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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Mandeville Put on Bread and Water for Refusing to Clean His Cell.

Chicago Secures the Next National Republican Convention, July 19.

The Prosecution in the Harper Trial Get Through With Their Case.

Hon. J. B. Barbour Elected United States Senator from Virginia.

Annual Report of Secretary Whitney on the Status of Our Navy.

The Europern War Cloud Lightening Up Somewhat.—Other Notes.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

English and Irish.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Edward Harrington, M. P., was sentenced at Tralee today to a month's imprisonment without hard labor, on the charge of publishing reports of the meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

The court offered to release Harrington on his own recognizance if he would agree not to publish any more reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league, but Harrington refused to give such a promise.

Mandeville, who is a prisoner in Tullamore jail, has been subjected to a bread and water diet for forty-eight hours, for refusing to

CLEAN HIS CELL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Lord Hartington presided at a conference in Westminster Hall today of liberal unionists. Many leaders of the party were on the platform. Six hundred delegates were present. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution in favor of increased exertions to strengthen the unionist party. He said the constituencies, especially those of Scotland, showed a marked increase of feeling in favor of dissidents. The Irish question had been so prolonged that it is possible that the people might say it must be settled some way, but they should be made to understand that the granting of an Irish Parliament would be no settlement, but only the beginning of agitation as violent and troublous as the last.

CHICAGO GETS IT.

The National Republican Convention to Be Held There June 19

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The committee on invitation of the National League decided to adjourn the meeting to the league headquarters. When the committee reassembled, an informal discussion ensued as to the time which should be allowed to representatives of the various cities which are competing for the prize of holding the next convention to present their respective claims. It was finally decided that fifteen minutes should be accorded to each delegation, and the first delegation admitted was that from the State of Minnesota, who urged the claims of Minneapolis.

The spokesman, Mr. Windom, said an issue had been made by

THE PRESIDENT

in his message and the republican party must act upon it. The issue was that of protection vs. free trade. He (Windom) was glad that the issue had been made. The democrats knew there was an element in the republican party of the northwest that was not as sound on the question of protection as it ought to be. Was it not to the interest of the committee to take the convention to the northwest, where it would do the most good?

General Henderson, of Missouri, acted as spokesman for the large delegation who presented the advantages of St. Louis as the convention city. He presented the plans of the Grand Music Hall, of St. Louis, and explained that in this building they might have a choice of halls, one of which would accommodate 11,000 persons. He argued that the

HOTEL AND RAILROAD

facilities of that city were excelled by none, and in behalf of the press, promises entire fairness of treatment to all the candidates.

After a recess, the Chicago delegates were admitted and Mayor Roche, of Chicago, detailed conveniences which could be accorded the members of the convention by Chicago, in case that city secured the vote of the committee. He claimed that Chicago was better prepared than any other city in the country to care for visitors.

Senator Cullom earnestly urged the committee to select Chicago and made a brief resume of the hotel, railroad and telegraph facilities of the city. Chicago, today, was in favor of protection, and had been improved in other ways since 1884. It had had much to do in grappling the element of communism and socialism that had

BEEN SPREADING

over the country. It had been settled that a man disregarding the rights of property and law could not live in Chicago or in the commonwealth. [Applause.] He hoped Chicago would be selected, but, whether it were or not, Illinois and Minnesota and Kansas and Iowa would vote the republican ticket.

Senator Manderson spoke for Omaha. After setting forth the conveniences that could be afforded by Omaha, he denied that he was overestimating the a in the slightest. Among other things, he stated that the city was prepared to supply headquarters for every presidential candidate free of charge. It would furnish music, decorations and press facilities, and everything or anything else that was wanted.

The delegation from Ohio was admitted. Congressman Ben Butterworth presented the claims of

CINCINNATI

as the place particularly suited for holding the next national republican convention. In the matter of convenience and accommodation which could be accorded to the convention, Cincinnati stood second to no other city. The Music Hall would accommodate 16,000 people, exclusive of the stage, and the local committee would make provision for music, decorations, etc. Nothing would be wahting to provide every comfort and facility for the delegates. Murat Halsted, of Cincinnati, seconded Butterworth in his praise of Cincinnati. He described with some minuteness the hall in which the convention could be held and commented upon its absolute safety and the great facilities for reaching the hall from all parts of the city. As for the press of Cincinnati, he felt the republican papers would treat all candidates of the party with

ABSOLUTE COURTESY

and show them perfectly fair play. In urging the claims of Ohio, he asserted that the most brilliant republican victories won since the evil days of the democratic administration were those won in that state. The element of mugwumpery had been extinguished, so that Cincinnati was troubled with it no more. The republican ticket would get a better send off from Cincinnati than from any other city in the Union.

Congressman Harry Bingham, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Philadelphia.

Col. William C. Elam, of Richmond, Virginia, presented an argument in favor of the republican party of that state. He read an address to the committee, which reviews the history of the republican party in that state since 1878. He stated many facts to show that the national republican organization of Virginia was

NOT INEFFICIENT

or unsuccessful, and that with the cordial recognition and support of the national republican party, Virginia would give her electoral vote next year to republican government.

Governor Gillette, of Dakota, presented the claims of the people of that territory to the recognition of the republican committee, and said they would send delegates to the next convention on the basis of two territories. He hoped they would be recognized and admitted. He described the treatment of Dakota by the administration as the blackest page in the blackest book of American history. The situation of that territory today presented a stronger political issue in behalf of the republican party than the Territory of Kansas did when the republicans nominated Lincoln in Chicago.

Governor Gillette was followed by Col. Plumb, of Dakota.

THE PRESIDENT,

he said, was popular in Leeds, Manchester and the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, but was unpopular in every American town.

Formal papers presenting the claims of Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha were submitted, and it was then moved that the committee proceed to an informal ballot. An amendment was offered that the vote be *viva voce* instead of by ballot. The amendment was adopted, and the committee then proceeded to take a formal *viva voce* vote.

The second formal ballot resulted as follows: Number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to choice, 24; Chicago, 25; Omaha, 1; Cincinnati, 13; Minneapolis, 8. The time for holding the convention was fixed for Tuesday, June 19, 1888.

A RESOLUTION

was adopted allowing the territories of Dakota and Washington to elect four contingent delegates in addition to two regular delegates, whose admission would be decided by the convention. A vote of thanks was given the National Republican League of Washington for kindness and courtesy extended to the committee in placing the club house at its disposal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Almost as soon as Chicago had been chosen as the place for holding the republican convention, the hotels were in receipt of telegrams from many of the committee asking that apartments be reserved for them. J. B. Chaffee and W. A. Hamil, representing the Colorado delegation, wired for the same rooms as were given them at the last convention. The

OHIO DELEGATION,

represented by A. L. Conger, telegraphed for rooms. The Pennsylvania people, represented by Chris L. Magee, desired ten rooms. Many of the leading papers in New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati have engaged rooms.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The Harper Trial and Other Matters.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Harper was seen at the jail this morning and asked what he had to say about the publication of his letters to Miss Holmes. Harper paused a moment and then with clenched teeth, said: "You can say that Charley Hopkins did not publish other letters that would have benefited me as much as it would his father, and that he did not publish anything about the $10 I gave him for her. Now you will excuse me?" And he finished his toilet and went upstairs, where his wife and sister were in waiting to take him to the court room. In the court room Harper gave his usual polite attention to his wife, and showed but little trace of trouble. His wife, however, sat

LIKE A STATUE,

as though oblivious to the surroundings. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the letters and that they place in a true light the relations between the ex-banker and his fair clerk.

In the Harper trial to-day, District Attorney Barnett said he wished it understood that the attorneys for the defense had nothing whatever to do with the attempt made to bribe him. The prosecution made no reference at all to the publication of the cipher letters between Harper and Miss Holmes. Hays finished his testimony and with it the government rested its case.

The defense called Eckert for cross-examination. After finishing the cross-examination of Eckert, the defense cross-examined Hayes very briefly. Then Judge Wilson asked the court to give him a little time to prepare for

OPENING THE CASE

for the defense, and the court adjourned until tomorrow. It is expected Harper will be placed on the stand and that no other witness will be called.

Upon the close of the government testimony, the court ruled out four counts in the indictment as being imperfectly drawn. As there are fifty-five counts in all, these four cut but a small figure to the defendant's credit. It is an unusual and remarkable fact that not a single exception has so far been taken to any ruling of the court. Moreover, the rulings have been made with little argument.

The statement is made this evening that after Harper discovered that Charlie Hopkins had betrayed him and obtained the valuable testimony against him, an agent was sent by Harper to bribe him to secrecy, but was unsuccessful. Hopkins says he has no other letters of Harper's which have not been published.

THE MOST CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Herr Most, the anarchist, who was convicted of a misdemeanor, was arraigned in the general sessions court today. His counsel, Mr. Howe, argued in his behalf for a new trial.

Judge Cowing denied the motion, but granted a certificate in the supreme court, general term, when the whole case might be heard. When the clerk of the court asked Most what he had to say why sentence should not be passed on him, Most, in a very dramatic manner, replied at some length, arguing for free speech, and saying his punishment is an honor to him who suffers for opinion's sake. He protested his innocence and appealed to the judge to make use of his discretionary power. Judge Cowing's only reply was: "The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for the period of one year, without fine." Most was removed

TO THE TOMBS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8. — *Inter Ocean's* Montrose, Iowa: Thomas Ellis, Jr., who was being sued for divorce by his wife, went to her house this afternoon and shot her fatally. He then killed himself.

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Whitney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is made public today. Considerable space is given to statistics and details of the various branches of the service which are not of general interest.

THE REPORT

says many difficulties have stood in the way of the creation of a creditable new navy. During the year many of these have been removed and if it is the will of the country that we should be possessed of a navy able to maintain the honor and dignity of the government, it can now be completed.

The most notable fact connected with the work of last year, concerns cruisers Nos 4 and 5. Congress, by act of legislation of last winter, put to test the ability of the department and of American shipbuilders to construct cruisers having the highest standard requirements. The requirements of the law have been observed and these cruisers are now under contract with adequate security of the results attained. The American shipbuilders have, in these contracts, placed themselves in line with

THE FOREMOST

in the world. Touching on the subject of torpedo boats and pneumatic dynamite guns, the report says: To sum up this matter the department deems it unwise to follow, at present, the course of the European powers in building unprotected torpedo boats. It recognizes the power of the dynamite projectile, and believes it practicable to embody it in such a manner as to insure that it will reach any desired object of attack in spite of any known weapons, and upon that problem the department is engaged. During the past year a new system has been inaugurated for handling stores and supplies, which has resulted in the saving of 25 per cent. An examination of the characteristics of the single turreted monitors show that outside of the ships in our own navy,

NO ANTAGONIST

could probably be found against which they could stand for a moment. They were good vessels for their time but are entirely obsolete. A first-class modern iron-clad could safely anchor surrounded by a fleet of these monitors without any danger of injury to herself and any one of her guns could send a projectile clean through a monitor from stem to stern. It would be little less than murder to send men in these at present to encounter any recently built ironclad. I appreciate fully that it is only a temporary expedient that is suggested, and it is thought that in the absence of anything else these might be better than nothing. This has been the theory upon which probably millions have been spent since the close of the war. It is time to stop it and be content only with the best. The pneumatic

DYNAMITE GUN

has been developed by private enterprise to a point where it meets immediate action. The principal difficulty with the machine guns is that its range of torpedo fire is short; that it is obliged to approach within a few hundred feet of its object of attack, which subjects it to destruction. The pneumatic dynamite gun attacks the problem by a new method. Against its method of attack neither nets nor machine guns are of any considerable use. It can be fired at such a distance as to be beyond effective range of machine guns and the line of flight of its projectile escapes nets. There are questions yet to be settled before its efficiency for naval purposes can be fully determined. For coast and harbor defense, to be fired from land batteries, its accuracy is substaustanially established, but for

NAVAL PURPOSES

other elements of difficulty intervene. It is claimed by increasing the calibre of these guns, an accurate range of from three to four miles can be had from a land battery, and that projectiles can be used containing not less than four hundred pounds of high explosives.

A public feeling seems to exist for the creation of a naval reserve. Committees of the chambers of commerce of New York and San Francisco have passed resolutions urging the organization of such a force as a means of providing for coast defense and meeting the increased demands of the naval establisment for men and vessels upon the outbreak of war. The department has informed itself fully of the different systems of organization for coast defense and

NAVAL RESERVE

at present in force in foreign countries, and is prepared to formulate a general plan for a similar organization to meet the requirements and condition of our own institutions. In time of war, troop-ships or transports are in great demand. Several European governments make annual contributions, based on tonnage, to companies constructing new vessels. A notable illustration of the generosity with which England pushes her shipping interests, is seen in the manner in which she is dealing with the trade of the North Pacific. It has been thus far principally under the American flag and contributory to San Francisco and the United States. The British government and Canada together are proposing the establishment of lines of first-class steamers from Vancouver to Japan.

A SUBSIDY

is likely to be paid of $300,000 annually; £45,000 from England and £15,000 from Canada. There will also be contributed from the naval reserve fund probably $6 per ton annually for each ship constructed for the route, which will increase the sum to probably $325,000. Under such competition it is quite easy to conjecture what will become of the American flag and our resources in the way of a naval reserve in the North Pacific.

The department is prepared to proceed with the construction of armor clad vessels, and recommends the commencement of two additional at once to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $800,000; one to be built by contract and one in one of the navy yards. It also asks for authority to build three more fast cruisers of the

HIGHEST TYPE.

Attention is called to the report of the chief constructor, where it is stated that in six years but four of the present cruising ships will remain serviceable. The present navy will have disappeared at that time. Attention is called to the considerations presented in that report in reference to the provision of additional facilities for naval work on the Pacific coast, especially in the neighborhood of Puget Sound, the great coal and iron region of the future upon this coast. Apart from this question of an additional naval station, measures should certainly be taken to place the only naval station now existing upon that coast, that at San Francisco, in a fully equipped condition.

In reference to the manufacture of cannon during the past year, those originally intended for the *Chicago, Boston, Atlanta* and *Dolphin* have

BEEN FINISHED

with the exception of six, which can be completed in a few months.

In reference to the continuance of ocean surveys, it appears highly desirable that the rocks and shoals reported to exist in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, but not put down on the charts, should be searched for and located. During the past year many floating wrecks have been reported to the department and requests have been received for their removal and destruction. In many instances the presence of those wrecks involves serious danger to property and life, lying as they do in the neighborhood of our large commercial ports or in the tracks of the transatlantic steamers. Under the head of

SHIP BUILDING

the report says: It is believed our private ship yards can produce war ships equal and perhaps superior to those produced elsewhere when these industries shall have been established. It is notably in this connection that the efforts of the department to raise the standard of material for ships has resulted in a class of material believed to be superior to any ever produced for any similar purpose. Especially has the steel made up on the Pacific Coast been notable for its quality for the construction of cruisers. These may mark an important event in its industrial history.

The report concludes by saying: "A point has now been reached when the increase in the number of officers and men is absolutely required by the demands of the service. It is not possible for the present

LIMITED COMPLEMENT

to perform the effective duties imposed on it. The number of second lieutenants is now fifteen, and is subject to further reduction. At the same time promotion in the lower grades is blocked. The number of enlisted men is also inadequate. At none of the shore stations are there enough men to carry on the duty, and numerous vacancies exist in the guards of vessels, which it is impossible to fill. In the Pacific station alone, there are no less than 300. The small numbers in the crops and the consequent overwork, lead to frequent desertions. In view of these facts, I strongly recommend that the number of officers be increased, and that the complement of enlisted men be raised by the addition of 500 privates."

The War Cloud.

VIENNA, Dec 8.—The war office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized and to place Galicia in a better position for defense. At the military council, today, it was decided not to summon the delegations for the present, as Russia has apparently stopped her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged which will be immediately adopted, should Russia continue massing troops on the frontier.

THE EMPEROR

has summoned another military council for tomorrow. Colonel Zuckoff, Russian military attache here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. Advices from the frontier say the Russian troops are suffering from bad accommodations and bad food.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—Well-informed persons assert that the Russian government's intentions are entirely pacific, and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace. The Russian movements on the frontier consist merely of the dispatching thither of a division of cavalry, not with an aggressive idea, but for protecting certain localities.

The Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has brought suit against W. R. McKeen, president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, for an injunction and accounting growing out of the Vandalia deal. A temporary injunction was issued restraining him from selling or disposing of stock pledged as security for the payment of the note of $369,000 given by Ives last June. The case will be heard on the 25th inst. for a permanent injunction.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8. — Papers are being prepared for a suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad for $114,000 by Holdship and Irwin, oil refiners of this city, for unjust discrimination against them in rates.

Want It All Repealed.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The house of delegates today adopted a joint resolution directing Virginia's senators and requesting her representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure the repeal at an early day of the entire internal revenue taxation, and failing in that, to secure, if possible, the repeal of so much of the system as imposes a tax on tobacco and spirits distilled from fruits.

Wreck and Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 8. — The British steamer *Lorne*, plying in Chinese waters, was wrecked on Sunday on the east coast of the Island of Hainan. Of those on board, 69 were saved. The fate of the others is unknown.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—At a late hour tonight a fierce fire is reported raging in Great Bend village. The destruction of the entire business portion is feared.

Barbour Elected Senator.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Dec. 8.—A caucus of democratic members of the general assembly tonight nominated by acclamation Hon. J. B. Barbour for election as United States Senator to succeed Senator Riddleberger.

The Wool Men's Flurry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A number of representatives of the wool industry had a meeting in this city today and adopted resolutions to the effect that any reduction in the tariff on wool would seriously cripple the industry and greatly decrease its production in this state. An appeal is made to Congress to maintain the present tariff on wool, and California's senators and representatives are requested to use their united efforts to that end.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dimick B. Huntington, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JULIA HUNTINGTON MELLEN, THE Administratrix of the estate of D. B. Huntington, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated November 12th, 1887.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Order to show cause why an Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made in the matter of the Estate of D. B. Huntington, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL] JOHN C. CUTLER,
d 4w Probate Clerk.

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