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

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 84. MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

THE SPANISH SPUNK.

Regarded as Serious by President Cleveland.

GENERAL WEYLER'S PAMPHLET.

Declaring that Spain is On the Verge of War With the United States.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A special from Washington, D. C., says:

The Spanish-American situation, growing out of the reports of the riots in Havana, was regarded as seriously by the President that he convened a special meeting of the cabinet last night, though the call was issued under the guise of a dinner at Secretary Olney's. The conference lasted until after 10 o'clock. During the dinner Secretary Olney produced some important information which had come to him by cable.

Just before the adjournment a cable was received to the effect that the Spanish minister of foreign affairs in Madrid had been instructed by his government to insist that the United States government observe the letter of the treaties as a condition precedent to the continuance of friendly relations between the two nations. This demand for a disclaimer of the Monroe doctrine will not be ignored.

AN INCENDIARY PAMPHLET.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 2.—A passenger on the Olivette, which has just reached here from Havana, brought with him a pamphlet which discloses very plainly the temper of Spaniards toward the United States. The pamphlet is signed "The war with the United States and the Cuban insurrection." It was inspired by the Spanish government, and General Weyler is hatching it distributed broadcast throughout the island.

Every line of the pamphlet bristles with denunciation of the United States and of American citizens. It declares that although the United States and Spain are on the eve of war, yet Spaniards need not be alarmed for they would have the aid of every European nation. It continues:

"Should the United States declare against any European nation all the rest of the world would give the so-called culprit a different aid. It is essential that we should bear in mind the fact that there exists in the United States many states, which in the shape of syndicates, are struggling for their independence, and would hail the outbreak of European war as the opportunity for their own emancipation. All these reasons have contributed to the establishment of the indisputable fact that the government of Washington would not recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. Spain has always been invincible and so certainly as the insignificant Dutch republic government reach the point of acknowledging the belligerency of the Cuban rebels will Spain declare war. The blood of thousands of Spaniards when it boils over from the heat of an insult offered to the native land, is not to be controlled by considerations of property or interest. Confident of the valor of her sons, Spain has never feared the United States and to the day when the government of Washington recognizes the belligerency of the rebels we will declare war. If Spain declares war against the United States it will not be solely on account of having recognized the belligerency of the rebels but also because we have a considerable number of grievances against her. The United States could not have some better excuse than Spain in a more desperate manner. The Mora indemnity, the Arango embroglio, the burning of Delmonico's in the streets of New York, the refuge which the rebels enjoy in Key West and in Florida, the privilege of making all manner of demonstrations of disaffection toward Spain, the departure from the United States of filibustering expeditions, and worse, the American cruisers turned to furnish money to the rebels, constitute a series of offenses against Spain, none of which has been avenged, while to deny the Washington government has pretended that the insurgents are not only a filibuster.

"Annexation is the aim of the Americans and if their disreputable conduct cannot win, still we must laugh at the futility of the hopes of those thieving Yankees."

MESSAGES FROM SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At the cabinet meeting Secretary Olney read a letter from Minister De Lome, inclosing a cable message he had received from his government, directing the Spanish minister to inform the United States government that Spain was exerting all her power to suppress the United States legation and consuls, and he could give assurances they would be protected from any harm. Also Americans visiting and residing in Spain would be safe from attacks of mobs and other riotous assemblies.

Another communication created a profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs at Madrid, insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the Senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments.

The only result of the conference was a practical agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister De Lome and thank the government for its assurances to protect Americans and American interests in Spain.

The secretary of the navy, purely as a measure of precaution, will bring an efficient fleet of war vessels near this city together to move them promptly at any point that may be threatened.

SIGNS THE BARCELONA APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—A cablegram reached the state department early this morning from Hamlin Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, saying the Spanish minister of state expressed deep regret at the Barcelona affair and offered complete reparation. The dispatch added that measures had been taken to secure the United States legation protection.

The cablegram was as follows: "The minister of state has just called to express deep regret that the mob insulted the Barcelona consulate and breaking the windows, and he offered complete reparation. He informed me that the government on its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the foreign and consular residence. I have noted no protests."

It is perhaps in part owing to these official advices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States Senate, leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona, fails to find corresponding reflex in Washington, at least in official circles. Almost everywhere the feeling is that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities.

SPAIN, March 2. [Copyright of 1896 by Associated Press.]—The cable dispatches from the United States addressing the feeling of indignation aroused among the masses when it became known that the United States Senate favored recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The newspapers here confirm the report that the Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat, is to be sent to Cuba without delay. In addition Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Spanish coal boats which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers.

Homage and Loss of Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The extent of breaking up of the Hudson in 125 years was attended in the vicinity with much damage, narrow escapes and the loss of life. The lower part of the city is completely submerged. A gang of five was rescued from here floating in the ice. A 8 peasants boy was swept into the river at Lounsburgh and drowned. Ice is piled 100 feet high at Schenectady, and a gorge has formed at Rhinebeck. The New York Central, Baltimore and Hudson and electric railway tracks are now since of the river for some distance were blocked by ice and travel cut off for some time. The water works building at Rensselaer-on-the-Hudson was shattered and the employees had a narrow escape from death. Passengers from here for the south have to be transferred by way of Chatham. Ice was reported three miles wide at a drop with what was left after June last year.

A CORPSE WASHED ASHORE.

Wounds and Bruises Indicate That Murder Was Committed.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The corpse of a man was washed ashore on the lake front near the Chicago beach hotel. The body at the first glance suggested murder. The head had been beaten out of all semblance to humanity and identification from facial appearance was impossible. The body was that of a robust built man with well muscled limbs and wide shoulders. It was entirely devoid of clothing, save for a shirt which was attached to the right arm only by a button at the wrist, and had apparently been in the water about a week. On another to the terrible wounds on the head, there is a gaping wound like a knife stab in the right groin and above the broad bone is another opening. The left arm is broken and almost every rib is crushed. The completing link in the evidence of murder was that the mouth had been clipped from the face after the murder had been committed. No clue to the identity of the body or to the place of murder could be found today. The police department believes it to be murder beyond.

Cubans Have Sugar Cane.

CHICAGO, March 2.—It is said that some action will be taken by the Cubans in Chicago to show their appreciation of the recent action of the United States Senate in taking an official interest in the war for liberty in Cuba.

Colonel M. F. Dominguez, vice-president of the Cuban junta, will arrive in Chicago today. He will make his headquarters at the Palmer house.

Senor Dominguez bought during the ten years he was in Cuba, thirty years ago. It is understood he may take some steps in connection with the establishing of a recruiting office in Chicago for Cuban adherents.

Captain Woodward, formerly of the Cuban army, arrived here from St. Paul, Minn., last night. Over 100 applications were made there during the past week for service with the Cuban army. Letters received in this city yesterday from Cuba state that over 12,000 acres of sugar cane were burned during the past month in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba.

AS TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Church Modifies a Former Decree.

ST. PAUL, March 2.—Archbishop Ireland's situation having been called to the information in the Review of Chicago regarding the secret society decree, admitted that the decree alluded to is authentic. He had himself received an official copy and had communicated its contents to the priests of his jurisdiction. While the Catholic church clearly declares the archbishop further said, to hold her members aloof from these societies, she gives all possible consideration to the difficulties of circumstances and is an indulgent to the practical bearing of her principles as those principles will allow. The previous decrees condemnatory of the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance are modified in the important points. First, Catholics who have joined these societies before the condemnation and who, by total severance of the with them, would suffer serious detriment, are now allowed to have their names on the roll of the society and pay tribute to them dues and assessments, all other participation, however, being still prohibited. Secondly, particular cases where extraordinary difficulties arise from connections with the order of Freemasonry, are now referred finally to the tribunal of the delegate to Washington instead of having to be referred to Rome.

Battle With Outlaws.

PERRY, Ok., March 2.—News of a terrible fight between fifteen officers and four outlaws just reached here by couriers from Hog county, sixty miles southwest of here. The officers have had the outlaws surrounded in a cabin for two days and a fight has been going on for that time. The officers told in the midst of rocks and behind trees and began a hot fire on the cabin. The outlaws fought hard and whenever an officer showed his head a ball whistled by it. Friday night the sheriff's posse ran short of ammunition and a courier was dispatched to Chief Cole for more and for reinforcements. When last heard from which was late Friday night three of the officers were wounded and it is thought that one of the outlaws had been killed. The couriers stated that fifty men had left Chief Cole for the battle ground and that there was no chance of escape left unguarded.

NO THIRD TERM.

President Cleveland Will Not Accept Nomination.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to a local paper from Washington says:

A member of the cabinet who talked with the President a few days ago, says the following statement:

"President Cleveland would not accept another nomination for the presidency, even if it were possible for him to make an absolute contract of his election. You may assert this as positive and emphatic as you please."

"Will the President at an early date formally make a public announcement of his mind to show his friends to place him for another nomination?" was asked.

"It should become necessary to convince the public that he is to be no longer a candidate, a formal declaration from him may be forthcoming. I think you will find by developments in the next future, however, that the President will not feel constrained to come out in an official statement in order to prove that he is not a candidate, will not be, and will under no circumstances accept the nomination."

"But how will his attitude be made known?"

"By his earnest support of another candidate," was the answer.

"Who will his candidate be?"

"John G. Carlisle of Kentucky," replied the informant. "There is no doubt about that. Secretary Olney has been mentioned as the administration's candidate. There is nothing in that. Personally and politically Mr. Carlisle is the choice of the President and has been for months."

Bellington Booth's Statement.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Bellington Booth, ex-commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, gave out the following statement tonight:

Being continually pressed upon all sides to state definitely what action I will take, I desire to make known my present position.

First, We did not wish it said that we had taken the Salvation Army, that we had through sentiment swept the organization in this country out of the general's hands, or that we had taken property which we had acquired while owing allegiance to him. Furthermore, we did not want to influence those under his authority, through their loyalty and affectionate to us, to have it said that we had led them to a trust reposed in us far as schmidt-ism was concerned. We had no alternative but to accept our dismissal, which closed our allegiance and organization with London.

Second, We can [illegible] yet, close our eyes to the fact [illegible] we have another allegiance, we are not our own and cannot dispose of our lives and influence to please ourselves, and we called us to work for him. We dare not, therefore, remain idle. We have also at heart the interests of our country which so loudly calls to us to continue our mission. Seeing that the people of the United States, in so urgent and unmistakable manner, have vetoed their desire that we should inaugurate a movement affording us an opportunity to continue our labors for the uplifting of the downtrodden and unchristian people of our country, and as there appears to be no alternative between this course and retiring from public service, we have decided on the latter course of action. It is fortunate from our desire that such a new and independent movement should be made to the one we have labored so long and so hard to uplift. The United States, with its vast and ever increasing population, should find ample room for such efforts without uncharitable warring.

Mishaps at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Saturday's numerous marine disasters gave steamship and shipping people plenty to talk and worry about today. After her collision with the Alsa, the La Bourgogne anchored to the lower bay, and this morning Captain Patot decided to put back to this city. This was done as a precautionary measure, and to allay the fears of the passengers. The captain and Superintendent West made a statement denying that the Bourgogne was under head way at the time of her collision. On the contrary, he asserted, her engines were reversed before she struck the Alsa. He said also that immediately after the collision a boat was lowered, and a first lieutenant and a sailor crew were despatched to the Alsa, which, he said, was immediately lost to view in the fog.

The American line steamship New York, which grounded near the Quarantine buoys in the lower bay during a dense fog yesterday morning, came off at 7:30 this morning and steamed at once to her dock in this city.

The Clyde line steamship George A. Clyde, which was run into by the Old Dominion line steamship Guyandotte, now lies beached on Long Island shore half way between Fort Hamilton and Owl's Head. Three Chinamen wrecking vessels are unloading her cargo. The liner has a large hole in her port side, about midships.

Nicaraguan Rebellion.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Managua says: News received from Leon states that a precarious condition of affairs prevails there. The troops and the police were stationed today by a mob. The Americans were without pay. The port of Corinto is closed to all ships. Measures must be discharged at San Juan del Sur. Merchantmen will remain under government protection.

For a Coaling Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Senator Gorman today introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to appoint a board of three naval officers to examine a site for a coaling station on Navassa island in the West Indies, near the coast of Cuba.

THE STANFORD CASE.

Decision by the United States Supreme Court

IN FAVOR OF MRS. STANFORD.

Individual Stockholders Not Liable for the Debts of the Central Pacific Company.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Supreme Court today decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion in the Stanford case. He held that individual stockholders were not liable for the government debt of the Central Pacific Railway company. He said the congressional acts of 1862 and 63 regarding the Pacific railroads must all be regarded as one law, as the object was the construction of one continuous line, the Congress employing different railroad companies only as instruments. Security was given to the government mortgage on the property of the railroad companies. It was, he said, not too much to say that if in building the Northern Pacific, for instance, the stockholders had been made liable, the purpose of Congress to secure a national highway would have been materially retarded and it was plain that no obligation was meant to be put on one company that was not put on the other. Any other construction would be inconsistent. The decision of the court below, was, therefore, affirmed.

The title of the case is the United States vs Jane L. Stanford, executrix of Leland Stanford, deceased. It involved the individual liability of stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad company for the debt due the United States on the bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution. Mr. Stanford held 141,387 shares of the Central Pacific stock, and it was claimed by the government in instituting the suit that the government was entitled to collect $15,232,000 from the Stanford estate. This construction was resisted by Mr. Stanford on the ground that the California constitution was not authorizing and also on the plea that it was the intention of Congress in granting aid to the Central Pacific company to put it on a footing different from the footing on which other governmental aids made were placed. The case was brought originally in the circuit court of the United States in California, which held that the Stanfords were not liable. The decision was favorable to Mrs. Stanford and was then appealed to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit where the decision was also against the government. The government appealed to the Supreme Court and as soon as the case was docketed, moved to have it advanced for hearing. This motion being granted, the argument was made during January, eminent counsel appearing on both sides. The suit has attracted great attention from its litigation because of the effect the decision will have upon the other Central Pacific aids. Incidentally also the decision of the Stanford University will be determined largely upon the decision.

Receivers Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Judge Cole in the Chickasaw district today appointed Cowen and Murray receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for tribal jurisdiction.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—Upon the appointment of Dan Mercatile as receiver, George W. New York, Thomas M. King, second vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was appointed receiver of the Pittsburg & Western railway, part of the B. & O. system, by Judge Buffington, U. S. circuit court. The bill alleges that the defendant company has outstanding indebtedness in bonds, mortgages, etc., of $10,240,000.

IN BRAZIL.

A Commercial Crisis Feared—The Trinidad Question.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the rates of exchange have fallen lower than was ever known before. Grave fears are entertained that a commercial crisis will result.

The Brazilian government has issued an important official gazette to the effect that it only recognizes the open discussion of the question now at issue between Brazil, France and England. The Gazette declares that the public must exercise its best judgment.

The government has abstained, it says, from sending a war ship to Trinidad, despite the request of congress that information be obtained as to the British occupation of the island, for the reason that such a step would be a direct or even indirect insult. The Government was opposed to even symbolic occupation of Trinidad, confiding itself within rightful limits of protest, thus encouraging its loyal adhesion to foreign authority rightly reliable.

The Herald correspondent says that despite the denial of the Brazilian minister at Paris, a serious attempt was made to touch the French consul at Cayenne. The chief has been known in the foreign office for several days past. The French government has sent orders to the governor to use all force necessary to protect the consulate. The affair arose, as reported, through an attempt on a French vessel in the river Cassiboro by Brazilians.

Chief Cabrall is making a full report on Amazon affairs to the government at Brazil.

Death's Harvest.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.—George M. Shanley, one of the pioneers of Kansas City, and a very wealthy retired capitalist, died here this morning, at an advanced age.

The Trouble in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The government correspondent of the Herald in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that Alfredo Flores Sousa has arrived at Tumaco and has issued a proclamation denouncing General Alfaro as a usurper, incapable of governing the country and as a traitor of the public treasury. General Sousa says he is backed by a powerful party and that he will soon leave for Pasto, Colombia, to begin operations against Quito.

Russian Warship Coming.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The Novosti in an editorial says that Russia will maintain the independence of Corea and that if Japan continues intriguing, Russia may be forced to occupy the peninsula.

Japan must consider that if she wishes to acquire Corea, this means war with Russia.

The Yellow Fever in Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The epidemic of yellow fever is increasing at Rio de Janeiro. South bound steamers will stop touching at Bradlos port. Private reports, the Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro says, increase that the total number of deaths from yellow fever is over daily to 600.

Crispi's Position Safe.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: The speech of King Humbert at Naples was strengthened Signor Crispi's position. It is nearly certain that King Menelik will retreat before the Italian Abyssinian now being made in Abyssinia.

New Massacres in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The prisoners of thirteen Armenian villages in province from the district of Moush, five Armenians are said to have been killed at Kinchanik, Angora district.

Call for Bank Statements.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call upon the national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Friday, Feb. 28, 1896.

A Filibustering Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The state department has received information from Spanish sources of a filibustering expedition fitting out at Angelor Key, Fla. It is said the schooner S. H. Mallory and Aldes are to meet the steamer Three Friends at the Key with men and arms and the latter took passage to Cuba. Treasury officials have been requested to notify the commanders of revenue cutters to be on the watch.

Blocked by Ice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—A great ice gorge has been formed on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad tracks between Hudson and Albany. The road is covered with ice, in some places ten feet high, and tracks and telegraph poles for a distance of 700 feet have been washed out. A large force of laborers is clearing away the ice and repairing the damage, and it will probably be three days before the tracks can be run between Hudson and Albany. The railroad company is sending most of the through trains over the Harlem branch and the Boston & Albany road via Chatham. Navigation via Poughkeepsie and New York will be opened tonight.

To Protect our Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The U. S. S. Alert arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, this morning, and reported by cable to the navy department. Orders have been dispatched already to the commander in state southward again at Corinto to proceed to the American interests there during the revolutionary disturbances in Nicaragua. The ship goes first taken a supply of coal at Acapulco, which will consume a day and the return trip will be made in less than five days more, so the Alert should be at Corinto about Thursday evening or Friday morning. Although no information is obtainable at the state department respecting the reports from Minister Baker at Managua, it is believed the officials look upon the uprising as serious.

The Alabama Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The elections committee on privileges and elections by a strict party vote today decided to report the substitute for the resolution introduced by Allen asking for an investigation into the election methods of Alabama with special reference to the election of the legislature which elected Senator Morgan. The resolution, as originally introduced, provided for investigation as to the seating of members of the House, also whether Alabama had a republican form of government. The portion relating to the members of the House was stricken out and that regarding a republican form of government changed to cover the political autonomy of the state of Alabama. Chairman Hilt will make the majority report. Pugh will submit the minority report.

Snow in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—There was a fall of snow in this city this morning, the first in 25 years. It melted as it fell and at the end of fifteen minutes turned into cold rain.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate passed a bill for the increase of the navy by 1,000 enlisted men, for calling out and the enlistment of the naval militia in case of any emergency and for the charter of troop transportation ships in case of an emergency.

Hale, who urged the bill, said he did not think war imminent, but in view of the course of the United States he regarded the emergency clause desirable.

The Senate passed the bill creating a permanent pension list for three-fourths pay for the revenue cutter service.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Hill (Ill.), called up to the House the House Indian concurrent resolution. A motion to proceed to the consideration at once of the resolution carried, 175 to 19.

Hill in calling up the Cuban resolution did not offer the last resolution pledging the support of Congress to the executive in any action the President might take. Several members were calling for recognition.

Boutelle (Rep., Maine) renewed his objection of Friday. He was willing to vote that very much to be obliged to differ with his friend, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, not on a matter of such gravity, no matter how in deliberation. There were loud cries of "regular order."

The temper of the House was indicated by its manner towards Boutelle.

The motion was carried, 15 to 19.

Hilary asked unanimous consent that the debate be extended to 5 o'clock.

"No, no," came in chorus. Marsh (Rep., Ill.) objected. At Hill's request, however, 45 minutes were allowed on each side.

The Speaker rapped the House to order, and Hill opened the debate in a ten minutes speech.

The resolution had been considered with great care by the committee, he said, and was unanimous and opened after weeks of deliberation. They (the speaker) the committee thought, the best possible action.

As to the Senate resolutions for which there were offered as a substitute, the first was practically identical with the first of the House resolutions, second, the Senate resolution directing the President to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence was unwise, he was opposed. How long would Great Britain or any other country, he asked, be expected to remain idle in regard to the independence of one of her colonies? It would be simplest interference.

As to the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, there was no question. Our consular reports proved it. The Cubans were desperate, unmanageable. There was no time in the last year's war when they were in such strong position as now.

Spain had lost a child, possibly a thousand of her march. If we were neutrals as between belligerents, the Cubans could purchase in our markets as well as the Spanish. At present we were bound to exercise diligence to prevent Cuban expeditions from leaving our ports. He argued that Spain could take no offense. Spain recognized the confederacy before the battle of Bull Run. Belligerency, he said, would give Spain the right to search American vessels. They could carry men but not munitions of war.

Tucker (Dem., Va.) who controlled the time in opposition to the resolution, yielded a few minutes to Turner (Dem. Ga.) who expressed a few remarks indebted from the chair occasioned as "a very recent of mutual incivility and military."

Smith (Rep. Mich.) replied indignantly to Turner. "The gentleman from Georgia has exhibited his sympathy for Spain," said he, "but he forgotten that Spain maintained an inquisition!"

Boutelle raised a laugh by asking unanimous consent that the inquisition be abolished, which instantly into a swelling burst of applause when Smith replied that we all agreed it should be abolished in Cuba.

Hill closed the debate with the statement that Spain would not take offense at our action. He read a note from Secretary Olney enclosing a cable from Minister Taylor relative to the state department saying the right of search was a dangerous thing. It might bring on serious complications.

The resolution of the foreign affairs committee of the House was adopted by a vote of 263 to 7.

American Market in London.

LONDON, March 2.—The Baltimore and Ohio today was 1/2 lower on the appointment of receivers for the property. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Our receipts coming upon the top of the Cuban treaties, is about the last nail in the coffin of the American market here."

The Steamship to Be Released.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Herald this morning says the steamer Bermuda will be released by the United States district attorney at half past 10 o'clock this morning and surrendered to her owners. Judge Brown has holded the government to those of the Cuban belligerent representatives will be made in the office of the United States attorney, Walter M. McFarland.

OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, MARCH 2, 1896.

Junction City Items.

A damage suit has been filed by Irene Lewis against Peter Wright, sheriff of Weber county, for $10,000. The plaintiff is married to Wright of years of age, living separate and apart from her husband by agreement. She charges that in December last the defendant arrested her and held her in custody [illegible] without probable cause through which some plaintiff suffered great humiliation, she injury to her good name, fame and credit and was made sick and suffered in her mind up till the present time.

On Saturday afternoon a party of gentlemen interested in the Ogden power claim came up from Salt Lake and met with a number of Ogden's prominent citizens. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the sentiment of the people of Ogden concerning the power claim and Mr. Hodgins, an eastern capitalist, was present and may favorably interest himself in the enterprise.

H. H. Whipple, late attorney for Ogden city, has filed a complaint in the second district court, to obtain possession of the office of city attorney, which he thinks he is entitled to. Notwithstanding he served the term of his appointment, his successor was nominated by Mayor Spencer and the nomination confirmed by the city council.

Ed Myers, employed at the Southern Pacific shop, has had his arm seriously hurt. It was also dislocated by his hand being caught between a bed and pulley. He has a child that is dangerously sick also.

Healey and Reece's slaughter house was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; the loss was about $12,000, amount of insurance unknown.

Campbell's drug store at Five Points was destroyed by fire this morning at 4 o'clock.

A lady minstrel entertainment is promised for March 20th.

SWIFT VENGEANCE.

Walter J. Dinwoodey Meets a Shocking Death.

IS SLAIN BY HARRY HYDE.

Was Intimate With the Latter's Wife—Frequently Warned Against His Fatal Course.

Walter J. Dinwoodey, prominent in business and social circles, met a most shocking and tragic fate yesterday (Sunday) morning about 10 o'clock, at the hands of Harry Hyde, a well known gambling house proprietor, with whose wife he had been criminally intimate.

The story of young Dinwoodey's shameful and death briefly told, is as follows:

On Wednesday last Hyde went to Rifle on a business trip. He returned home yesterday morning, twenty-four hours sooner than he expected to going away. Arriving at the Union Pacific depot at 8:30, he took a Gurney and started for his home at 155 east South Temple street. He called on the way to a few minutes, long enough to shake hands with a few friends and buy some cigars. He reached his residence just a little before ten and dismissing the cab driver with a half dollar, started up the walk leading to the front door of his house. It was locked and he took out his night key and thought it is the door, 30 it failed to yield and he rapped for admittance. Presently his wife came tripping down the hallway in her night clothes and asked, "who's there?"

"Harry," was the reply.

There was a flutter and a brief delay after which the door swung on its hinges and Hyde stepped in, announced his wife and kissed her affectionately. The husband observed that she was nervous and he at once but paid no particular attention to the fact at that moment.

Hyde stepped down the hall a pace or two and looking through an open door said: "I see Walter's sleep in our spare room last night, dear."

"No," came the response "I slept in the spare bed room," and stepping late it said something about dressing. Hyde followed, and nothing unusually remarked that she must have been drinking. Mrs. Hyde said, "Yes I did take a little beer last night."

Hyde had his suspicion aroused by this time and said, "Yes, you didn't need my glasses," and you?"

"I had a friend stopping with me," replied Mrs. Hyde, giving the name of a lady acquaintance.

Seeing a package of cigarettes on the table and other evidences of a rollicking time, Hyde further continued his course of interrogation by asking, "Did she smoke?"

"Yes," was the hesitating reloinder.

"Did you?"

"No, I don't."

"Did you permitted her to smoke?"

"Yes, I did."

Mrs. Hyde became considerably agitated under her husband's close examination and he seemed to become more suspicious than ever. When she left the room and passed the closet she drew the heavy portiers across the entrance.

"What are you doing there?" demanded the husband in a tone of voice that indicated rising anger.

"Just getting a dress," replied the wife. But Hyde felt that he was being deceived and said he proposed to see for himself. He went into the closet in his wife's started to investigate. He pulled aside the portiers and struck a match to light up the interior of the closet, which is a narrow compartment and quite dark except when artificially illuminated.

Mrs. Hyde, fearing that her husband would discover her paramour, who had sought temporary refuge in the closet, sprang directly in front of him and issued the startled match from his hand. Hyde was now certain that his wife had deceived him and struck her aside with considerable force. He then lighted a second match, this time without interruption. Upon the bed in the left hand side the dark recesses of the closet and behold Dinwoodey standing far back only partially clad.

Hyde in a voice of anger commanded him to come from the hiding place and to take his clothes and "get out." Hyde then brought the startled servant from the kitchen and asked her if she had ever seen Dinwoodey there before. She shook her head and said she had not.

"Well," Hyde went on, "take a good look at him so that you will know him if he ever comes back."

With this injunction the thoroughly frightened servant went back to her work while Dinwoodey was again ordered to hurry up and get out. Hyde told his wife that she must also prepare to pack up and go. She began to weep and wanted to know what would become of her, whereupon Dinwoodey took up the woman's defense, saying, "Come with me, Maude, I'll take care of you."

HYDE GIVES FIRE.

Hyde, it is said has told his friends that these words and Dinwoodey his life. He had resolved to allow him to escape unharmed. But he dodge and evaded himself when it came to seeing the destroyer of his happiness and home, and sent him thus to his immediate presence. As soon as the words were spoken Hyde drew a revolver and fired three shots, all of which lodged in Dinwoodey's body and any of which would have caused death. Dinwoodey sank to the floor of moaning piteously.

An examination disclosed the fact that one bullet had entered the victim's stomach. This was probably the first shot. The other two took effect, one in the head and the other in the back between the shoulders, and were probably received while he was falling, as Hyde fired very rapidly.

After the shooting Hyde walked to the door, and seeing Max Kelin