ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE OMAHA LYNCHERS

Seven Members of the Murderous Mob Lodged in Jail Without Bail.

A LARGE CROWD SURROUND THE PRISON.

They Threaten to Attack the Building and Liberate the Prisoners.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE OMAHA MOB

Return to the Jail and Demand the Release of the Lynchers.

OMAHA, Oct. 10.—Joseph Newshafer, who led the assault on the county jail last night which resulted in the lynching of George Smith, a negro, has been arrested, and will be charged with murder, the only Nebraska State law covering lynching.

Seven members of the mob which lynched the negro rapist last night are under arrest, charged with murder in the first degree. Sheriff Bennett and Mahoney refused to allow the prisoners bail, and by 7 p.m. a large crowd surrounded the county jail and threatened that if the prisoners were not given their liberty the jail would be attacked and the men liberated. The men under arrest are J. Newshafer, Patrick O'Horne, John Fritz, R. G. Wilson, H. H. Brandes, Ed Fitzgerald and John O'Hughes. The county attorney sent word that the men would not be released under any circumstances, and the crowd at once began to lay plans for attacking the jail.

When the mob gathered in front of the jail, Jailer Harrington appeared and announced that none of the men wanted were there, offering to escort a committee of ten through the building. The crowd accepted the proposition, and the committee reported the men gone. Five of the prisoners had been released on bail and the other two were taken to Papillion.

The Site For the New Omaha Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A telegram was received at the Treasury Department today, from Mr. De Young of San Francisco, saying that the property selected as the site for the public building is a quagmire, and that it will require more than a million dollars to lay the foundation for the building. Secretary Foster said that this was the first intimation he had received that there was anything wrong with the site selected, inasmuch as it was recommended by a special commission, charged with the matter, as well as by both Senators of the State, two representatives from the city, Huntington, Mr. Crocker and many others, whom it naturally supposed thoroughly familiar with the locality. The Secretary said the site was selected mainly on the recommendation of the persons named, and because it contained fifty per cent. more ground than any other site offered. Secretary Foster specially added that Postmaster-General Wanamaker had also recommended the site which was selected by the Commission, but an entirely different one, on elevated ground.

Congress of the National Prison Association.

PITTSBURG, Oct 10.—The twenty-first annual congress of the National Prison Association was opened this evening in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny. Governor Pattison, who was to receive the delegates on behalf of the State, was unavoidably detained, but was ably represented by Adjutant-General Mrs. Hallanan. Mayor McKinley welcomed the delegates in behalf of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburg. The president of the association, ex-President Hallsford R. Hayes, then delivered the annual address, dwelling on the reforms needed in the present methods. His salient points were that if the jails and lock-ups in our country—four or five thousand in number—are to be, as they have often been aptly termed, compulsory schools of crime, maintained at public expense, we shall have from this quarter alone an accession to the criminal classes in each decade of perhaps 40,000 trained experts in crime. He urged, above all things, reform in the manner of dealing with the young—the beginners in law-breaking.

"The professional criminal," said Mr. Hayes, "belongs in prison. As the question of how long should he be kept there, the answer is until he is cured of his criminal habits. If it keeps him a convict for the rest of his life."

Mr. Hayes also dwelt at length upon the question of what should be done to protect and encourage ex-convicts on their discharge from prison. Instead of as now, in many cases, bounding them back into crime.

The Cruise of the "Bear."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Captain Healey, commanding the revenue steamer "Bear," has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel to the Arctic ocean. It is dated Unalaska, Alaska, September 15th, and gives a detailed account of the places visited and the services performed during his two and one-half months' cruise. Cape Prince of Wales was reached July 7th, and it was then found impossible, on account of ice to proceed further north, and it was determined instead to gather information regarding the natives of the coast. A number of large reindeer procured from the Siberian coast. The "Bear" entered the Arctic sea and arrived at Point Hope July 29th, Point Belcher was reached August 11th, and it was found that the ice pack was solid to the north and east along the shore, with no signs of moving, and it was found impossible to reach Point Barrow relief station to deliver the coal and provisions brought from San Francisco. Word was received from the superintendent, saying that they had coal and other supplies sufficient to carry them comfortably through another year. The "Bear" proceeded south August 23rd, going to the Arctic Siberian coast, and purchased eighty reindeer. King's Island was visited on the 30th, on which there is a village of 200 natives. They found them short of provisions, owing to a bad hunting and fishing season, and in actual danger of starvation. Enough food was left with the natives to tide them over till sealing begins. Captain Healey called attention to the injustice of the law prohibiting the sale of breech-loading arms to the natives of Arctic Alaska, especially as their lives depend on their success in hunting, while whole seas make the seal and walrus so shy that the spears of the natives were no longer of any use.

In following his report Captain Healey said: "During the crime much information was gained concerning the murderer and the mother of the boy-murdered by the natives into Alaska has taken such a hold on into the country and within that it is now the most important question before the country. The deer seem to be the solution of three vital questions of existence in the country, viz., food, clothing and transportation, and I believe that, under the care and attention of white men, the usefulness of the animals can be immeasurably improved over what it is now in Siberia."

State's Resignation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A special dispatch from Washington says that ex-Senator Blair received a note from President Harrison, in which he says: "Your resignation of the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China was tendered some time ago, but action has been deferred upon it for reasons well known to you. In accepting it now, I assure you that it has been a source of great regret to me that what I believe to have been a misunderstanding has led to so unfortunate a termination on the part of China to your acceptance as the representative of this government. I have directed the secretary of State to refer to the Chinese government the question of the sufficiency of the objections presented by it, and to say that you had terminated the correspondence by your peremptory resignation. I ask for assurance that I have, after inquiry, found nothing that in any degree impeaches your character or impairs the esteem and friendship in which I have long held you."

Chinese Raiders.

HANKOW, China, Sept. 7.—A steamer arrived today with the Tetanag refugees, twenty in all, who had lost everything they possessed except the clothing on their persons. Several bore the marks of serious violence. The riot began at midday without warning or provocation. It was carried out by a handful of men, evidently acting under orders, and in the presence of a number of Chinese officials, who have every one of the stores. That no lives were taken is due solely to good luck of the foreigners, who got warned in time to get away. The Roman Catholic priest barely escaped being scourged en masse, several being severely injured. As to former cases, the magistrate officially promised to send away dispatches for foreigners for two or three days. Three days after the riot, which all possible damage was done, the military mounted guard over the town.

In Hankow Hingsang altering again, and there was a large gathering of the anti-foreign element here yesterday, attended by a number of officials. They resolved that foreigners must be driven out of the province at once. The Chinese at Wuchang have received threatening placards, ordering them to leave at once or be exterminated. The Taotai inspected a museum today, making a search for the bones, eyes, etc., of children said to have been murdered by the sisters.

Later advices from Tchang say that it is feared that a number of children in the convent were burned to death. The leaders of the mob carried gunpowder and oil, with which to fire the buildings noted.

THE TOLANG RIOTS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—The North China Daily News, in an editorial on the Tolang riots, says there are points about it of serious importance. It was in no sense of the word a mob. There was, indeed, a pretext in the shape of a child, said to have been kidnapped, but this evidently was merely a subterfuge. There is no evidence that the child was directed and carried out by the soldiers. The Chinese general at Tchang is a friend of the foreigners, and he has his soldiers in the presence of orders evidently sent his Hunan soldiers to destroy all the foreign property they could that day. When the engine got ordered from their sacred leaders, as they did there, they care nothing for the officers. The central government is powerless, for if the Hunan officials everywhere and the troops everywhere are Hunan men, except Li Hung Chang's disciplined forces. To order Li Hung to suppress the Hunan with these men is to start a civil war. The situation is very serious, and the only solution is for a foreign force to march to the seat of the Hunan with the connivance of the Chinese government. There will be no security for foreign life or property in China unless the ringleaders of Hunan are suppressed by force.

The Remains of William Henry Smith Reach London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The body of the late Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Conservative leader in the Commons, was removed this morning from Walmer Castle, near Deal, on route to Hambleden, Oxfordshire, where it will be interred.

Crowds waited outside the precincts of Westminster Abbey for an hour in the pouring rain to witness the arrival and departure of the celebrities. All the royal family were represented by proxies, and the bier was placed in the nave.

Almost every noted politician was present, and a special section had been reserved for the diplomatic corps, who were all in attendance.

Signs of mourning for the death of Mr. Smith are very general in London today, especially in the Strand, where a number of stores were closed and flags everywhere half-masted. The last services over the dead took place in the parish church of Hambleden, and were of the most simple description.

The body was interred in Greenlands cemetery, which was presented to the village by the dead man.

The Texas Alien Land Law.

WACO, Oct. 10.—This morning District Judge Goodrich held that the alien land law, passed by the last Legislature, is unconstitutional and void. The law examined foreigners from buying or lending money on Texas land, and created a severe money stringency throughout the State.

THE BUNDESRATH

Of Germany Reassembles, After a Long Recess—The Emperor's Pet Measures.

THE AMERICAN PORK QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A Socialist Congress—The Emperor On the Russian Loan—A French Spy Arrested.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

Reassembling of the Bundesrath—Questions Discussed by that Body.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] After a long recess the Bundesrath, or legislative body, representing the united German States, reassembled and resumed its work on Wednesday. The House considered as first in order the proposed law to repress drunkenness, which, as is well understood, is a pet idea of the Emperor. A majority of the plenipotentiaries declared that their Governments could not accept the project in its present form. The Prussian representatives intimated that the State desired no such Draco legislation as the proposed law. The Prussian member, acting under instructions from the Emperor, was bitterly philippicated by those defending the measure. The bill was finally referred to a committee. It is certain that it will appear in the Reichstag transformed from a sledge-hammer attack upon the liquor trade into a mildly benevolent bill for the protection of drunkards.

THE EMPIRE DEALERS

are arranging for holding a congress at Stuttgart for the purpose of organizing for political defense.

The Bundesrath discussed the question of prohibition against

THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PORK,

and approved the edict opening the country to America, but will delay decision on the proposal to relax the regulations controlling restricting the entry of American, Italian and Austrian pork into Germany. Austria has complained of the partiality shown to the United States while the Bundesrat allies are not similarly favored.

Special Interest attaches to

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS

shortly to assemble at Erfurt. The working committee has moved the programme. The demand comprises universal suffrage without distinction as to sex; a secret ballot; proportionate representation; voting on Sundays or holidays; payment of members; popular right to initiate or reject legislation; popular courts of State, provincial and communal administration; annual votes on taxations; popular election as to peace or war; creation of International arbitration tribunals; right of free speech and free meeting; abolition of State subventions to churches; universal military instruction; militia replacing standing army; secularization of schools; free education; free justice; that judges be elected by the people; gratuitous medicine; State supported workshops; progressive income taxes; abolition of indirect taxation; eight hours; unbroken repose for thirty-six hours weekly for every workman; State surveillance of factories, mines and other industrial formation of a labor bureau; inspection of workmen's administration; universal State insurance; prohibiting employment of children under 14 years; prohibition of truck system; and rights of workmen to form coalitions.

Comprehensive as these demands are, there are extremists in the party who want more. If the young section dominates the Congress there will be some general declarations against property and other anarchist bugbears adopted. The committee has an elaborate programme, which, while proposing to overthrow the State, proposes to transform the State into a socialist agency.

During the Emperor's presence in Frankfort, where he visited the electrical exhibition, an attempt was made to associate the imperial option to regard to

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is reported that his Majesty frankly said: "The bankers can do as they please. My people understand that lending money to Russia means war on us." Nothing is now heard of the loan on the Bourse. No German will invest in it.

The German war office has been informed of an important

CAPTURE OF A SPY

by the Australian authorities. A man arrested at Sydney, Australia was found to be a French staff officer. Papers of a highly compromising character, relating to the Franco-Asiatic frontier, were found on him.

The Tomenal Tin Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—George F. Bragnanza, a prominent business man of New York City, arrived here today from the Tomenal tin mine in San Bernardino county. He says the output of the mine is forty tons of ore daily, which yields about 3000 pounds of black tin.

Mrs. Patmell's Grief.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There was a terrible scene in the house when the casket was about to be removed. The grief of Mrs. Parnell was intense, and, and she could with difficulty be persuaded to allow the coffin to be taken away.

As a mark of respect to the dead, the blinds of many houses along the route of the funeral procession were drawn down. In every side were signs of sincere sympathy. As the hearse passed, despite a downpouring rain, the spectators took of their hats and stood uncovered until the last carriage had gone by. A dozen carriages followed the hearse. They contained Mrs. Dickinson (Parnell's sister), Henry Parnell and John Redmond, and a number of other members of Parliament and a deputation from the Dublin corporation. The leadership committee were also in carriages. At the railroad station at Brighton the funeral party waited an hour, the building being packed with people anxious to get a glimpse of the coffin. When the train containing the body of Parnell arrived at Brighton a great crowd rushed towards the carriage. The coffin was immediately uncovered, and the people passed in single file through the carriage. Many persons in the line were observed to be moved to tears. Delegates from several branches of the Irlandes League placed a wreath on the coffin. Only a few wreath was visible at the head of the casket. It rose in letters beautifully and artistically formed of flowers, the words: "My dear love, my husband, by king."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

"High Time for England to Undeceive Herself" Says Russian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Standard has published a communication in regard to the recent so called aggressive action of Russia in the Pamir, which says: "It is high time for England to undeceive herself regard to Asia. The Russian idea of conquest, which has followed steadily onward for fifty years, must be and swerving back in the Caspian. Russia has totally packed on until she stands at the very outposts of India."

The Standard, in a leading editorial commenting upon this communication, says it has no thing for "scares," and that its purpose is

NOT TO SUGGEST ALARM,

but to enforce the necessity of firmness and vigilance, adding: "There is no question of hostilities, but it is worth considering whether Russia has supremacy in Asia, it should be decided in the Pamir. It would be an easy matter for our Indian authorities to pull back the angle which is to an inflated Chauvinism a Cossack commander helped in the wilderness. The gains of Russia would be of no value played with success, but there is a limit, beyond which it cannot be pushed. The signal for retreat should be given when the Russian Pamir Jacob speaks clearly on the subject."

Guards and Gifts Bound.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 10.—The commandant of Piedras Negras received official information today that Garcia, with his band, passed through Allende, 100 miles from Northeast" a few days ago, heading northward, and it is supposed his objective point was Eagle Pass. Active preparations for his reception are being made. The United States troops have a scouting party out on this side of the river.

Attempted Train Robbery.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 10.—A desperate attempt was made to hold up the eastbound passenger train on the Texas, Indian nation and Texas, at Ivy, this morning. Several shots were fired. Conductor Carr received one of the bullets down with his lamp just as he came in sight of the robbers. No one was paid at the conductor's house.

Everything Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10.—Captain Johnson of the United States navy, detached from the command of the "Mohican" in the China station, arrived here today. He says the sinking of the "City of Peking." The "Charleston" had arrived before he left, and Admiral Brown had hoisted the flag on her. Up to ten days before the "sinking of Peking" called Captain Johnson said that everything was reported quiet in the northern provinces of China; still, there had been a disturbance in some districts, and trouble is likely to break out afresh at any time.

Concerning Street Sections in Utah.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, is a necessary party to the suit in view of Congress of February 25, 1885, prohibiting the entrance of public lands, did not apply to sections 16 and 36 federal sections in Utah. This construction of the law was not satisfactory to the Interior Department officials, and Acting Secretary Chandler has requested the Attorney-General. If the request be approved by him, to instruct the United States Attorney for Utah to take an appeal if it can be done, and also commence proceedings in every case of enclosure of school sections by persons not entitled to them.

Coal Barons.

DENVER, Oct. 10.—A special from Santa Fe, N. M., to the Republican says: A deal was consummated here today whereby R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, S. B. Elkins of West Virginia and several millionaire coal barons, who control the principal coal fields of the Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, secure control of the Cerrillos Coal & Iron Company and have offered F. W. Bingen of St. Louis superintendent. The property of the company consists of 20,000 acres of land twenty miles south of this city. Negotiations are on all directions with estimates and bituminous coal, iron, silver and lead and other general deposits.

Exciting Times Looked for.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Unless the railroad coal miners' strike is settled within a week there will be exciting times looked for in this section. Many of the largest operators have signed an agreement to hold out against an advance for three years if necessary. The operators say they will give the strikers another week to return to work. If they refuse, they will hold to the rule operators will be adopted, and foreigners imported to start the mines. The miners say they will stand out until their demands are granted.

Also a War of Words.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—At the Westminster police court today Nicholas Dariantos, a Pickett organist and professional singer, claiming to be a native of the United States and a son of a clergyman, was charged with sending libelous and menacing letters to Miss Maclntyre, the singer. During the prisoner's examination at the police court it was shown that for the past two years he has been dogging Miss Maclntyre with letters proposing marriage and threatening if all her suitors she consented. After some further testimony had been given the accused was committed for trial.

Indian Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reports received at the War Department indicate that the Indians in Indiana in the army is proving a decided success. It is likely that one Indian troop will be brought to Fort Meyer near here during the coming winter.

LAID TO REST.

Large Deputations Join the Train Carrying the Remains of Charles Stewart Parnell.

FORTY THOUSAND PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE DEAD.

The Grave Cut Out of an Artificial Mound—A Scene of Great Confusion.

By Telegraph to the News.

PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

The Illustrious Dead Laid in His Last Resting Place.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The remains of Charles Stewart Parnell arrived at Kingston this morning. After leaving London there were no demonstrations along the railroad, and no stops were made. Here large deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastleton-Tyne, and other places joined the train. Mr. Parnell's colleagues in Parliament extended greetings to the various deputations.

The funeral train reached Holyhead about 2 o'clock. It was a repetition of the scene of yesterday, dark, dismal, wet, cold and hazy. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, large groups of people had collected on the quay to watch the transference of the coffin from the train to the mail boat. The coffin in which the body of the dead statesman was borne upon the shoulders of sailors to the steamer. The Prince of Wales followed with his son, who was distinctly audible as the procession filed down the double gangway to the ship. The coffin was deposited in an amidships compartment, which was in readiness, and here the faithful followers of the dead chief kept watch throughout the voyage across the channel, relieving one another at regularly stated intervals.

Amongst those who kept guard were the lord mayor of Dublin, High Sheriff Meade and Mr. Parnell, brother of the deceased.

THE JOURNEY ACROSS

was stormy, the boat making the passage in a gale of wind and through fog and rain. At Kingstown a crowd had collected to witness the remains of Irish soil. Considerable among those present were many friends of Mr. Parnell, including Richard Lalor, Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, T. Lawrence Cahill, James J. Dalton, T. Richard Maguire, John J. Clancy, William J. Curtis, Colonel John D. Wilson and Patrick O'Brien. These with the members of the House of Commons who left for the body from London, and the Kingstown deputation comprised nearly all the Parliamentary adherents of Mr. Parnell. All gathered around the coffin in almost silence, which was unbroken, even by the exchange of friendly greetings, until after the transference of the body to the railway carriage. The silence was soon made, the train arriving at Dublin Station at 7:30.

A vast, but silent crowd, with uncovered heads, awaited the train as it rolled into the station. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for Dublin Harbor, and Dr. Hackett, who attended Parnell when his car was injured in Kilkenny, as well as other notabilities, here joined the swelling funeral procession. Conspicuous in front of the dense mass of people were the members of the Irish Albert Association, with the torches used in their sports all draped with black crape, caught up with green ribbon. Members of the Irish National League of the league wore black badges, upon which were printed

THE FOLLOWING WORDS OF THE STATESMAN:

"Give my love to my colleagues and the Irish nation."

On being removed from the train the coffin was borne into the hearse. The floral tributes literally covered the top of the hearse and were piled around the coffin. Those, after they had been put aside, were eagerly seized upon by the crowd, broken into small pieces and kept as mementos of the sad occasion. As the hearse came from the station a body of police formed in front of the procession. The band of the Workingmen's Union followed directly behind the hearse and played the "Dead March in Saul." Then came the Gaelic Athletic Association with hackney pressed, resembling a military body at "reversed arms."

As the march progressed the crowd grew dense. The city hall was soon reached. Its front was covered with sable draperies. A violent rainstorm drenched down as the coffin was borne into the hall.

At 10 o'clock the gates were opened and instantly the

PEOPLE POURED INTO THE HALL.

The body lay in state in the council chamber. Photographs taken before the public were admitted showed that the coffin was placed at the case of O'Connell's statue, and on either side in bold relief are the statues of Grattan and Lucas. Conspicuous on the coffin were three wreaths from Mrs. Parnell, a cross, anchor and circle with the inscription, "My own, own true, true best and truest friend, my husband; from his broken-hearted wife." Inside this inscription was the following: "My dear love, my husband; from his broken-hearted wife." And still within this was: "My dear love, my husband, my king; from his broken-hearted wife." There was also two lovely little wreaths from Mrs. Parnell's two daughters, with the words: "From Clare and little Fifie, to our dear mother's husband."

From 10 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon a continuous stream of people passed into the hall. It is estimated that 40,000 persons paid their respects to the illustrious dead. Nearly all were deep mourning, the men with a band of black crape interwoven with green ribbon around the arm. Despite the drenching rain, a large proportion of the spectators were women.

At 2:45 the procession started, led by the executive of the leadership committee. Following came the Irish deputies, with the Irish members, surrounded by the Parliamentary members of Mr. Parnell. As the coffin passed,

ALMOST HIDDEN IN FLOWERS,

every head in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Mr. Parnell's favorite horses followed the bier. Then came a strong body of the Gaelic Athletic, headed by James Stephens and John O'Leary. Prominent among the miscellaneous members of the procession was John O'Connor, leading by the arm the blind member, McHugh. Three more carriages containing Mrs. Dickinson, sister of Mr. Parnell, Parnell's brother and sister and other nearest friends. The Lord Mayor in state, followed by the city carriage and the council and mace bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the principal trade bodies, various trade societies, invalids, Parnell's private carriages and citizens on foot.

Just as the procession started the rain ceased, the scene was most impressive. All the windows and housetops along the line of march were packed with people. The procession extended a distance of two miles, and the sight of the blind ever wheeled in Dublin. Throughout the long route assembled people kept until the carriage came into view.

People began gathering in the morning early in the morning despite the wind and drenching showers. During the long waiting the thousands of the dead crowd on round inspected the brilliant tomb planned by a single group of Irishmen, and it was a difficult task to keep them moving.

THE GRAVE,

which was seven feet deep, had been cut out of an artificial mound covering a plot which had long been used to bury the peasant people.

By 4 o'clock the pallbearers were wearied by the ever increasing crowds, and the coffin was placed in a portion of their form, who went to clear the way for the funeral at the entrance gate to the cemetery. When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate at 5 o'clock it was found impossible to penetrate the dense crowds. It was enough with the undertakers the police were called to assist in the attempt to drive them back. The surging crowd gathered around the gate, some of the hearse, carriage, and met the great contending wave of others trying to enter.

A SCENE OF GREAT CONFUSION ENSUED.

The procession for a long time was checked, then thrown into disorder. It was decided to close the lower gates, and this was effected amid great clamor just as the hearse reached the spot.

The hearse was then taken to a platform specially constructed for the purpose in order to enable those in the procession to file around and have a full view of the bier. At which the rolling then found the procession still filling upon the cemetery, and it took first the remnant of mourners would not till far into the night. No urban were given to remove the coffin to the grave. A group of Clan-na-Gaels decided to clearing the way to the grave and formed a circle within which were gathered the officers of the Ninth Army Corps, said: "Possibly we shall meet in the spring for certain business."

Sentiment Lectures on the Pope.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn opened a winter series of lectures in Cooper Union this evening, tonight by a talk on the Pope. He said the time might come when "we will have a Democratic Pope, who will take off his tiara and wear a foreign hat on his head." Personality he said, he had been emancipated from diplomatic relations with the Pope, and was consequently competent to give impartial advice. He advised him not to listen to the flattery of such men as Archbishop Ireland, who, while assuring him that he was the greatest Pope who ever lived, were getting ready to usurp the next one that he should be one of their predecessors. In the language of New Yorkers, such flattery was "taffy." He commiserated the Pope on his approaching senility and wound up by saying: "Holy father, I am ashamed of you."

Austrian Pilgrims.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A mob today attacked six Austrian pilgrims who were on their way to Rome and compelled them to cry "Vive le pape." Prof. Acherie, who was amongst the pilgrims at the time, has since mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed he has been assassinated.

France and the McKinley Bill.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Minister Rouvier, being asked about the reports of the French wine growers complaining of the damage done by the McKinley bill, replied that the trade in still wines was not greatly injured, while there was every disposition to advance per ocean on champagne.

M. Perry, president of the Senate's Tariff Commission will immediately take up the matter of American pork prohibition. Ministers Ribot and Roche will appear before the commission on Saturday next to insist upon the importance of an early removal of the prohibition, especially in view of its repeal by Germany. As Senator Nadal is leaving on a tour of the agricultural opposition, the bill, though, it has passed the Deputies, is not absolutely sure to pass the Senate.

Burned to Death.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Tom Brown upset a lamp and, with his infant son, was burned to death. His wife, becoming frightened, threw her baby through a window in the basement below, killing it. She then jumped through the window herself, and is dying of her injuries.

Salvador Mole Goes to London.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 11.—Salvador Mole, one of the chief promoters of the Central American project, passed through the southern part of Mexico, passed through this city yesterday on his way to New York, from which city he will proceed directly to London, where he will hold a conference with the English capitalists who are associated with him in the enterprise. After leaving Guatemala the company is in a decidedly embarrassing condition financially, and it will be some time before the plans for completing the work can be carried out. Mr. Mole left the City of Mexico very suddenly and under somewhat of a cloud on last Monday, having signed that he left behind an indictment against prominent, which he indicted individuals and as representative of the railroad company. One of the heaviest claims against him is that of Gen Sheridan and Wm Pace, the Chinese commissioner, which is for $300,000. Mr. Mole states

AN EARTHQUAKE.

San Francisco Was Shaken Up Yesterday, But Without Serious Damage.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS SHAKEN AT NAPA.

Scene in an Insane Asylum—The Inmates Uncontrollable, the Building Cracked.

By Telegraph to the News.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

California Has a Severe Shock of Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—A severe earthquake shook this city here at 10:40 this morning. It lasted fully half a minute, and was the most severe experienced in this city for a long time. So far as known, no serious damage was done.

NAPA, Cal., Oct. 11.—The heaviest earthquake shock ever felt here was experienced at 10 o'clock tonight. People rushed into the street in their night clothes in great excitement. Several buildings were shattered, stores being badly shaken. Bottles in drug stores were thrown to the floor. The Masonic Temple, a fine building, was damaged. At the State Insane Asylum the patients became almost uncontrollable. It is reported that the building is cracked and other damage done.

A Monument to Members of the Elk Order.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—A monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery, to mark the last resting place of the members of St. Louis Elk lodge, was dedicated today with impressive ceremonies. The monument is the gift of Colonel John A. Cockrell of the New York Advertiser, and represents a beautiful elk. Delegations from Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hot Springs, Dallas, Troy, Brooklyn, N. Y., Reading, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Rockford, Springfield, and a number of other cities were present. Gilmore's Band furnished the music. After an address by Colonel Cockrell, the monument was accepted by Exalted Ruler Joy of St. Louis Lodge in a neat speech. After the rolling of the Elk, all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and the ceremonies closed with a benediction.

War Talk.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—It is reported that General Count Waldersee, at a recent banquet of the officers of the Ninth Army Corps, said: "Possibly we shall meet in the spring for certain business."

Sentiment Lectures on the Pope.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn opened a winter series of lectures in Cooper Union this evening, tonight by a talk on the Pope. He said the time might come when "we will have a Democratic Pope, who will take off his tiara and wear a foreign hat on his head." Personality he said, he had been emancipated from diplomatic relations with the Pope, and was consequently competent to give impartial advice. He advised him not to listen to the flattery of such men as Archbishop Ireland, who, while assuring him that he was the greatest Pope who ever lived, were getting ready to usurp the next one that he should be one of their predecessors. In the language of New Yorkers, such flattery was "taffy." He commiserated the Pope on his approaching senility and wound up by saying: "Holy father, I am ashamed of you."

Austrian Pilgrims.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A mob today attacked six Austrian pilgrims who were on their way to Rome and compelled them to cry "Vive le pape." Prof. Acherie, who was amongst the pilgrims at the time, has since mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed he has been assassinated.

France and the McKinley Bill.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Minister Rouvier, being asked about the reports of the French wine growers complaining of the damage done by the McKinley bill, replied that the trade in still wines was not greatly injured, while there was every disposition to advance per ocean on champagne.

M. Perry, president of the Senate's Tariff Commission will immediately take up the matter of American pork prohibition. Ministers Ribot and Roche will appear before the commission on Saturday next to insist upon the importance of an early removal of the prohibition, especially in view of its repeal by Germany. As Senator Nadal is leaving on a tour of the agricultural opposition, the bill, though, it has passed the Deputies, is not absolutely sure to pass the Senate.

Burned to Death.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Tom Brown upset a lamp and, with his infant son, was burned to death. His wife, becoming frightened, threw her baby through a window in the basement below, killing it. She then jumped through the window herself, and is dying of her injuries.

Salvador Mole Goes to London.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 11.—Salvador Mole, one of the chief promoters of the Central American project, passed through the southern part of Mexico, passed through this city yesterday on his way to New York, from which city he will proceed directly to London, where he will hold a conference with the English capitalists who are associated with him in the enterprise. After leaving Guatemala the company is in a decidedly embarrassing condition financially, and it will be some time before the plans for completing the work can be carried out. Mr. Mole left the City of Mexico very suddenly and under somewhat of a cloud on last Monday, having signed that he left behind an indictment against prominent, which he indicted individuals and as representative of the railroad company. One of the heaviest claims against him is that of Gen Sheridan and Wm Pace, the Chinese commissioner, which is for $300,000. Mr. Mole states