

(Continued from page 201.)

directly, and the Spirit of God bears testimony to us to-day that they are true.

With full confidence that the dense clouds which have darkened our horizon during the past two or three years will be soon dissipated by the bright rays of the sun of righteousness, and invoking the blessings that come through patient endurance of affliction and faithful adherence to the right, upon the Saints of God in all the world, we subscribe ourselves,

Your fellow-servants in the great work of the latter days,

JOHN TAYLOR,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
April, 1887.

## GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A man gave himself up to the Brooklyn police just before noon to-day on his own statement that he was the murderer of the unknown dead girl at Rahway, N. J. The man's name is J. J. Plath. He is a barber and a stranger in Brooklyn. The police are investigating.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 7.—One Heisler, of New York, visited the morgue to-day. He says he came to this country on the steamer *Westerland*, which arrived here on January 14th. Among the passengers on the steamer was Mena Noorse, a young German girl, and her lover, Max Kinder. She was 23 years old, and Kinder was several years older. She had two drafts, one for \$1,200 and another for \$800. Heisler thought the girl was Miss Noorse, but could not identify her clothing. Noorse is the name worked out the edge of the handkerchief found in the valley picked up in the river near the scene of the murder.

PARIS, April 8.—The government has ordered a man-of-war now in West India waters to proceed immediately to Port au Prince to protect the Europeans there, in view of the reports of threatened massacre by the Haytiens in the event of their government not complying with the demands of Great Britain on account of some old claims. Advice received by the Haytien legation in Paris from Port au Prince say the Haytiens are much excited over Great Britain's demands, but deny that they have threatened to massacre the foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Although correspondence has not yet begun between the Department of State and the government of Great Britain in regard to the reported threat that the government's seizure of Tortugas is made from Hayti in default of debt, yet investigation is being made and all of the data relating to the subject in possession of the department is being collected. The English claim appears to be very intricate in its nature. Correspondence had in the Frelinghuysen administration shows that the claim is an individual one, based upon a number of cessations, sub-cessions and contracts regarding the privilege to cut mahogany that was not cut, or at least an insufficient quantity to the amount of the claim in Secretary Frelinghuysen's administration, which was placed at \$600,000.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The 200 residents of the tenement houses at 12 Essex Street, who were rendered homeless, and thirteen of whom are in the hospital from burns received last night, were recipients of several money donations to-day. The fire broke out in the cellar of the bakery below, and spread through the building. Had there not been fire escapes in the front and rear, the loss of life must have been appalling. Many of those taken to the Bellevue hospital last night were more frightened than hurt. A girl about ten years old and others were fatally burned.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 8.—Patrick McCarthy was hanged here to-day for the murder of Thomas and John Mahony in the Cherokee Nation, on the 16th of February, 1886. The evidence was purely circumstantial, there being no eye witnesses to the crime, and McCarthy died protesting his innocence. According to the testimony McCarthy left Bedford, Indian Territory, Feb. 15th, in company with Tom and John Mahony and Joe Sprule, bound for Springfield, Missouri. The Mahony boys had been working on a railroad and had some money and two good teams. On the night of the 16th McCarthy and Sprule

### PLANNED THE MURDER

and the robbery of these boys, and arming themselves while their victims slept, murdered them in cold blood. The bodies were robbed and hauled some distance and thrown in a ditch. Dividing the spoils, the murderers separated, and Sprule is still at large, but McCarthy was arrested one year ago to-day and was brought here for trial. He was convicted September 30 and sentenced, with five others, to hang January 14th, but the President respite him until April 8th. This is the theory of the prosecution, substantiated by the fact of McCarthy having in his possession the property of the murdered men, but he protested his innocence, and with a crucifix in his hand on the gallows vowed he

### KNEW NOTHING

of the murder. The general impression here is that he was innocent and

that in his case circumstantial evidence lied. He was a nervous man of 60.

Six persons have been hanged here within the past twelve years for murder committed in the Indian Territory and neither feared or dreaded death. McCarthy has a wife in Dixon, Missouri, and relatives well connected in New York City.

CHICAGO, Cal., April 8.—Further particulars relating to the murder of Mrs. Joseph Billon by the Chinese cook, show the murder was the most cold-blooded and equalled only in atrocity by the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wickorsham in Sonoma about one year ago, also by a Chinese cook. Mrs. Billon, two daughters and a farm employee, W. H. Weaver, were at supper, when the door opened suddenly and a shot was fired from a rifle by Hoak Henry, the Chinese cook. The bullet passed through Weaver's left shoulder, just over the heart, and he fell prostrate. Mrs. Billon turned to see whence the shot came, and received a bullet which

### PIERCED HER HEART

and produced instant death. Weaver, notwithstanding his serious condition, managed to shut the door and barricade it. The Chinaman fired a shot through the closed door, but without effect. He then procured an axe, and after partly breaking the door, changed his mind and left the immediate vicinity of the house. Annie Billon went to the door to note the direction of the murderer's flight, but a shot from Henry's weapon caused her to beat a hasty retreat, and she again barricaded the door. The murderer then disappeared. Meanwhile, the other daughter succeeded in leaving the house unobserved by the Chinaman and

### GAVE THE ALARM

at St. John, a little over a mile from the ranch. The pursuit, which was immediately organized, has proved fruitless to a late hour this afternoon. If the fugitive is caught, he certainly will be lynched. He is aged 18, and has been in the family's employ several years. No cause is known for the crime, except he was forced to assist in house cleaning, to which he had demurred. Mr. Billon was absent in California at the time.

LONDON, April 9.—The anti-coercion meeting to be held in Hyde Park on Monday promises to be the biggest outdoor political meeting ever held in London. Gladstone to-day issued to the miners in the north of Great Britain, the majority of whom are enthusiastic followers of him, the following letter, which amounts to

### A MANIFESTO:

"I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the meeting which is to be held in Hyde Park next Monday, and to which I understand tens of thousands of workmen of London intend generously to devote their holiday. If ever there was a time when it was to the interest of the English workman to bethink himself, this is the time. It is the first time when a coercion bill, if passed, is to be passed by England's vote alone against the voices of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It is about time when such a bill will have to be passed under an action of the householders at large who were never enfranchised before the last elections, 1885 and 1886. It is the first time coercion has been proposed without any attempt by the ministry to show what we know they

### CANNOT SHOW,

a state of exceptional and flagrant or growing crime. If England is to coerce Ireland for crime, Ireland can reply that relatively to population she has less crime than England. In my opinion, the rejection of the bill is even more needed by England than by Ireland, for with Ireland it is a question of suffering, and she knows now to suffer. For England it is a question of shame and dishonor, and to cast away shame and dishonor is the first business of a great nation. In 1876 a meeting of London workmen first gave effectual force to the movement to free Bulgaria, which brought about the election of 1880. May the meeting of Monday next ring the death knell of the worst, most insulting and most causeless coercion bill ever submitted to Parliament."

St. Louis.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Fort Gibson, I. T., says: Blaine was suffering from a severe cold Sunday evening when he arrived at Gibson station. A government ambulance met the party at the station, but only the ladies of the party could be taken to the post. The next morning the ambulance returned for Blaine. He was able to up in the conveyance, but looked pale and thin. On reaching the post he went to the residence of Col. J. J. Coppinger, and has not been out of the house since. Dr. Charles P. Berne, post surgeon, referred all questions to Col. Coppinger; that gentleman has little to say, as he did not wish to create unnecessary alarm. He said: "Blaine is suffering from a heavy cold accompanied by remittent fever, and was quite sick, but to-night has a favorable pulse." Col. Coppinger repeated that Blaine was quite sick. The whole party expect to leave for the north this morning. The soldiers detailed to sit up with Blaine last night report him quite sick, but could not say whether his symptoms were alarming or not.

Pittsburg, April 9.—The requisite number of assemblies of Knights of Labor signed yesterday for the formation of a state assembly of iron

workers. The new organization will embrace nothing but these workers and is reported to be the strongest labor society in the state. It will number, its advocates say, not less than twenty-five thousand men.

CHICAGO, April 9.—California dispatches were received on 'change to-day, saying that wheat, except in the southern counties, has been greatly relieved by rains and that the price showed a disposition to decline. This news helped a little to ease the feeling here and May, which opened at 84 cents, dropped to 83½ by noon.

JACKSONVILLE, April 9.—It is stated here that the Richmond Terminal syndicate are negotiating for the purchase of the Georgia Central & Florida Railway and Navigation Company.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 10.—John T. Raymond, the celebrated actor, died here a quarter after one this morning. He arrived here from the south Friday afternoon quite ill from an intestinal disorder complicated with heart troubles. About midnight last night he commenced failing rapidly and became unconscious. He was attended by members of his company, who are grief-stricken over the sad occurrence. Mr. Raymond's family lives in New York and are not here.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 10.—A special says John T. Raymond arrived Friday noon suffering from a severe cold. He was billed to play in the evening and was determined to do so in spite of his condition. At four o'clock in the afternoon, however, the doctors persuaded him to relinquish his intention of playing that night and he at once retired. He never again left his bed. The entire company accompanied the remains to New York this evening.

St. Louis, April 10.—A dispatch from an official source at Fort Gibson to the Associated Press agent here, dated at 10 o'clock this morning says: Mr. Blaine's fever continued throughout yesterday, but last night he was more comfortable and now his pulse is 76, soft and natural. The bronchitis is much better and the pneumonia process has not extended. This is the report of attending physicians.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—There was a large attendance of outsiders at the conference of "Latter-day Saints" in Kirtland to-day, the attraction being a sermon by Pres. Joseph Smith against "Mormon" polygamy. Mr. Smith began his sermon by the emphatic declaration: "I have no belief in this philosophy of polygamy. I am identified with the people, many of whom have gone over to the extremists and cast their lots with the advocates of plurality. I desire to state publicly that I am not of their number. I need make no personal onslaught on those who accept the polygamous clause in the 'Mormon' religion, nor shall I. We ought to take it for granted that God knew what He was about when He created the world. When the earth was ready for man God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; if He had intended two wives for Adam, He would have given them to him. When Adam and Eve were joined together, they were immortal and the marriage was celestial." There was afterward a public marriage, Sister Mary Goodin, of Pittsburg, being joined to Brother John W. Lake, of Canada. There was also a public baptism. To-morrow will be devoted to the business of the session.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 10.—The past week has been one of expectancy and disappointment to the people of Texas, no rains of any consequence having fallen throughout the immense area of suffering from drought. Dispatches and letters to the *Galveston News* and *Sau Antonio Express* and other papers of this state continue to detail the widespread and threatening character of the drought, which has perceptibly increased since the last report. The drought now extends from the far western grazing lands across the state for a distance of eight hundred miles into the pine regions bordering on Louisiana, but decreases in severity as it approaches Pine, from which section complaints are of recent date. The general rains which usually set in at the full of the moon are wanting and cool dry winds the past fortnight, continue to prevail, except in the district immediately west and southwest of San Antonio, embracing Medina, Banderia, Uvalde, Frio and Atascosa counties, where

### MODERATE RAINS

fell yesterday, but not enough, say the dispatches from that vicinity. This is one of the grazing sections of the state where stock was dying between San Antonio and the coast, embracing such fertile counties as Guadalupe, Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado, Bastrop and a dozen others. The drought has assumed a serious aspect, putting an embargo upon all agricultural development, especially cotton, the chief product of this section.

One correspondent describes the roadways throughout the belt as covered to a depth of several inches with dust. The fields are barren even of weeds, while strings of cattle almost too poor to stand up are traveling constantly in search of grass and water. In central Texas, embracing about 30 counties, surrounding Waco, Corsicana and Burnet, the situation is scarcely less promising, all reports agreeing that nothing but very early and

### PLENTIFUL RAINS

will avert serious damage to or failure

of crops. In northern and north-western Texas the drought is not as severely felt as in other sections, but complaints are increasing daily.

A slight sprinkle of rain fell during the week in Mitchell county, along the line of the Texas Pacific road, but no report of a rain fall in the great Panhandle district has yet been received. The result of the drought is a notable scarcity of early vegetables at the principal points. Anxiety over the situation is becoming greater every day. Wholesale houses here are recalling their drummers off the road, as country merchants refuse to buy pending the uncertainty of the crop outlook.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 10.—Two shocks of earthquake occurred here this afternoon, the first rather light, about 2:30 and the second ten minutes later. The second shock was very heavy, resembling a concussion from a large gun, followed by a jar of 15 seconds' duration. Doors and windows rattled and those living in the third stories of blocks say the buildings seemed to sway to and fro. The people ran into the streets in a panic, many supposing that a terrible explosion had occurred near by.

QUEBEC, April 10.—The following circular letter bearing on the Knights of Labor question was read in the different Roman Catholic churches to-day:

"Archbishopric of Quebec, 5th of April, 1887. In September, 1884, the Holy See was consulted by me on the propriety of the Knights of Labor, and condemned it under pain of a grievous sin and charged the bishops to deter their dioceses therefrom, as I did in my circular letter No. 181 of the 2d of February, 1885. After the representations made by their lordships, the bishops of the United States, the Holy See has suspended until further orders the effect of that sentence. In consequence I authorize the confessors of the diocese to absolve the Knights of Labor on the

### FOLLOWING CONDITIONS,

which it is your bounden duty to explain to them and make them observe:

First, That they confess and sincerely repent the grievous sin which they committed by not obeying the decree of September, 1884.

Second, That they be ready to abandon this society as soon as the Holy See shall ordain it.

Third, That they sincerely and explicitly promise absolutely to avoid all that may either favor the Masonic and other condemned societies or violate the laws either of justice, charity or of the state.

Fourth, That they abstain from every promise and from every oath by which they would bind themselves either to obey blindly all orders of the directors of the society, or keep absolute secrecy even towards the lawful authorities. (See "Discipline," 6217.)

In behalf of these penitents only and by virtue of an indult, I prolong the time of the paschal communion until the feast of ascension, inclusively.

Please accept, sir, assurance of my sincere attachment,

X. E. A. CARDINAL TASCHERAU,  
Archbishop of Quebec."

LONDON, April 10.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Post* says a report is current to the effect that another attempt to murder the Czar was made at Markoz Road, St. Petersburg, last Wednesday. A student and woman were arrested who were carrying bombs under their plaids.

### ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says: The most alarming reports respecting the Czar have been in circulation here. One rumor was to the effect that a mine had been discovered under the imperial palace at Gatchina, but it is learned on the best authority that this report is untrue, also that no arrests have been made at Gatchina as was reported. On Wednesday, however, when the Czar was driving to Gatchina station here, a man and woman were seized at the corner of Nerski Prospect and Great Morskala, 10 minutes before the Czar's carriage passed. Another person tried to present a petition as the Czar passed, but was arrested before he could reach the carriage. It has not yet been ascertained positively whether or not the persons arrested had any

### CRIMINAL INTENTIONS.

The Czar was in perfect health and excellent spirits. Vienna and Berlin telegrams confirm the foregoing and state that the culprits stood upon the steps of an uninhabited house, No. 14, and carried bombs under a plaid shawl. It is supposed that the petitioner was an accomplice of the other two, and did not know that the latter had been arrested. The Czar knew nothing of the arrests. He sat beside the Czarina and kept bowing to the populace. They were returning to Gatchina from the winter palace, where they had been receiving a Japanese prince.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent confirms the statement that a number of arrests were made there on Wednesday on the occasion of the visit of the Czar, but says he is unable to confirm the report that a fresh attempt had been made on the Czar's life.

BILLINGS, M.T., April 10.—Warrants have just been issued for the arrest of nine farmers of Yellowstone Valley, between Billings and Park City. These arrests will be followed by many others. Their offense is cutting timber on the Crow reservation. Nearly

all the timber in this neighborhood is on the reservation, and during the late severe winter farmers along the river were obliged to cross on the ice for their supply of fuel. Though closely watched, they were not interfered with, but a tally was kept, and now the deputy United States marshals and other officials will reap a rich harvest from all the arrests. The point at which these farmers cut timber is 76 miles from the agency, around which the Indians are collected.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A setback was given to-day to the friends of August Spies, who have been endeavoring to enlist the moral support of the Turners here for him and his condemned comrades; but the anarchist sympathizers refused to acknowledge themselves defeated, and declare they will carry their efforts before the highest authority in the order and make the issue one among the Turners. Spies was a Turner, and a prominent one, before his incarceration. After the death sentence was pronounced against him and his companions, a friend of Spies, chairman John Gloy, and members of the Turners' executive board of the district, issued a circular to all subordinate Turner societies in this vicinity requesting them to notify the board whether they favored the adoption of a resolution declaring the verdict against the anarchists unjust, and asking for a new trial. The result was a

### STORM OF PROTESTS

against the action of the board. Gloy then issued a letter warmly advocating support for Spies and this was followed by angry demands for his resignation and those of his fellow-members of the board. To-day a district convention of the Turners was held for the purpose of deciding on the question of impeaching and deposing the executive board, and especially John Gloy, chairman, for overstepping his authority and disgracing his office. Every Turner society within fifty miles of Chicago was represented. Max Stern made a long and interesting address denouncing the executive board and anarchists generally, which was answered by Gloy at length. At last the motion to depose the executive board was carried, 12 to 35, and the chairman immediately declared the

### BOARD DEPOSED.

Gloy announced he would appeal the case to the national board. In the confusion following this declaration, a large number of societies withdrew from the hall headed by Gloy. The uproar grew louder and the chairman threatened to have the hall cleared by the police. Gloy reappeared at this juncture and greeted the audience, saying an outbreak should be avoided. A new district board was provided for by the remaining delegates and the contention quickly adjourned.

LONDON, April 10.—A disastrous explosion has occurred in a nitro-glycerine factory at Freiburg, Saxony, the killed and injured numbering thirteen.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Daily News* believes that Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, and Lord Dunraven are drafting a scheme of local self-government for Ireland, which it is proposed to submit to Parliament next session.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—Detectives have unearthed a gigantic conspiracy for robbing the Panhandle Railroad Company. Nearly half a million dollars' worth of freight is said to have been carried off by the plunderers and their tools. Most of the men involved in the plot are conductors and brakemen in the employ of the road. This morning a

### CONCERTED RAID

began upon the boarding places and homes of the Panhandle Railway employees, conductors and brakemen, by a squad composed of 100 policemen, detectives and constables. At 1:15 o'clock two prisoners were escorted to the jail from their homes. At 9 o'clock this morning 44 conductors and brakemen were locked up in the county jail, one entire wing of which has been specially set apart for their accommodation. The early trains from the west were held in the yard by a display of red signals from the block at Fourth Avenue. The officers boarded the train, knowing the men that were wanted, and promptly secured them and marched them to jail. No train arrived that did not lose one or more men from its crew. John H. Hampton, attorney for the Pennsylvania Co., was seen this morning in the office of the

### DETECTIVE AGENCY,

where, sitting amidst a heterogeneous collection of plunderers, he said: "These robberies have been carried on systematically for several years. The company have long been aware that there was a leakage somewhere and as early as September, 1886, they quietly commenced investigations. Detectives were placed on the trains where the goods could be watched and the thieves caught. We had already discovered that the culprits were employees of the railroad company. In September there were eighty crews of freight trains on the Panhandle Railroad, coming into Pittsburg; of these eighty crews no less than seventy-five were found to be crooked. The crew consisted of a conductor, a sagman and two brakemen. In some cases all the men were involved, in others only a part. The statement that the engineers and firemen were mixed up in

### THE ROBBERY

is wrong, not a single one