation of Rome. The misery in Italy and the effects of national bankruptcy on the funds of the Vatican have considerably augmented the extraordinary expenses. Everybody asks money of the Pope.

Thus, again, the work of the Holy See is continually increasing. Leo XIII has created at Rome, and especially in the mission fields, several undertakings which require much money. The crusade against slavery has absorbed considerable sums.

The Pope is lavish in his endowments to schools, sciences and benevolent societies. Leo XIII is not so liberal to his nephews as was Pius IX, but to cause of general interest his generosity borders on prodigality.

IT IS THE PRACTICE

of the radical press of all countries, and especially Italy, at times to represent the Pope as disposing of millions on millions, as surrounded by all the luxuries and magnificence of an Eastern potentate and as exploiting for interested purposes the faith of his people. A sober times it represents the contributions of peace dwindling to insignificant proportions and that the Pope will soon be obliged to accept the assistance of 3,000,000 francs set apart for him by the Italian government under the Garonde law. Neither of these representations is accurate. While the resources of the Pope are less than the civil list of most European sovereigns, yet by wise administration these resources, if not entirely equable to the needs of the church, are sufficient to insure the working of its principal services.

THE REVENUE OF THE PONTIFICAL BUDGET

are distributed substantially as follows: At the disposal of the Pope, 500,000 francs; cardinals, 700,000 francs; poor dioceses, 400,000 francs; perfecture of apostolic palaces, 1,600,000 francs; secretaryship of state, 1,900,000 francs; employes and functionaries, 1,500,000 francs; pontifical schools and alms giving, 1,200,000 francs.

The half a million at the disposal of the Pope serves to maintain his household and also to meet other expenses not included under other headings of the budget, for the cardinals' incurs are maintained at the expense of the holy father. The emoluments of such cardinal amounts to 20,000 francs.

The main item of the budget, that of prefecture of palaces, varies between 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 francs. It includes all expenses for the pontifical court, the palaces of the Vatican and apostolic palaces, the maintenance of museums and galleries, etc.

The million francs assigned to the secretaryship of state covers the expenses of that office and of those of the nunciatures and apostolic delegations.

The allowance for employes and functionaries covers only the faithful servants of the pontifical government who refused to pass into the service of the Italian government. This item becomes smaller year by year, as death thins the ranks of the veterans.

Nearly all the Catholic schools in Rome are maintained at the charge of the Pope, and the demands of charity lead constantly to increase.

OUTSIDE OF THESE ORDINARY EXPENSES,

there is a heavy budget of extraordinary expenses. The propagandа of the faith has already received the subvention of 500,000 francs and apostolic institutions and academies of Rome receive subsidies. The restoration of the Basilica of the Lateran has cost 5,000,000 francs.

It is impossible to estimate how much the Pope gives privately. His resources are difficult to enumerate. Even his administrators, the cardinals, pence itself does not know the exact receipts and expenditures of the Pope, because Leo XIII receives directly great sums from the Indulgences Bank. Part of this money is devoted to extraordinary work and expenses, and part goes toward increasing the secret fund reserved for future needs. It is asserted that this fund absorbed 50,000,000 francs of the sum received of the Pope on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee in 1887.

The average amount received annually by the Pope in St. Peter's pence is between eight and nine million francs. The United States contributes more than France to the fund, sending annually 2,000,000. Belgium next after France, then Holland, Spain, Germany and last of all Italy.

The Latonia Derby.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—A thunderstorm with heavy rain last night and lowering, threatening clouds all the forenoon, with a cool atmosphere, chilled the hearts of many racegoers, the Latonia would have opened the first day's race with an attendance of eighteen instead of ten thousand. It was a pleasant afternoon, however, and the track, though slow, was better than if no rain at all had fallen.

The feature was the Latonia Derby, the fourth race.

Kingman came to Latonia covered with laurels, but although he was a prime favorite last night, there were doubts today whether he would hold up in the heavy track. This was decided by the race.

Latonia Derby, three-year-olds, foals of 1888, closed with ninety-one entr.

mile and a half: Dickerson, 117 (C. Williams), 2 to 1; Gentry, 117 (Britton), 3 to 1; Kingman, 129 (J. Murphy), 3 to 1; Pole Scout, 117 (Allen), 7 to 1; Allen Bane, 117 (Hathaway), 3 to 1; Balgowan, 117 (Overton), 15 to 1.

The race was beautifully contested, Georgetown led, with Dickerson second, Balgowan third, Kingman last. At three-quarters the order was Georgetown two lengths ahead, Dickerson second, Balgowan third, Allen Bane fourth, Kingman fifth, all else lapped.

In the stretch Georgetown led, with Dickerson second, Kingman third, Balgowan fourth, Allen Bane fifth and Pole Scout sixth. As they came under the string, and at the quarter it was Georgetown, Dickerson, Balgowan in the order named, with Kingman still in the lead. At the half mile the only change was Kingman was third, as he passed and Allen Bane had. At the three-quarters Dickerson led, with Georgetown second, Kingman a good third and Allen Bane last, in a close bunch.

On the turn Kingman came to the front and it looked as if he had been sent out Dickerson's good third. In this order Kingman won by a length, with Dickerson second, a length ahead of Pole Scout third. The others were closely bunched. Time, 2:44.

Other races: Three-year-olds and upward, mile—Whitney won, Theo second, Rhodes Lass third. Time, 1:46.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile and sixteenth—Royal Darter won, Wood Yale second, Spectator third. Time, 1:54.

Three-year-old colts, five furlongs—Two Bids won, Prince of Darkness second, Cheetah third. Time, 1:04.

Two-year-old fillies, five and a half furlongs—Van Chase won, Jean second, Ranger third. Time, 1:08.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile—Dr. Nove won, Yale 'Ol second, Mars third. Time, 1:45.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Four furlongs—Nimine won, Grandma second, Bishop third. Time, .57½.

Six furlongs—Fred Farsal won, Ivanhoe second, Rosetor third. Time, 1:22.

Mile and a quarter—Ethel won, Exile second, Burch third. Time, 2:11½.

Nine furlongs—Hackney won, Dardeo second, Gilford third. Time, 2:00.

Mile—The Moor won, Pat Coney second, Hardee third. Time, 1:46.

GRAVESEND, May 23.—Six furlongs—Hellgate won, Spinets second, Palmony colt third. Time, 1:18½.

Nine furlongs—Eon won, Banquet second, Tact third. Time, 1:54½.

One mile—Pioneer won, Pleasanter second, Port Chester third. Time, 1:45.

Five and a half furlongs—St. Florian won, Nomad second, Victory third. Time, 1:08½.

Mile and a quarter—Kingston won, King Thomas second. Time, 2:11½. (Only two starters.)

Eight and a half furlongs—Admiral won, Pearlet second, Kingsbridge third. Time, 1:51½.

Six furlongs—Merry Monarch won, Airplant second, King Mac third. Time, 1:16½.

The Chilian Government Claims Success.

PARIS, May 24.—The Chilian legation has Santiago advices claiming continued success for the government party on land and sea. According to dispatches from the war ship "Almirante Cuadell" on the 11th attacked Iquique and discharged a torpedo against the insurgent transports. The crews of the insurgent vessels mutinied, after sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The disaffected insurgents at Tacna also mutinied and were disarmed. On the night of the 19th armed transports and the "Imperial" bombarded Iquique, while the "Almirante Cuadell" waited for the insurgent vessels to leave the bay in order to attack them, but subsequently found they had escaped. The "Almirante Cuadell" afterward captured Tulial, shelling the garrison and taking many prisoners. The position of the insurgents, according to the same authority, is everywhere critical, while the army of the government is loyal and well disciplined.

Arrested for Treason.

PARIS, May 24.—Emile Tripure, an officer of the third territorial army, and agent for the Armstrong gun works, was arrested on a charge of high treason. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, recently published a pamphlet, in which he charged Tripure with stealing the secret of the manufacture of the new explosive and selling it to the Germans. The pamphlet was seized by the police and Turpin arrested in his laboratory at Colombes. The reasons for the arrest of both men is that the authorities may sift the matter thoroughly.

A Financier Ordered Out of Moscow.

LONDON, May 24.—The Times' Moscow correspondent says the well-known Jewish financier, Herr Goldberger, director of the International Cars of Berlin, who recently arrived here to establish a branch of the Berlin house was ordered by the police to quit the city in twenty-four hours. Friends of the financier protested to the authorities, but Goldberger departed disgraced.

The Czar Will Start for Moscow.

PARIS, May 24.—Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, carried over the centre stage box yesterday to see the Czar's visit to the French exhibition at Moscow. Wired the St. Petersburg embassy, inquiring upon the immediate disposal of the difficulty at any cost. A response was received at the foreign office today that the matter had been settled and the Czar and family would start for Moscow tomorrow.

Chilian Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The unusually "Financial" time report, brings news of the status in Chili. The rebels have formed a congress, with George Montt, minister of the first, as president, Senor Errazuriz, minister of foreign relations, Colonel Arturo Walker, Senorer Col. Halley, minister of war. The first act passed decreed that all articles necessary for consumption in Chili should be admitted free.

The civilized Valparaiso and Tocopilque have been captured by the rebels. As of 21st the insurgent frigate bombarded Caldero, killing over 100 citizens. The next day a force landed and occupied the town.

IN THE OLD WORLD.

The Various Central European Powers Combine in a Formidable Customs Coalition.

FRANCE THREATENED WITH COMMERCIAL ISOLATION.

The Czar Shows His Solicitude for the French.—A Clergyman and a Romance.

By Telegraph to the News.

EUROPEAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Commercial Alliance: The Case Discussed.—A Protectorate Praised.

BERLIN, May 23.—The question of the tariff office is submitted in commercial treaty negotiations, some of the results of which will have a direct bearing on Germany's relations with the United States. The arrangements with Italy, Switzerland and Roumania are progressing towards an entente. Belgium is also negotiating with Germany, but that country is not likely than the others to be drawn within the customs bund. Russia's overtures for a modified tariff of the German corn tariff in exchange for a lowered tariff on German manufactures have been received in a friendly spirit here, but the opposition of Austria is expected to bar the way to a definitive arrangement. Austria tried to secure a reduction on the German grain tariff in favor of herself exclusively. She failed in this, however, and has now raised the point of the German-Austrian treaty as jeopardizing a differential treaty for Russia and Germany.

Servia has offered to join the commercial alliance on the basis of the Dresdenz tariff, and Germany, Germany, Austria and Hungary. As Servian exports cross Austrian territory in order to reach Germany, the Berlin government wants the Austrian authorities to guarantee against the dangers of infections from Servian swine. The admission of Servian pork into Germany would be inconsistent with the prohibition against American pork, which is acknowledged to be of a safer and superior quality.

The general position of the negotiations now really give reason to expect a formidable central European customs coalition, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Roumania and Servia, while Belgium, Russia and Spain may have partial reciprocity with the general European bund.

The efforts of the American convention with Spain have begun to excite pessimistic comments. As soon as the pending European treaties are arranged the special privileges which the convention accords America will be contested by the combined powers.

The situation of France, which country is announced with commercial isolation, dictates the government's policy of adhesion to a moderate tariff, admitting of reciprocity treaties. As far as Germany is concerned, the French government seems to rely upon the maintenance of the Frankfort treaty, as insuring France the "favored nation" treatment, but among the critical political complications arising from Germany's commercial alliances a denunciation of the Frankfort treaty is now freely discussed in official circles.

A SENSATION

has been caused by a discovery relating to the French exhibition at Moscow, which gave the Czar occasion to show his solicitude for the French, and, to avoid wounding the feeling of the French committee, the exhibition, which was in need of funds, applied to the Jewish and Russian capitalists, Greenewald and Pulliloff, and gave a loan on depositing 12,000,000 tickets as security. Greenewald and Pulliloff became interested in a quarrel with the committee and claimed control of the entrance money of the exhibition. The rupture led to a scandal.

The Czar was incensed that the fair should have fallen into the hands of the detested Jews. If the matter is not speedily settled he will abandon his visit to Moscow in order to avoid giving offense to France by going to Moscow without patronizing the exhibition. He has sent the promoters of the fair an angry telegram. The presence of the Imperial family assistants to Jewish speculation is impossible. He has also been impressed by the Czar's hurried visit to Moscow he desires to lay the foundation stone of a monument to be erected in memory of his father, and also open the first exhibition of Russian Asian products held in Russia. The whole programme has been dropped.

REV. MR. AYERS,

a young American clergyman, who was preaching in the English chapel here, has been the victim of a peculiar persecution. A young German lady, who has been a regular attendant, made it a habit to attend the church and gaze in a rapt contemplation at the preacher. She followed him, he moving from one boarding house to another to elude her. She threatened to commit suicide before his eyes unless he listened to her suit. The police, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, finally appealed to by Ayers. Phelps communicated with the lady's friends, and it being evident that her mind was unbalanced, she was sent to an asylum.

THE "EMMA."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Pacific mail steamer "Colima," which arrived today from Panama, reports leaving left Acapulco May 15th. Just north of that port she sighted a steamer flying the Chilian flag and answering the description of the "Elata" steering south by east. Later in the day the "Charleston" spoke the "Colima." On learning that had been seen the "Charleston" steamed away in the southeast. The "Colima" reports that the "Esmeralda" left Acapulco on the 13th inst. and went out to sea, but was seen near the harbor in the evening. The "Elata" was expected to arrive there the 15th and it was supposed the "Esmeralda" was waiting for her.

The *Evening Bulletin* says it is informed through reliable sources that the Congressional party of Chili has refused into an agreement with the United States to surrender the "Elata" and crew. The "Esmeralda" will not pass the "Elata" any further, but will proceed to Callao and the "Elata" will remain in port until sent to the American authorities.

The Walla Walla Mills.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 23.—The mill of Dodge Beetle (formerly of Hood by Dodge, Beetle, so far as the ing of millinery is concerned, has closed. The court will serve as its custodians however and demand its report to the war department. The mills are the result of the Dodge Beetle was because they found that the prosecuting attorney was not supplied the witnesses, because the confidence had contributed to the fatal as mistaken.

Colonel Compton, the commandant, who again takes up the case, has made a statement, in which he states in substance the reason which governed his action. He contributed as follows: "As the contract was awarded in the manner, it shows that nearly all the participants are young men from 22 to 29 years of age and of no service pension to their government. They have been in the army for thirty years and the system upon which its former workings were found seems to be thoughtful. Within the last four years a new code of military rules has been produced. This code has a tendency to separate a soldier from his officers to a very wide distance. This new system of government produces results more and more apparent every day we live. The old system of giving a step on the soldier for officer is fast disappearing, discipline is becoming obscure, restriction being considered as an affliction, and proper respect has to some degree been denied an limit and amused anger."

A Decision Based on the "Drumshop Act."

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Judge Foix of the circuit court rendered a very important decision this morning, based on the "drumshop act" of 1887. The case is the injunction proceedings brought by adjoining property owners to close a saloon. The judge made permanent the injunction, restraining the saloonkeeper from conducting a drumshop business, and the county and city licenses held by him were declared void and cancelled. Among them, failure to secure a petition for their licenses signed by a majority of the citizens living in the block in which the saloon is located. The decision is sustained every saloon in the city will be affected and every saloon license void.

The Portuguese Defeated.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill cables from Capetown a graphic account of the recent conflict between the Portuguese and Britons on Pungive river. The collision occurred near Masthesel on May 12 between the Portuguese force and the British South Africa Colony forces. The Portuguese force numbered 250 Europeans and 800 natives, with four guns. The South Africa police numbered sixty, and they had only one gun. The Portuguese were repulsed, seven of them killed and a large number wounded.

Members of the Nain Vita Sentenced.

ROME, May 24.—The trial at Bari of 119 members of the Mala Vita Society has ended in Guilty verdicts. Twenty acquitted. The sentences were mostly imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years.

Plenty Horses Again on Trial.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., May 24.—Plenty Horses is again on trial for his life in the United States court. He said: "I expect to get an acquittal this time. The American people are getting so that they understand my case a good deal better. Casey, when he came up, was a sick and was trying to find out what was going on in the court. We were at war with the Whites; we had been starved until it was either die by the bullet or let to death on the prairie."

The attorneys for the accused announced that they have new evidence in the case, which, they declared, will bring the trial into more prominence than before. Their line of defense will be based chiefly upon the war theory and to prove that Casey was a spy. The prosecution is anxious to get a conviction, as every army officer in the country has set his heart upon this, hoping to deter the Indians from the practice of ambushing. The selection of a jury, which was sworn to, and consists of nine farmers, a barber, a wine merchant, a druggist and an insurance agent.

The Annual Meeting of the Baptists.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The American Baptist Publication society continued its twenty-fourth anniversary today. A portion of the morning session was given to publication, and a number of addresses were made on the subject. A morning was taken and the business of the society went to the Central Union railroad station, where special service were held in the new baggage car, prepared for a chapel, and fitted up by the secretary. The car will be used for distributing literature, as well as a place to hold meetings. The programme of the afternoon session was taken up with the reading of the annual report, Rev. Danbel D. McLearin, of New York, spoke on the origin and progress of the movement. Rev. Dr. Wilkin, of Iowa, filled the next half hour with an address on "Organization."

Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and Oregon have already organized state societies. There are now 600 organizations. There should be 25,000 more. Five common principles were urged, prayer meeting and confession of Christ; dependence on the church; membership of baptized believers; second for young converts; affiliation with others only on an evangelical basis.

Rev. Dr. Armitage of New York, Rev. H. H. Maynard of Arkansas, J. H. Chapman of Illinois, Rev. O. S. Williams of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. O. Staples of Illinois and Rev. Alexander Blackburn of Lowell also spoke. The latter gentleman emphasized the idea of utilizing the young people, not as a separate church power, but as a power to work within the church for large effectiveness in all directions.

THE NICENE CREED.

Dr. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church, New York, Preaches a Startling Sermon.

THE SYMBOL SILENT ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS.

The Protestants Must Throw Their Confessions Overboard or Simplify Them, if they Want Unity.

By Telegraph to the News.

HEBER NEWTON'S VIEWS.

He Believes a Difference on the Atonement Exists.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church preached a sermon this morning which is calculated to stir much discussion in religious circles. He made a most exact statement of his much mooted views. His text was "Hold fast the form of sound words." The reverend gentleman said, in substance: "It has been said of the Nicene creed that it was St nay to be say. On the other hand, it would be hard to set the Westminster faith in terms. The Nicene creed is the amplification of the apostle creed. Scarcely a doctrine which is in dispute in the churches could about it. It is the ground of dispute in our Episcopal church. The only affirmation in the Nicene creed is the large elastic declaration: 'I believe in one Catholic and one apostolic church.' We can time judge of the Catholicism which would rule out the Immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, the diseases for his opinion concerning the apocrypha.

"What we must we believe concerning the Bible? Nothing, signed the elastic declaration of Nicene creed.

"Who spoke by the prophets? You may have to be very liberal in your interpretation of the scriptures and believe every word dictated by the Almighty, or you may hold that large and reasonable view which expressing through one church equally with equal loyalty to our only authority, the creed.

"What does the church bid us believe concerning the story of the creation? You are equally free to read the story in Genesis as history or parable.

"What does the church command us to believe concerning the origin of evil? The fall of man? Nothing whatever. Concerning the atonement? Nothing, except the language of the creed, 'For us men and for our salvation, He came down from heaven.'

"Concerning future punishment, nothing is contained in the language of the creed. He shall come with glory, to judge both the quick and the dead." All doubts of the character and duration of the future penalty are tacit. The first form of the article contained an article on future punishment, and that article was afterwards withdrawn.

"What of the resurrection? That the dead are to rise, into the immortal, clothed in bodily form, I believe to be the teaching of our great creeds. The nature of the resurrection of the body is not affirmed. You are free to believe this in the literal sense of the body laid in the grave or in the larger sense in which most men read it. Concerning the sacrament and the eucharist we are free to believe almost anything that commends itself to the Christian conscience.

"On all these themes on which the creeds are silent it is natural that men should think. Opinions must be formed and held and the Christian, be he layman or clergyman, is left free to form his own opinion. The Nicene creed is a charter of liberty. We are free to attack the doubts of the burning questions with which Protestantism is on fire today.

"Our great creed," concluded the speaker, "is the reconciliation of Christianity with itself. Christendom is torn and dismembered before our eyes. It is paralyzed by the chaos of the battle of creeds is seen on every side. Men cannot find a shelter under the reformation confessions of faith with their long drawn sentiments. He who reads the signs of the times well sees the alternative, to throw overboard the creeds or to simplify them. Today, would our Protestant creeds be accepted in part with their reformation confessions of faith, and adopt that great Catholic creed which has come down through the ages, which has been the ark of strife and contention. Dr. Bridgman would not have to leave his church for his views on the question of future punishment, and Dr. Briggs could escape no contention in his church on the question of inspiration. Our great creed is the reconciliation of the Christian Faith and the modern thought of theology and science."

Lord Lonsdale Suffocated.

LONDON, May 24.—At midnight Saturday Lord Lonsdale upset a paraffine lamp in the drawing room of his London residence. He attempted to extinguish the fire unassisted. Shortly after the butler smelled smoke and on investigation found Lord Lonsdale lying senseless in the drawing room, he having been overcome by the smoke. Lord Lonsdale was removed to the hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed. The famous six horses belonging to Lord Lonsdale, attending Frank Blanche Griffin and Emma Lovell, servants, insensible. They were also removed to the hospital, where it was found that both were dead. Byrne, a fireman, received serious injuries while treating the inmates. The fire was soon extinguished.

Blaine Eats a Hearty Breakfast.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Secretary Blaine arose this morning, ate a hearty breakfast and sat up during the morning. He has here almost recovered their normal condition and his appetite is unimpaired. He is convalescing rapidly.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.

Ministerial Relief Takes Up and Discusses.

DETROIT, May 23.—Elder Jenkin of Philadelphia made a strong argument that the assembly should act on principle in the matter. Continuing he said: "What would be our present condition but for the work done by the ministers and their families? Which of a hundred and one. In fact enough for men who must spend ten of their best years in getting an expensive education and all the best of their working years in arduous work, in which money cannot be a rule to laid up? It is a point of honor to pay honest debts and this said is a point of honor if ever there was one."

The committee on bill and overtures recommended direct adhesion of overtures to the presbyteries, and also settle without laying them before the assembly first. Adopted.

The long standing matter of paradise by religion in the church at Jacksonville, Fla., was referred to the finance committee with instructions to report early next week.

An adjournment was then taken until Monday morning, in order to enable the delegates to leave for an Ann Arbor excursion.

To give the Presbyterian general assembly a view of southeastern Michigan and also to distinguish by the presence of the assembly the anniversary of McMillan Hall, the Governor Alger provided a special train, which carried the commissioners and representatives from Detroit to Ann Arbor. The train is the gift of United States senator McMillan to the Tuscan Presbyterian association, so named from Dr. McMillan, first president of the Michigan University.

After Rev. Dr. Hamilton, president of the association, had welcomed the assembly, Dr. McMillan explained the reason for building the hall, which was designed to furnish a social and religious club under Presbyterian auspices for the young people studying in Ann Arbor. Mrs. Hackett gave the lot and building, to which McMillan hall has been added, as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Walsh.

There is a large basement in the new building, finely equipped for physical culture. The middle story has reading rooms and some facilities for social and intellectual entertainments and enjoyments. The third contains a theatre-shaped hall for lectures on religious and moral subjects.

The son of Senator McMillan, the latter being absent in Europe, in a brief address, gave the hall to the association. Moderator Green said he was glad to express the sympathy and interest of that body in this effort to Christianity, that whether present or not, the Tuscan association has hold of the right string. God bless the work.

President Angell of the Michigan university, also spoke.

Conflict Between English and Portuguese.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch received here from Lourenzo Marquez, a Portuguese town in Africa, on the north side of Delagoa bay, says the British cruiser "Black" has arrived, and reports a serious conflict between British and Portuguese colonists. Commander Winslow says the troops stationed at the Portuguese military post at the River Pungwe attached the British consul, the company's expedition, commanded by Commissioner H. H. Johnston. Seven Portuguese were killed. The British loss is unknown. The British cruiser "Mackenzie" and the British gunboat "Pigeon" have arrived at Beira. Mashonaland, where in April the Portuguese authorities seized British mail carts and stopped Willoughby's expedition.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

London, May 23.—Five thousand men employed in the steel works of Hawkins, Vickers & Co. have received notice that their services are no longer required. Dullness in the trade is the reason given by the firm for the wholesale discharge of their employes.

New York, May 23.—The noted Cuban brigand Manuel Garcia has issued a manifesto, declaring Cuba annexed to the United States and setting forth the grievances of the Cuban people against Spain. The proclamation is being widely circulated here, in Florida and the Atlantic States and through Cuba.

London, May 23.—The St. James Gazette this evening says the fact that Beauwell Booth, son of General Booth of the Salvation Army, is a creditor to the extent of $1,000 of a bankrupt stock broker named Taylor, suggests stock exchange gambling on the part of Mr. Booth. The Gazette, this journal, demands that explanations be given.

Paris, May 23.—Negotiations which have been in progress here with a view to raising a new Canadian loan are fruitless. The groups of French bankers who have been in the market have all gone off strike and contention. Dr. Bridgman would not have to leave his church for his views on the question of future punishment, and Dr. Briggs could escape no contention in his church on the question of inspiration. Our great creed is the reconciliation of the Christian Faith and the modern thought of theology and science."

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A GENUINE ROMANCE.

Baron Kalnoky of Austria Comes to Chicago and Sets an Opera Singer.

THE PRETTY ACTRESS HAS MANY LOVERS.

A Duel is the Result and the Baron Receives a Severe Wound.

By Telegraph to the News.

A NOBLEMAN'S ADVENTURE.

He Comes to Chicago, Falls in Love and Fights a Duel.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Chicago was today the scene of a denouement in a genuine romance, with all the essential features—wealthy nobleman, distinguished family, beautiful actress and a mystery. Baron Rudolph Kalnoky de Korosnaka, nephew of Count Kalnoky, of Vienna, made his first visit here and is now registered at the Palmer house as "Rudolph Kalnoky" of New York. He was handsome and distinguished, and appeared to be the possessor of unlimited means. The object of his stay in Chicago was a mystery to all except to the manager of the Bijou theatre, Carlson, to whom he partially told his story.

Kalnoky, according to his own confession, was at one time a staunch defendant and admirer of Queen Natalie. He had also been a chosen companion in the revels of the gay young cavaliers, whose suicide shocked all Europe.

Seeking a change in America, he accidentally met Miss Millie Atherton, a member of the Duff Opera company, during his last Chicago engagement. She was the venus of a golden idle both now and in other cities. She constantly kept before him that she could never become his wife, as her heart was already given to one for whose sake she would shortly quit the stage.

Kalnoky finally became convinced of the truth of the Bijou. A little later in Chicago when the company left. Weakening, however, he went to Louisville in one last effort to conquer her pretty scornful. While there he seems to have met one of his numerous rivals, though not a successful one. Last Friday he returned to the Bijou, having made up the idea of following the actress.

The same night a friend whom he had met in the South dined with him. A too full indulgence in wine quickly ended the friendly character of the meeting. A cry of rage was heard and a heavy fall. Kalnoky had knocked his companion down for speaking disrespectfully of the woman he loved.

An hour afterwards a friend of the Southerner appeared with a respectful note, demanding a meeting. Kalnoky accepted.

The affair was carried out with regard to every due distinction of the code. Saturday night the baron was informed that all details had been arranged and the meeting would take place in Jackson Park at daybreak Sunday. Rapiers were the weapons selected. At 4 o'clock this morning Kalnoky entered a waiting carriage and was immediately joined by his second, who, stepping into the cab, is a physician. At Jackson Park they found the opposite party.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the men were facing each other and a moment later the word was given and blood flowed from the Southerner inflicted a slight wound in the right leg of the baron. A little later the baron, by a clever lunge, pricked the skin on the right shoulder of his adversary. The latter, however, parried admirably and at this moment, to the horror of the seconds, the baron appeared to slip and literally fall on the point of his adversary's sword, which entered his neck. A stream of blood gushed from the wound. The seconds immediately stopped the combat and the baron's wounds were hastily dressed. After ascertaining that the result would not necessarily be fatal the Southerner and his friend left the field. Every effort is to identify this man has failed. It is thought, however, that he is the son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., famous in the South as an authority on the code duello, and who, though quite young, has taken an active part in several affairs of honor.

Baron Kalnoky's exact whereabouts are kept a secret. From conversation with Manager Carlson, he fears the Baron's mishap was not mere accident, but that finding himself face to face with his successful rival, he took that means of honorably ending his life. If this was the case, Carlson fears that Kalnoky may follow the lamented by a successful attempt upon his own life.

Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The weekly weather crop bulletin says: Reports from the spring wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota say the recent showers greatly improved crops in that section. Corn needs more rain, while warmer weather and more rain will be beneficial.

Crop conditions are also generally improved in the Missouri valley and Illinois and Iowa, and wheat is heading in fine condition except in the central counties of Illinois, where injury to wheat may follow the late rains. Corn and oats will be short. Corn-planting is almost completed, but cold and cloudy weather retarded the growth.

Severe hail in Comanche county, Kansas, did very much wheat. Some damage resulted from the same cause in several counties in Missouri and in the latter state from a tornado. Frost on the 17th caused some injury to the crops and fruit in Michigan and northern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Oregon reports excellent growing weather. Wheat and rye are heading and fruit is promising. In north California and weather was favorable to grain, but retards the ripening of fruit. A large hay crop is being secured.

In southern California rain damaged hay and lodged grain, but was beneficial to corn and fruit.