The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 261 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

NOTES FROM LONDON

The Heat in Great Britain Gives Way to a Disastrous Gale.

ENGLAND'S CHINESE ULTIMATUM.

Twenty-four More Missionaries, Including Fifteen Women, Ready to Go to China.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The intense heat throughout Great Britain the past ten days, unprecedented in the weather records, culminated yesterday in a sudden drop of 25 degrees, followed by a heavy gale which caused much damage along the coast. A dispatch from Deal announces that two schooners were driven ashore or the treacherous Goodwin sands. A telegram from Grimsmole, on the north coast of Dorsetshire, at the mouth of Bristol canal, announces that six would-be life savers were drowned while attempting to rescue the crew of Kelo's Arabela, which was ashore in a dangerous position. Many vessels are reported ashore on Greenwich. The crews were rescued by life savers. On Cromerbottle coast there have been several exciting rescues, and in Bridgewater bay, a steam tug, after a long battle with the waves, sank near the shore, drowning the engineer, who had to be cut in the boat. A dispatch from Blackpool announces that nine fishing smacks, hailing from that port, foundered, and in spite of the efforts of the life boat men, five fishermen were drowned. Dispatches from Liverpool say that the gale was accompanied by a blinding rain and a number of ships on the river Mersey displayed signals of distress.

A CHINESE TRICK.

Sir Halady McCartney, counselor of the Chinese legation here, referring to the acceptance by China of the ultimatum of Great Britain, has made a statement to the effect that the punishment of the Viceroy of Nanking, for failing to prevent the massacrers, was decided upon before the ultimatum was presented, and the Chinese minister in London received a notice of the hanging of the decree of 2 p.m. on Monday. It is mentioned in official circles that the action of China does not effect the possible claims or indemities and demands for reparation made by Great Britain. Prof. R. K. K. Douglass has written the Times that Viceroy Liu Ping Chang was degraded last November, and it is now thought the action of the Chinese government is merely a trick to deceive Great Britain.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

At Mr. Bridges church today a farewell service was held prior to the departure of 100 missionaries for foreign stations. Twenty-four, including fifteen women, go to China.

Legal Cubans.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Volunteers to the number of 2,500 men presented themselves today for service in the island of Cuba. The chief of the Cuban revolt party has an audience today with Senor Castellano, the minister of the colonies, to whom he renewed, on behalf of the reformists, his assurances of their patriotic and sincere in settling the insurrection in Cuba.

TO FIGHT TAMMANY.

Fusionists Recommend the Formation of Another Committee of Seventy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A movement was put on foot today to revive the committee of seventy, or create a similar body to take steps necessary to bring about a union of all anti-Tammany forces. This movement is inspired by the action of the good government clubs' convention last night in sounding a threat against the advice of a majority of the executive committee. The chief of the opposition was considered good by those who took the initiative. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst hard) telegraphed as follows to Charles Stewart Smith, who is at present at Stamford, Conn.:

"Our only chance is to hold a mass meeting and institute a new committee of seventy. Last night's immoderate and indiscriminate action cannot but kill dead."

Dr. Parkhurst is confident that a combination of anti-Tammany organizations and citizens is practicable. Contributed the action of last night to "foolish enthusiasm," and "operator-ess and." He says that the good government clubs, while claiming to be the successors of the committee of seventy, have not taken up the duties and purposes of the former body, and that therefore the only thing to do is to reorganize the committee.

VENEZUELA AND ENGLAND.

A Move to Draw the United States Into the Dispute.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—The Pioneer Press tomorrow will say: Moses E. Clapp left for New York last night to attend Thursday evening a banquet arranged meeting of the Monroe company, limited, to consider immediate steps to take possession of the territory claimed within the connection of Venezuela. The outcome of the meeting may be possibly fraught with serious results. It is the secret that a portion at least of the territory is in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, and that the present government of the former country would not be loath to avail itself of the moral, and if necessary physical, good offices of the United States to prevent the encroachment of the latter. It is also said that the grant of the concession was a shrewd stroke of diplomacy by a Venezuelan president, for the purpose of drawing the United States directly into action to force Great Britain to abandon her conjecture of the territory in Venezuela. The syndicate has given notice that it will take possession of its territory within a month.

Diplomatic correspondence on the subject between Washington and London has been active for some time past. President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are said to agree on the subject of holding, and from letters, it is reported, have been sent to Mr. Bayard, instructing him to notify the British government that unless the whole question is submitted to arbitration and settled within ninety days, the United States will act upon its own view of the dispute and enforce the Monroe doctrine.

Tuesday's meeting, it is said, will consider the details of taking possession of the concessions.

CORRECT CONTINENT.

He Knows That the Coming Fight Will Be a Hard Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—"Nobody knows any better than myself," said Champion Corbett last night, "that when I meet Fitzsimmons in Texas, I am going to have the hardest fight of my career. Consequently I have been taking good care of myself, despite reports to the contrary, and my condition today is such as to justify the confidence reposed in me by my backers. It was a surprise to myself now little fatigue I felt after my performance at Madison Square Garden Monday evening, and it there were any doubts of my staying qualities, they must have been set at rest by the exhibition. As a matter of fact, I never felt better in my life and was never in better physical condition than I am at present. To save my life, I cannot understand why such misrepresentations are made as are daily appearing in the newspapers to the effect that I am fat and careless about my training. I recognize fully the magnitude of the task before me and I am governing myself accordingly.

"People are talking about the disparity of the weight between Fitzsimmons and myself, but when we strip in the ring at Dallas, or elsewhere, I will look like a boy alongside my opponent. He is bigger across the chest than I am, but my flesh is more evenly distributed over my body. When we put up our hands it is more than likely Fitzsimmons will weigh about 165, and that makes a pretty good heavy weight fighter. Tom Sayers fought his best at 154 pounds, and nobody ever questioned his ability as a sparrer or for generalship in the ring whether his opponent was a heavy-weight or not.

"There is going to be a great deal of hard work now to say to put us both in fighting trim before the last of this month, but I have no fears as to the outcome, for I am ready for almost anything in the question of supremacy between me and all. There has been some agitation of the name of John L. Sullivan by reason of the battle, but I do not see how he would accept such a position. If he could stand up and see a man win, win with a blow, and taken fame and fortune from him, all I can say is that he is different from any human being I ever heard of. It would be unjust to John L. Sullivan to put him in such a place, and no friend or well wisher of his will be willing to force him into it. If by any chance of fate I should lose the fight with Fitzsimmons and Sullivan should be the winner, there would be a never ending flow of talk about paying off old grudges, and I do not think Sullivan wants to be thus situated.

"Why there should be so much misrepresentation in regard to myself and my condition is beyond comprehension. Take that Philadelphia affair for instance. It was made to appear that Fitzsimmons and myself were engaged in a row in the barroom, when as a matter of fact we were in the office of the hotel. Fitzsimmons was a little the worse for liquor or the squabble would never have occurred, although his friends have tried to put the blame of beginning hostilities on my shoulders."

LILLIE BAYER'S STORY.

Claims to be the Wife of Senator Fair and is Now in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Lillie Bayer, one of the women who claims to be the lawful wife of the late Senator James F. Fair, is now a prisoner in San Quentin, where she will serve a term of ten years for embezzlement. The lie story of Lillie Bayer is a remarkable one in many respects. Soon after the death of Senator Fair, she announced that she had married the millionaire in 1893 and that she was the rightful heir of the union. She asserts positively that she has papers in her possession which will prove her claims, and says further that the reason she has not sought to reach in this state, the revenues of which were devoted to the rearing and education of the boy. Of the charge of embezzlement, of which she was convicted, the woman claims that she has been grossly misrepresented and attributes her present sad plight and the delay before being released to the efforts of those who were anxious to have her out of the way.

"I am innocent," said she, "and when I say that I can prove my marriage to Senator Fair I am not speaking for effect. My baby son is now being cared for by friends in the country. His whereabouts I have kept a secret, fearing that an effort would be made to have him taken from me. Those who made it known that I had been married to Senator Fair, a representative of his son Charles made me an offer of $50,000, providing I would turn over all the papers in my possession, allow the boy to be adopted and give the name of the magistrate who officiated at the marriage ceremony. All this I refused to accede to, and told them that I would accept nothing except that which legally belonged to me."

The Loss of the Spanish Cruiser.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The news of the loss of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, off the western coast of Cuba, received note through the agencies of the Associated Press, caused a profound sensation. The Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Beranger, has ordered a careful inquiry to be made into the causes of the disaster and all facts forwarded to Spain as soon as possible.

Useful Compact with Norwegian.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Thomas O'Hara, United States consul at Greytown, reports that the belief prevails in Bluefields that the Southern Pacific Railway company is about to direct its steamer line (Morgan) between New Orleans and Bluefields, owing to the low price of bananas and the difficulty of competing with Norwegian steamers, manned by poorly paid sailors.

CANNIBALS IN CHINA.

Seven Persons Taken Prisoners, Killed and Eaten,

AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED

The Outcome of a Dispute Between Two Communities Over Water Rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Two large villages, Pian Cheng and Tang Cheng, located seven miles from Ty Sanui, in the Canton province, China, were recently the scenes of shocking deeds of cannibalism and wanton destruction of productive property. The Hankow correspondent of the China Mail, on August 28th, forwarded the details of the fight between the two communities, which was precipitated by a dispute over water rights.

By a night attack the people of Tang Cheng cut the sea embankment and let in the water so as to destroy a large part of their enemy's rice, then almost ready for cutting. Reprisals followed, and though the villages are distant only thirty miles from two district cities, Hai Hong and Lak Hong, the fighting continued for over a month, involving many villages and causing a large number of casualties.

The worst feature, however, is this. By one side three and by the other four prisoners were taken alive. These men were killed and eaten, serve to all. It was not in this case, as in some others, an eating of the heart or liver, but every eatable portion was consumed, most of it being given to the children of the respective villages.

Though not unprecedented in that district, such a act of cannibalism is unusual and led to the appointment of a special deputy to inquire into the case.

Spain and Japan Agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—As the result of the new treaties just have recently been held by the acting Japanese minister of foreign affairs and the newly arrived minister of Spain, a declaration has been signed opposing the Japan Mail, defining the limits of the boundaries between the territories of Japan and Spain in the western Pacific. The terms of the declaration are that:

First, a line, parallel to a latitude passing through the middle of the navigable part of the Bashee channel shall, except for the present, definitely mark the boundary between the territories of Japan and Spain in the western part of the Pacific.

Second, the government of Spain declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the north and northwest of the above mentioned boundary line.

Third, the government of Japan declares that it shall never lay claim to the islands lying to the southwest of the above mentioned boundary line.

Answer of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 1.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust company as trustees of the second mortgage bonds has filed its answer in the receivership case merging the alleged Villard influence in the appointment of the old receivers and denying the alleged conferences between Oakes, Villard, Coiby, Hoyt, Cromwell and Holden, the presence of Holden may have had other interviews with Oakes, Coiby and Cromwell. The answer denies any knowledge of Gustave Tilghman prior to the appointment of Oakes and pronounces absolutely false the allegation that Oakes appealed to Holden or to Villard to insist on his appointment as receiver. It concedes that President Holden nominated Oakes for the receivership but denies that he did so from personal or business interests. It suggests that the receivers in justice to themselves and the company should either be witnesses or have answer the charges made against them.

Not Sanguine of a Victory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Captain Hotan was asked his opinion as to the probable outcome of Saturday's contests between Cambridge and Yale. He said: "I am not sanguine of a victory. In fact I could be much surprised and correspondingly pleased if we capture a majority of the events. In Yale I consider the hammer throw, broad jump and 100 yard dash, Cambridge, I think, will take the 300-yard, quarter-mile, half-mile and one mile races. The hurdles and the high jump I consider in doubt. While the 100-yard event seems safe for Richards, yet Lowins, who will start, may prove to be a surprise. He is running quite fast."

SPEAKING OF BURNANT.

Extraordinary Precautions to Guard Him Against Not Victories.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—William Black, under sheriff of San Francisco, is in the city attending the supreme lodge convention of the Sons of St. George. Speaking of Theodore Durrant, whose trial is now near the end, Mr. Black said: "He is the most indifferent and callous man in existence. Under the most trying circumstances he remains cool, calm and unmoved by fearfulness. He is a peculiar looking fellow. His forehead is fairly developed, and his eyes are hard, clear and intelligent. He never gives any counsel, never asks any questions, never exhibits any symptoms of feeling, and has never referred in any way to Blanche Lamont or Minnie Williams. He acts as if he had never known them. He seems to be made of steel, and is the same Theodore Durrant today as he was before the discovery of the bodies in the belfry of Emmanuel Baptist church.

"Extraordinary precautions were taken long ago to save Durrant's life from a mob. They were essentially necessary. You have no idea of the intense feeling existing in San Francisco against Durrant. The court room, the halls, the grand stairway, the court yards and all the streets and squares in the vicinity of the court are thronged every day by thousands of persons anxious to see the prisoner on the way to and from court. Forty deputy sheriffs, in civilian dress, are always near him and others guard him while he is being driven through the [illegible] to and from court. Women, strange to say, predominate in the crowd. They become fearful at the sight of Durrant, and when we lead him into the court room, we have to force the women into the corridors and down the stairways.

"Durrant's life has been threatened on all sides. Even old criminals have sought to destroy it and we dare not take him in the prison too with the ordinary prisoners, as we discovered recently that there was a plot among them to kill Durrant.

"When the jury and Durrant were taken to the place of the tragedy in the belfry of the church it was I who escorted them. When we were climbing the rickety stairs in the old belfry we came to a landing and Durrant turned to the jury and said: 'They claim that this is the place, gentlemen, where the body of Blanche Lamont was found.'

"Everybody but Durrant involuntarily shuddered and drew back a step or two. He stood there unmoved, without even the tremor of an eyelash, and then looked around him as if he had never seen the place before.

"The trial is now drawing to a close, but the excitement of the people does not abate. They believe that there is not a doubt as to Durrant's guilt. He lost in the water so as to destroy a large part of their enemy's rice, then almost ready for cutting. Reprisals followed, and though the villages are distant only thirty miles from two district cities, Hai Hong and Lak Hong, the fighting continued for over a month, involving many villages and causing a large number of casualties.

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