

FOURTEEN OUT OF FIFTEEN FATAL.

Sudden Development of Plague in Manila Reported.

VICTIMS DIE IN AN HOUR.

Manila Market to be Burned - 785 Deaths From Bubonic Plague - Departure of Troops.

Manila, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinamen in Quiaipo market have led to an investigation showing that fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black rotten wooden buildings the keepers of the stalls live with their families huddled together in great filth. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour.

There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently which have been traced to infection from the market. After all the market people had gathered together today, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths is 119 Chinamen and 61 Filipinos. The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been in the Chinese district for ten days past.

Dr. Hardin and Maj. Case with a battalion of the Twenty-ninth infantry, have sailed for the islands of Macedonia and Manila. It is reported the insurgents have 250 rifles and seven thousand rounds of ammunition. Dr. Pearson, a prominent native of Manila, and a supporter of the Americans, accompanies the expedition to try and convince the inhabitants of the wisdom of surrendering.

President in New York.

New York, April 21.—President and Mrs. McKinley, the President's secretary, G. B. Corley, Dr. P. M. Rixey and J. J. Leonard, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock. They were driven to the Manhattan hotel, where they were met by Rev. Arthur J. Brown of the Ecumenical committee of the Ecumenical conference, W. S. Hawk, Morris K. Jesen, C. N. Bliss, Abner McKimley, Dr. Abner McKimley and Walcott Jackson.

Chancellor McGill Dead.

New York, April 21.—Chancellor Alexander T. McGill died today at his residence in Jersey City. He had been ill for about a year, suffering from general breakdown from overwork. Last summer he took a trip to Europe, and when he returned, his health was thought to be somewhat improved. A short time ago he began to fail rapidly, and had arranged to resign the chancellorship on June 1. Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1848, and resided in New Jersey since he was 11 years of age. The first judicial position held by Chancellor McGill was that of city counselor for Bayonne, in 1874 and 1875. Subsequently he represented Hudson county in the house of assembly. He served on the bench as prosecutor of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garrison, who had resigned that office. Mr. McGill again succeeded him as judge, an office he held when he was appointed chancellor by Gov. Green in 1887. He was reappointed by Gov. Worley in 1894. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1895, when he was defeated by John W. Griggs by a plurality of 26,500. His term of office would have expired on May 1, 1901.

CHRONICLE BURNED OUT.

St. Louis Newspaper the Victim of a Heavy Disaster.

All Typetting and Stereotyping Machines, Printing Presses, Type and Engines Destroyed by Fire.

St. Louis, April 21.—The plant of the St. Louis Chronicle, occupying the three and four story buildings at Nos. 14-18 North Sixth street, was practically destroyed today by a fire that is supposed to have originated in the boiler room. The typesetting machines, stereotyping machines, the type in the advertisement department, three Potter presses and the engine were destroyed. Efforts are being made to get out the edition as usual today, assistance having been offered by local papers. The loss, it was stated by the management of the paper, would be about \$100,000, covered by \$12,000 insurances.

NEWS FROM CAPE NOME.

New Strike Across the Divide - Arrest of Counterfeiter.

Seattle, Wash., April 21.—The steamer Cottage City has arrived from Skagway. She brings five men who left Cape Nome on January 24th, ten days after the latest information. They are E. P. Dam, Captain E. E. Heckman, J. D. Morgan, J. H. Fredricks and C. E. Reed. They went overland to Katmai, thence by steamer to Sitka, where they were transferred to Cottage City. They bring a story of a new strike across the divide.

Gov. Allen Leaves.

Washington, April 21.—Promptly at 1 o'clock this afternoon in a drizzling rain the U. S. S. Dolphin navy yard, and steamed down the Potomac, carrying Gov. Allen of Puerto Rico to the West Indies on his duties. As the Dolphin sailed the Marine Band played a parting salute, a detachment of marines in command of Major Dickens drew up in front of the friends and onlookers gathered on shore.

CALLED LINCOLN REPUBLICANS.

Silver Republican Party Changes Its Name.

SILVER IN THE BACKGROUND.

Purpose is to Render Effective Service to the Regenerated Democracy—Official Announcement.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 21.—Formal announcement of the change in the title of the Silver Republican party was made today in a document setting forth the party platform issued by Executive Agent Corser. The announcement states: "Lincoln Republicans are to succeed Free Silver Republicans and the National Republican party. The party of one issue is to become the party of several issues, and the issue to which it owes its origin is to be pushed in the background. With the changing of its name it becomes more Democratic than ever, and its leaders hope to render effective service to the 'regenerated Democracy' than in 1896."

The transfer is to take place at Kansas City July 4, when the national conventions of both the Free Silver Republican and the Democratic parties are held. It is alleged in the statement that Republicans of today are different in all but name from the Republicans of Lincoln's time. E. A. Corser, who issued the manifesto, has acted in the capacity of official intermediary between the national organizations of the various anti-republicans, and believes that the result of the preliminary work accomplished by the Lincoln Republican league will lead to adoption at Kansas City in the Silver Republicans' platform of the planks which have already been formulated, glorifying Lincoln's memory and incidentally exonerating President McKinley and his administration, and predicting the nomination of Bryan and Towne by the Democratic convention. Lincoln Republican league workers have been especially active in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, the latter State being the center of the movement.

WELCOMED BY HARRISON.

Ex-President Addresses Ecumenical Conference in New York.

Roman Catholic and Greek Churches Among Those Not Represented—Proceedings Today.

New York, April 21.—With an ex-President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, to bid them welcome, there are gathered this afternoon in Carnegie hall more than 2,000 missionaries from almost every quarter of the globe. For ten years, preparations have been under way for this meeting, known as the Ecumenical conference on foreign missions. It is the third of its kind ever held.

Every branch of the Christian church is represented except the Roman Catholic, the Greek and that branch of the Anglican church known as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The great hall was completely filled when ex-President Harrison began his address of welcome. On the platform were many clergymen and statesmen of world fame. Seated with the great body of delegates were many workers from foreign lands, whose bright costumes added a dash of color to the scene. Ex-President Harrison was given a great reception. He said in part:

Said Mr. Harrison: "The gigantic enterprise that is driving forward a material development, are being speeded as never before. The din of the hammer and the axe, and the hum of wheels have penetrated the abodes of solitude—the world has now few quiet places. Life is strenuous—the boy is started in his school upon the run, and the pace is not often slackened until the panting man falls into his grave. It is to a generation thus intent—to a generation that has wrought wondrously in the realm of applied science—that God in His word and by his prophet, says: 'All these are worthy only, and in proportion, as they contribute to the regeneration of mankind. Every invention, every work, every man, every nation, must one day come to this weighing platform and be appraised.'"

"What other end is all this striving among men—this increase of knowledge? That these great agencies may be put in livery and lined up in the halls of wealth to make life brilliant and soft, or become the jungle messengers of a counting house or a stock exchange; or the swift couriers of contending armies; or the couriers who wait in the halls of science to give glory to the man into whose hand God has given the key to one of his mysteries. Do all these great inventions, these rushing intellectual developments, exhaust their ministry in the making of men rich, and the reinforcing of armies and fleets? No. These are servants, prophets, forerunners; there will be an announcement and a coronation."

Following Gen. Harrison, the Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., chairman of the general committee, welcomed the delegates. Responses on behalf of the delegates were made by the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson for the British delegation; Dr. Moensky and Schreiber of the German delegation; the Rev. Jos. King of the Australian delegation, and the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., for the missionaries generally. The rest of the session was devoted to the report of the general committee, presented by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., secretary of the committee. The afternoon session was largely informal.

President Not to be at Chicago.

Chicago, April 21.—The reception committee of the Dewey celebration has received formal notice from President McKinley of his declination of the invitation to come to Chicago during the festivities in honor of the admiral. President McKinley expresses his regret at his inability to come, and takes occasion to highly praise Admiral Dewey.

HEADED FOR THE BIG HORN BASIN.

Expedition of One Hundred Mormon Families to Establish a Colony in Northern Wyoming—Will Build a Canal and New Homes Before Snow Flies.

When Governor Richards of Wyoming was in Salt Lake this week, he paid a glowing tribute of respect to the Mormon colonists of this State and added that while Wyoming had a good many of them it wanted more.

This declaration, in view of the fact that one hundred Mormon families are now on their way to settle in and found new homes in the Big Horn Basin will be welcome news to these future citizens of that State.

The preliminary work of establishing a Mormon colony in the Big Horn country has been going on for several months under the direction of Apostle Woodruff, who was appointed by President Snow for that specific purpose. Apostle Woodruff has visited many parts of the State in the interest of the project, with the result that he has secured a sturdy band of settlers well equipped to undergo the hardships and

tions. Some days we will probably cover more ground than others. The distance from Salt Lake City is about an even five hundred miles, as near as I can judge. By the time we reach our destination, I will know exactly what it is as I have had an odometer put on my wagon.

ROUTE OF TRAVEL.

"The route of travel by wagon, taking Salt Lake City as the initial point will be as follows: Salt Lake City, Conville, Echo, Evanston, Kemmerer bridge (this point was decided upon for the gathering place inasmuch as it was more convenient to meet there than at any other point); State Creek Ferry on the Green river, to Big Sandy and up Big Sandy to Big Sandy Station; then up the Little Sandy which we will ford about ten miles above its junction and then follow it to Pacific creek to South Pass via Sweet Water and Alpine just over the Continental divide, up Burnt Grove canyon and then down to Lander county seat of Fremont county, a town of considerable importance and

the winter. We expect also to have them created before snow flies. A house of worship and a school house must necessarily follow very quickly after our settlement is well under way. Timber for building purposes can be had at a distance of about thirty miles. There is a plentiful supply of good building stone on the ground.

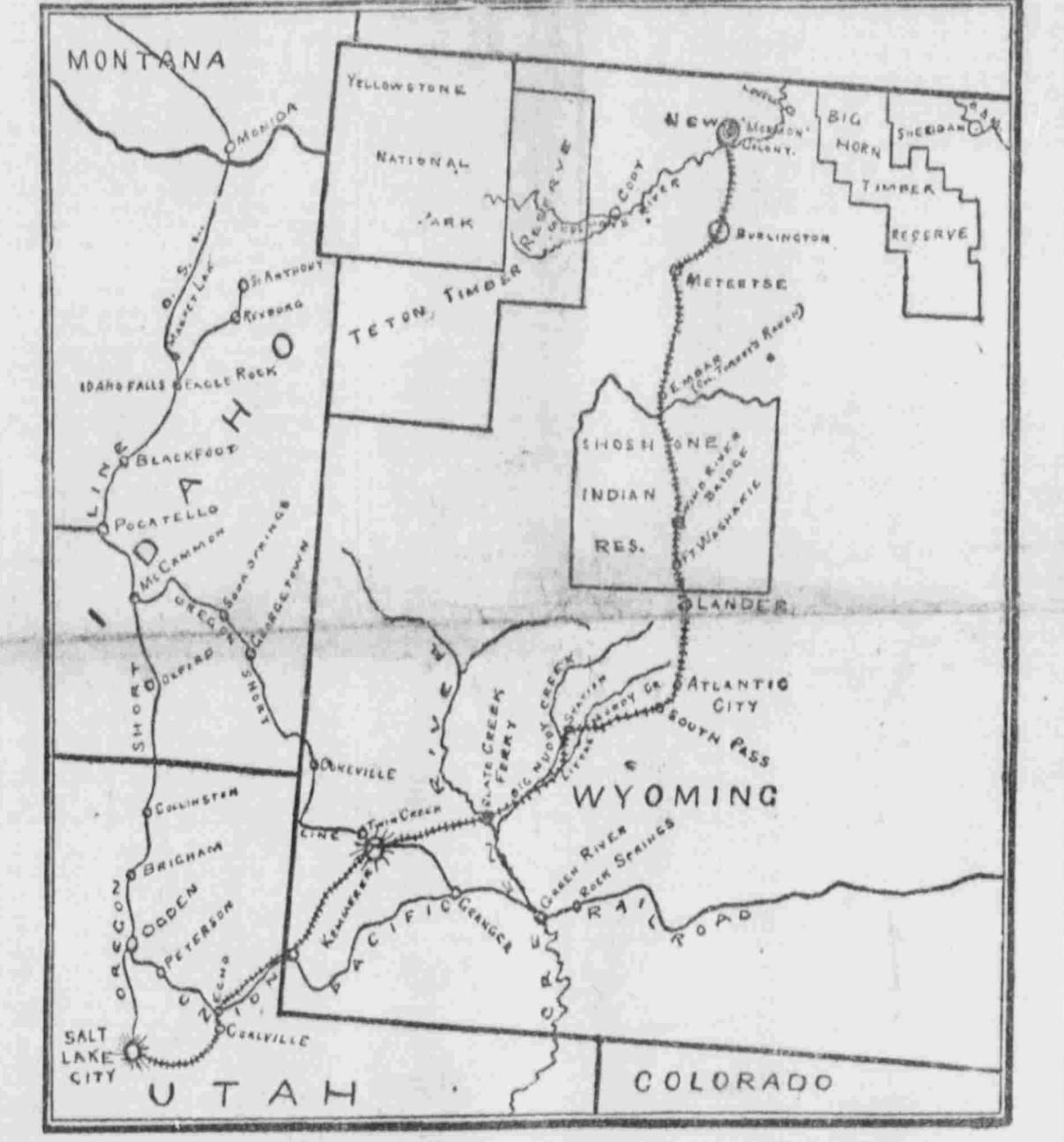
COAL DEPOSITS.

"The country abounds with undeveloped coal deposits. These will be taken in hand in proper manner and after a time will furnish at a low price ample fuel. At present cottonwood will be used for that purpose. It is found in abundance on the river bottoms near by."

FISH AND GAME.

"The Big Horn country abounds with a plentiful supply of fish and game. Elk and deer roam the hills in great numbers, the plains are covered with antelope and the streams are alive with many kinds of fish. It will therefore be seen that the man who knows how to use his rifle in true western style and

ROUTE OF THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION.



The above map shows the route of the Big Horn expedition, the line of travel being emphasized by cross marks beginning with Salt Lake City and ending with the proposed "Mormon" colony. The expedition will leave Kemmerer on the 25th inst. under Apostle Woodruff, and proceed at once to its destination, following the old "Mormon" trail for more than a hundred miles. Burlington, a "Mormon" town of a population of four hundred, and Lovell, the present post office of the colony, are also shown. The colonists come principally from Utah, though Idaho and Wyoming each contributes its quota.

perform the arduous labors incident to establishing a town in the wilds of an unsettled country.

President Snow, in conversation with a representative of the "News," stated that he had no doubt that success would crown the efforts of the men and women who were wending their way thither. He said that Apostle Woodruff had been very careful in the selection of intending settlers and that there was no apparent reason why the scheme should not succeed in all regards.

APOSTLE WOODRUFF DEPARTS.

Apostle Woodruff left Salt Lake this morning over the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific to Evanston, where he will meet his team which was sent on ahead. From there he will proceed to Kemmerer bridge, which is the gathering place and point of general outfitting and organization. The one hundred families will be divided into companies of ten families each, and start on their journey over the prairies, up the creeks and canyons, and across the rivers and mountains of the great part of Wyoming before arriving at their destination. It is not an uninteresting coincidence to know that this little band of home-seekers will follow for more than a hundred miles the old "Mormon" Pioneer trail of 1847, which was blazed by the rugged characters that laid the foundations upon which the commonwealth of Utah has been reared. Neither is it interesting to note that while the Pioneers had their faces turned towards the setting sun that their vision will tend for a great part of the way in exactly the opposite direction. The old Pioneer trail will be followed over the Green river and up the Big and Little Muddies as far as Atlantic City when they will turn almost due north via Lander, Fort Washakie, Wind river and other well known points.

A GOOD COUNTRY.

Apostle Woodruff was interviewed by a "News" man prior to his departure. He took a very conservative view of the undertaking and talked interestingly of what he expected would be accomplished. Said he:

"At Kemmerer bridge we shall gather and organize the organization will be complete in all respects and will be patterned after that followed by the Utah Pioneers. All told we will have one hundred families. These will be divided into ten companies of ten families each, and each will have its own officers. Of course travel will be by team. We expect to leave Kemmerer on the 25th inst. and make the journey by May 10th, which will be a little more than two weeks. Just how far we will travel in one day will depend on condi-

tion. From Lander we will proceed to Fort Washakie and from there to Green river through the Shoshone reservation passing just above the big ranch of Colonel Torrey of Rough Rider fame, to Metcete.

FOUR HUNDRED MORMONS.

"The next point of importance we arrive at will be Burlington. This is a Mormon town with a population of about 400 souls. Our people commenced drifting in there about six or eight years ago, altogether in an unorganized way. The augmentation continued until a town of importance was established there. It has a large general merchandise store which is doing a good business, a meeting house, good school and numerous other evidences of progress."

BEGINNING OF WORK.

"Immediately upon our arrival at our destination which will be within fifteen miles from Lovell, our present post office, we will without delay commence the construction of the canal that is to irrigate our lands. We have a seven-thousand acre tract of good farming and grazing ground. The land was secured from the State which owned it under the terms of the Carey act. The settler obtains it by paying fifty cents an acre for it, twenty-five cents when he locates upon it and the remaining twenty-five cents at the end of three years, when he makes final proof upon it. The conditions of securing a title are that he shall at the expiration of three years be able to show that he has one-sixth of his land under cultivation and irrigation. The cost of getting water upon the ground and securing a perpetual right therein will be about five or six dollars per acre. The ground is easily broken as the largest growth upon it is clover grass."

THE CANAL COMES FIRST.

"The canal will be twenty-five miles in length. Having a starting point from the Shoshone river, about thirty miles below Eagle's Nest, it will be fifteen feet at the bottom and twenty-five feet at the top, with a four-foot flow of water and a four and a half foot fall for its entire length. From this it will be readily seen that it will carry a large volume of water for irrigation purposes."

HOME BUILDING LATER.

"The work of building homes will not be undertaken until after the canal is completed. The reason for this is self-evident. The fact is that the success of the whole undertaking depends upon getting the canal out this season. And we expect to do without great difficulty. When that is done we will commence building homes for

his rod and line with skill will be able to supply to a great degree at least his table with the choicest steaks, stews and fish."

MUCH WILD FRUIT.

Apostle Woodruff says that the country gives promise of producing all of the hardy varieties of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums and prunes. There is much wild fruit on the rivers and their tributaries. The country is well watered, is covered with luxuriant grass, and the climate is apparently somewhat milder than that of Cache county. The snow fall being somewhat less though the sudden extremes of temperature are greater. These are not so severe, however, as to militate against the successful raising of crops at a short distance below at Burlington, wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and water melons grow abundantly.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

In order that the enterprise may be carried out as contemplated, a strong company has been organized. This company has entered into a contract with the State of Wyoming to establish the colony under certain well defined specifications. It is known as the Big Horn Basin Colonization Company. A. O. Woodruff is president, Byron Sessions, of Rich county, vice president and general manager; Charles Kingston, of the United States land office at Evanston, secretary; Hon. Charles A. Welch, of Morgan county, treasurer. The directors are Jesse W. Crosby, Jr., Pangutich, John Croft, Peterson, Morgan county; Hyrum K. North, Mill Creek, Salt Lake county; William B. Graham, Bennington, Idaho; Brigham L. Tibbitt, same place.

It will thus be seen that the gentlemen comprising the directorate of the company and who will make their homes in the Big Horn Basin, come from widely separated sections. All are well known for sturdiness of character and all will labor with a will for the success of the colony whom they represent. The town with which they, like the other intending settlers, are to found is yet unnamed and their post-office address is Lovell, Big Horn country, Wyo.

CALLED HER A SPY.

Maudie Goine Goes After an Irish Editor for Libel.

Dublin, April 21.—At a police court today, Miss Maudie Goine received a summons for malicious libel against Mr. Colles, editor of the Irish Figaro, for publishing a statement that she was a pensioner of the government and therefore a government spy. The hearing was fixed for April 24.

LORD METHUEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Retires Just in Time to Keep Out of a Boer Trap.

BATTLE AT DEWETSDORP.

Boer Prisoners at Capetown Forced to Strip are Found to be Women in Men's Clothes.

Boshof, Orange Free State, April 21.—At midday yesterday Gen. Methuen's field force at Swartkopsfontein was ordered to return to Boshof. Its convoy extended over six miles. The escort took up a position on a hill commanding the road, just in the nick of time, as a force of 2,000 Boers with two guns and a pom-pom suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened a very heavy fire.

HELD THE BOERS BACK.

The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety where they retired. The British had several casualties. The Boers fought desperately and must have suffered considerably as they once advanced to within 300 yards of the hill, whence a concerted detachment of the British opened a heavy fusillade on them.

ADVANCE ON WEPENER.

London, April 21.—Gen. Chermide's and Gen. Bullard's divisions were only twenty miles from Wepener yesterday, so, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, they should be getting in touch with the little colonial force which is besieged and by tomorrow have accomplished its purpose. The Boers' strong positions, covering the town, being overwhelmingly superior to the Boer forces. As governor of the Free State, Maj. Gen. Pretorius is organizing a corps of mounted police, and dividing the country into sections to be administered by commissions probably army officers.

BUSINESS PROSPECT.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Friday, April 20, commenting on the improvement of industrial prospects which the system is likely to bring about, says: "An instance of the business acumen of the colonists in the case of a Canadian private who had a large interest in a soap business. During the present halt he has been pushing his wares with the same energy he and his comrades rushed the trenches at Paardeburg."

PORTUGUESE TROOPS ARRIVE.

The transport Portugal with 700 troops from Lisbon, has arrived at Lourenco Marques. The presence of these reinforcements will make Portugal feel easier regarding the Boers' protest against the British use of Beira. From Ladysmith, under date of April 21, comes the news that firing was heard during this morning in the direction of Sunday's river. It was maintained for about an hour. Sniping and Boer activity are reported at Kilpadd.

ROBERTS REPORTS SUCCESS.

6:15 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 21.—Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles southwest of Dewetsdorp. Two of our occupied strong positions, covering the town. The yeomanry and mounted infantry seized another position which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground the enemy had been holding."

BATTLE NOW ON.

"Rundle advanced this morning early and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely wounded and Lieut. O'Connor and seven men slightly wounded."

FORCED WOMEN TO STRIP.

A letter from a nurse in a hospital at Capetown corroborates an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer says the medical officers, for sanitary reasons, forced a number of Boer prisoners to bathe in the river behind the hospital. Two of them, occupied strong positions, covering the town. The yeomanry and mounted infantry seized another position which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground the enemy had been holding."

LATEST BOER BULLETIN.

Pretoria, Friday, April 21.—Frost. Kruger has received, through Prest. Steyn, an official report sent by Gen. Dewet under date of April 20, to the effect that the latter still surrounds Bulwer's column at the line of the Tugela, and that he has captured eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer.

The report adds that the British coming from Aliwal North are destroying farm property on the way.

BOERS REINFORCED.

Maseru, Basutoland, April 21.—The Boers around Wepener have been reinforced, and are now stronger than ever. The firing of cannon and rifles was heard today in the direction of Dewetsdorp, which was looked upon as meaning that relief was approaching. Heavy fighting is hourly expected.

Two large Boer forces left the vicinity of Wepener this morning, one going in the direction of Dewetsdorp and the other towards Rouxville. The Boers are excited and jubilant, in consequence of Prest Steyn's assertion that foreign intervention is certain, and it is only necessary to struggle for a short time.

Gen. Dewet and Olivier are inspiring the burghers with inflammatory patriotic speeches.

Several houses have been filled with the Boer wounded and others have been sent to Ladybrand. Field Cornet Brouwer, who surrendered to the British and afterwards rejoined the Free Staters, has been arrested by the Boers. His wife offered a £500 bail for his appearance, but it was refused.

TWENTY OR MORE LIVES LOST.

Sensational Report of Fires in the North.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IS DONE.

Train Unable to Get Through to Rescue Thirty-five Men at Vassar, Manitoba.

Washington, April 21.—Forest fires are raging on the Southwestern railway. Several lumber camps have been destroyed and over a hundred thousand cords of wood consumed. It is feared there may have been some fatalities.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says:

"It is now feared that twenty to thirty lives have been lost in the forest fire along the Southwestern railway. The delayed regular train arrived today and the lumbermen who had escaped from the fires confirmed all reports of the serious nature of the fires, especially expressing fears for the safety of the men at Keith's lumber camp. The fire smoldered two or three days and was fanned into a blaze by a high wind, sweeping clean a strip three miles wide. A water tank of metal and full of water at Vassar siding was consumed."

It is stated that all the men in Keith's and Bihanan's lumber camps were surrounded.

Many horses are known to have perished. The property loss will be heavy.

Chicago, April 21.—Another version of the Manitoba forest fire is given in a special from Winnipeg, Man., as follows:

A big bush fire is raging at Vassar, 34 miles southwest, and about 35 men are surrounded.

When the fire assumed a serious aspect a special train was sent out to bring in the men, numbering about 300. Thinking to save the horses about 35 men remained behind. After the train started, those on board saw how bad the fire was and the train undertook to return, but could not get through, and came on to Winnipeg. A second train bearing physicians has now set out. Another serious bush fire has broken out at Dawson.

Colson Case Concluded.

Frankfort, Ky., April 21.—The taking of evidence in the trial of ex-Chief-Justice D. C. Colson, was concluded today. The prosecution introduced a half dozen or more witnesses from Scott's former home, Somerset, and also from Lexington, where he resided the time of his death. All of them testified that he was a man of good character. At the conclusion of this testimony both sides rested.

Judge Cantrill delivered the instructions to the jury and the defense began its arguments. There will be two speeches on each side.

HORSE JOCKEYS IN A CONSPIRACY.

San Francisco, April 21.—Another scandal has clouded local horse racing, and from present indications it looks as if the stewards of the local jockey clubs have unearthed a combination of jockeys, trainers and bookmakers of even greater proportions than the "Little Pete" affair of several seasons ago.

For some time past the in-going and out-going of some of the horses has attracted attention of the racing associations, and an investigation was started which has resulted in a confession being obtained from Jockey Mike Hennessey, who was suspended recently for a suspicious ride on Lucidia. Hennessey, it is said, has told the officials that a ring has existed which included Jockey Joe Pigatto, ex-Jockey Willie Martin, himself and several other prominent jockeys, besides Trainer Danny Lynch of Pittsburg-Sharkey fame. Lynch being the manager of Tom Sharkey at the time of the fiasco in this city, and at least one bookmaker, whose name cannot be named.

The horse Hardknut, controlled by Lynch, seems to be the horse upon which the combination relied to bring about the desired ends. Hardknut is now in now on the way to Chicago, where he is booked to race. Hennessey, in his confession, states that Hardknut and other horses have been put in times and at other times been allowed to win. The combination had its representative in the betting ring, and it is said they cleaned up an immense sum of money.

Willie Martin is credited with having taken \$20,000 out of the ring. While an investigation of the Hennessey confession is progressing, the matter of the bullying of the smaller jockeys by the stronger and larger riders will be looked into.

Opera Singer Dead.

Munich, April 21.—Heinrich Vogel, the opera singer, is dead of apoplexy.

Earl Russell in Denver.

Denver, April 21.—The earl and countess Russell arrived in this city last evening from Reno, Nev. The scene of their marriage last Sunday, and registered at the Brown, together with Stanley Watson, Lady Russell's son by a former marriage. They left this morning on the Burlington and expect to be in London within three weeks.

Neither the earl nor his lady made any objection to talking freely of the marriage and the outlook as the result of the same. The earl was calm, not to say indifferent about the action of the English courts toward his marriage and expressed the opinion that the charge of bigamy would hardly stick.

WHITESIDE ON TRIAL.

Witness Against Clark Accused of Trying for a Ballot Box.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—A Helena, Mont., special says: Ex-Senator Whiteside, the chief witness against United States Senator Clark in the contest for his seat in the national Senate, is on trial at Kalispell, for an alleged attempt to secure possession of a ballot box affecting the election in 1898.