ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 125. TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

SEAL DIPLOMACY.

Documents Concerning the Mission Virtually Cut in the Senate by the President.

WHAT SALISBURY HAS BEEN TRYING TO DO.

Move on the Political Chessboard by Secretary Blaine and the English Premier.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE MOSES VIVENDI.

Documents on the Question Brought to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The moderate tone for the protection of the fishing sea seal fisheries during pending arbitration, which has been the subject of negotiation between Blaine and the British minister, was brought to the Capitol this afternoon, for some reason, not now apparent, under the injunction of secrecy, therefore it was not laid before the Senate in open session. Sherman, however, was notified by the President of the nature of the communication and he moved that the Senate go into executive session. Accordingly the people were cleared out of the galleries and the doors closed. Then the seals were broken and the message sent to the Senate.

It appeared from the reading of the document that Blaine and the British Minister have agreed the time since the British government consented to renew the modus vivendi to arbitrate the question relative to damages to secure advantages for their respective governments. It appeared from Salisbury's reluctance in consenting to a renewal was because of the purpose of closing the government to accept terms which would require that Britain against heavy loss in case of an adverse decision by the arbitrators, and a promise of the assessment of such a sum against the United States as would partially heal the wounds still left by British diplomats at the Fortieth parallel rendered against them by the Geneva tribunal. Blaine endeavored to bring a statement of the liabilities to the case laid down in Winston's note of July 22-23, 1890, while the British government sought to assign direct responsibility for the warrantable killing of seals and for anything more than the difference between the skins which the losses of the seal islands took and the 100,000 skins they might have taken had the modus of last year not been forced. The agreement to wait to be a fair mean between the two contradictories. It appears unlike the first modus, as it will require the approval of the Senate to ratification as it proposes a permanent settlement of damages and provides for the means of adjusting claims. The discussion was in the sense that which had characterized the preceding debates. The document was finally referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Three Road Collisions Left on the Field of Glory.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—A special to the Bee from Douglas, Wyo., says: All great railroads from Buffalo to a means are controlled by local feeling. It is now said that when the troops took charge of badged railroaders they failed to clear the tracks of three dead men lying near those who had been killed in the fight. They are still there.

An Interstate Commerce Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Interstate Commerce commission has rendered a decision on the complaint of George Rice of Memphis, Tenn., against of petroleum, against the Louisville & Nashville and Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore roads, alleging a discrimination. The commission holds that the defendants and other companies, forming two transportation lines to the Pacific coast, give the shippers in tank cars an undue advantage over the plaintiff, who ships in barrels, and orders that the rates be made just between them. The case was reopened for further evidence and argument in regard to the reasonableness of the rates on petroleum products to the Pacific coast from points east of the 97th meridian.

The Burning of Champion and Hay by Enfranchisers.

DENVER, April 18.—The Rocky Mountain News has just received a bulletin from Casper, Wyo., saying two men badly wounded arrived there this afternoon and relate an exciting story of the burning of Champion and Hay by enfranchisers. The bulletin is meager, and every effort is being made to obtain particulars.

Telegraph Wires Still Down.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—The telegraph line to Buffalo is still down and no news is available. Telegraph operators say he has heard nothing since Saturday morning.

A Suit Against a Railroad.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 18.—The suit brought in the district court by stockholders representing $24,000,000, to force the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio road, part of the Southern Pacific railway system, phase in the hands of a receiver, was today transferred to the federal court of the district.

Marriage of Miss Brewer to Justice Lamar Today.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Henrietta Louise Brewer, daughter of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. James Lamar Kaufman, of Augusta, were married tonight at St. John's church, Dr. Dougias performing the ceremony.

Japan and Her Treaties.

YOKOHAMA, April 18.—The Mikado has appointed a commission of seven members, including six leading noblemen, to report and draft a revision of the treaties between Japan and the Western powers.

Austria Not Arming.

VIENNA, April 18.—The Austrian press protests strongly against the semi-official statement that the budget will provide for a large increase in the army.

MINOR MISHAPS IN BRIEF.

The London Times' St. Petersburg correspondent states that Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the American minister, accompanied by his wife, has started for America, and will probably not return to Russia.

Sick Celebrities.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Tracy is confined to the house with bronchial trouble.

Mrs. Harrison is better.

Justice Lamar is convalescing and will be able to leave the house as soon as the weather has settled.

A Chinaman Who Can Remain Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The United States Court of Appeals today rendered a decision allowing Gee Lee, alias Lee Hay, a native Chinaman, to remain in the United States. The court, in sustaining the district court, held that a Chinese merchant could not be admitted to the United States on his return after a temporary absence is not required to produce the certificate provided for in section 6 of the act of 1884, as in the case of Chinese first coming to the United States.

The Liberal Revolutionists Rise.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18.—At the third session of the convention of the Liberal party tonight, President Diaz was unanimously elected a candidate for president. The representatives of twenty-five states, two Territories and the Federal district voting on the nomination. When the result was announced to President Diaz he made a brief speech.

Calling Affairs at a City Election.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—A number of street railway affairs occurred here yesterday at the city election for members of the Curies. One ballot box was seized and smashed and the ballots scattered. Senator Gallinger, a well known Republican and extensive of the Curies, who was defeated at the general election in February, 1891, was elected.

WITHIN THE CHARMED HALF BLOCK.

Advantages of Having People Think You Live Near Fifth Avenue.

There may be nothing in a name, but there is a good deal in a number in Manhattan, especially when it represents relative to the place where you live in the city. Conversely as you will see the sentiment which makes most people to respect the fact that you live within the charmed half block of Fifth Avenue, the feeling is there nevertheless. Up above Fifty-ninth street, on the west side, the numbers of the streets begin at Eighth avenue, or Central park west, as the avenue is now called, and this fact leads to many amusing mistakes, especially on the part of tenderfeet. A newspaper man who lives in a modest-but-neat flat, which is numbered under one hundred, a street above Fifty-ninth street, told the writer the story day alleged some of the troubles experiences which he had had.

"I will you," he said, "there are a great many advantages sometimes in calling under false colors. Now I don't pretend to have a commanding presence, nor do I dress particularly well, so when I say that I live down east and do not expect the cabs to fall over themselves to wait on me. I go ahead and give my order, and after the cabs has got in all down he usually says in a weary sort of way:

"Shall I send them home, as will you like them?

"When you send them to — West — street," I reply.

"Well, you would be surprised to see the change which comes over the demeanor of that cabman. The effect of that number is magical. He brightens up immediately and is all attention.

"Yes, sir, yes, sir, will send them right up. Sorry we have no elevator, sir. Take care of those bundles, sir. Mind the steps, sir. Watch your step! Here, sir, take this card, and if you have any more trips to be displayed before during the time I have been waiting my purchases.

"When the cab boy comes he tells him to hurry up and not be so slow, 'because the gentleman is waiting.'

"That is only one phase of the advantages derived from living at such a number," he continued. "We get all sorts of things through the mail which we never would receive if we lived in a house with a less pretentious number. For example, we get free samples, illustrated catalogues of sales of paintings and other works of art, besides innumerable samples of all kinds of household articles sent out as advertisements. Then we get plenty of begging letters, too, and circulars from hospitals and charitable institutions asking for gifts. Unfortunately we are not able to sustain the reputation which the city directory gives us by responding to those calls on the family expense.

"The other day my wife and her unmarried sister went to a store in Twenty-third street to get some visiting card printed. I ought to say that my sister-in-law does not live within the charmed half block from Fifth avenue. Well, both packages of cards were delivered on the same day. With those which came to my wife was a beautifully bound book of samples of note paper. Needless to say, nothing of the sort accompanied those which my wife's sister received on the same day. Too respect in which you are held by tradesmen seems to increase in an inverse ratio to the square of the number on your street door-plate.—New York Tribune.

What are reported to be the finest stables in the world are those occupied by the magnificent horses of the Bonne Sur Bastian in Paris. The stables cover three acres of ground, and are fitted up in a style that is little less than sumptuous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Bill to Adjust Swamp Land Grants Debated in the House.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

A Bill to Prevent Steamship Companies from Unjust Discrimination Against U. S. Ports.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

A Bill to Adjust Swamp Land Grants—The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mellen, from the committee on public lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to adjust swamp land grants. The bill provides that all swamp or overflowed lands granted to any State which were sold and patents issued by such States shall have the credit for the full amount of the proceeds of such sales and shall be entitled to receive the United States for such lands otherwise disposed of. McPhee explained the main purpose of the measure was to quiet the title to settlers.

Kyle (Texas) opposed the measure, contending it would cost the government fifty millions. After discussion by Stockbridge and others, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Boutelle's amendment for the construction of two armored battle ships and two torpedo boats was rejected by a vote of 102 to 65, and Cummings' amendment for the construction of one battle ship and five torpedo boats was rejected by a vote of 96 to 64. Boutelle offered an amendment for the construction of two armed gunboats at a cost of $500,000 each and two torpedo boats at $120,000 each. Lost by a vote of 104 to 58.

Cummings, of New York, offered an amendment for the construction of four torpedo boats at $50,000 each, two fight-boats at $60,000 each and two armed and two first-class torpedo boats at $120,000 each, but it met with a similar fate.

Holman's motion to strike out the provision for the construction of a new cruiser was defeated, 120 to 78.

A further motion to strike out the provision for the new cruiser and substitute a provision for torpedo boats was defeated by a vote of 110 to 66. The committee then rose and Dockery moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it back with a clause for the construction of four battleships at $4,000,000 each, two torpedo boats at $125,000, Dolliver, 132 to 81, a number of unsuccessful votes in the affirmative, the bill then passed and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Teller introduced a bill to prohibit contracts for the transportation of mail with any steamship company making unjust discrimination against any port of the United States as to freights or passenger carrying foreign mails. Vest said it was reported that the United States and Brazilian Steamship Company, one of the Mallory lines, had given notice of intent to deliver coffee free from freight at the port of Newport News. This, he understood was because there was no cargo by the merchants of New York City.

Several other members said they had received resolutions setting forth similar facts.

The bill was referred to the committee on commerce.

Resolutions by Peffer, asking the secretary of state to obtain information concerning the use of machinery in the production of farm machinery and in the preparation of plants in foreign countries, lay over.

The Seattle Dam took up the calendar.

Subsequently, on motion of Sherman, they went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened, a vote was taken the Senate passed the bill to amend the act of 1869, to establish a circuit court of appeals, and further to regulate the jurisdiction in the courts of the United States, was taken up, and after an amendment by a change of verbiage satisfactory to signature, the bill was again passed.

The bill to facilitate the disposition of cases in the court of claims, was taken up, and, after a lengthy discussion, passed. Yeas, 31; nays, 18.

Adjourned.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Director Leech's Report on the Production of the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Director of the Mint Leech, in his report to Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says the gold produced of the mines of the United States aggregate 1,601,840 fine ounces, value $33,175,000, an increase of 120,000 over the previous year, which is largely due to improved processes of treatment and the increased amount of gold extracted from lead and copper ores.

The silver produced was 56,325,000 fine ounces, an increase of 8,810,000 ounces, or 18 per cent. The commercial value was $37,558,045, or the coinage value in silver dollars $70,316,000. The increased product is due to new discoveries in Colorado, Idaho and elsewhere in the process of smelting lead and copper ores bearing silver.

The total amount of paper and metallic money in circulation January 1, 1892, (exclusive of the amount in the treasury and banks) was $1,932,385,000, against $1,886,000,000 on January 1, 1891, an increase of $43,385,000. The amount of paper and metallic money in actual circulation April 1, 1892, was $1,916,000,000.

The product of gold and silver in the world for the calendar year 1891, was $154,000,000 gold, $185,000,000 silver. The product of gold increased in 1891 over the prior year nearly $5,000,000, the increase being principally in South Africa. The product of silver increased in 1891 over the prior year about 8,000,000 fine ounces. The increase in the silver product is principally in the United States, Australia and Bolivia.

Heavy Rain.

WHITEHALL, Ills., April 18.—The heaviest rain ever known here fell last night. The flat well here, which produced several thousand tons of farm, last, nearly plowed in wheat, was the whole country is under water. All the county bridges are swept away, and all the bottom lands along the streams submerged. Many thousands of acres of wheat are destroyed.

The British in Egypt.

RANGOON, April 18.—The British column has had another single fighting along the Kaing River. Six men were wounded in carrying the flag down. Two men were killed and four wounded in a fight with the Dacoits.

Charged With Embezzling $50 Acquitted.

LONG BEACH, Ills., April 18.—The jury in the case of W. T. Woodruff, the ex-city treasurer, charged with embezzling $50,000 of Blue Island, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was made good by his bondsmen last February.

The Outcome of a Scandal.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 18.—W. H. Greene, an attorney of New York, N. Y., formerly of Leavenworth, and a cousin with the wife of William Cassan, a restaurant keeper in this place, and Cassan armed himself and worked out with the sex-rival in front of the log house. He found Greene with his brother Frank at his office, and a three-cornered fight ensued. Frank Greene received two gashes in the arm and one in the breast, and W. H. Greene was shot twice in the body. The former is dangerously wounded. Cassan then left for Canada to kill his wife, but was arrested and is now in jail.

Charged with Falsifying Accounts.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—Receiver McNamara of the Northern Pacific has been arrested at Pembina, charged with falsifying accounts by claiming in the payrolls the name of men not working and pocketing the receipts, and with the forgery of the same names. It is claimed that he confessed.

How to Cure for a Tramp.

When the home comes to turn his warm out him all over that intends to hit tail and shoot in the back until he sees or the impression of his body as possible. To make this work the car part should be purposes which land and turn or four times as much off the ground as the rest of the car. The committee then rose and Dockery moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it back with a clause for the construction of four battleships at $4,000,000 each, two torpedo boats at $125,000, Dolliver, 132 to 81, a number of unsuccessful votes in the affirmative, the bill then passed and the House adjourned.

A Case for Lawyers.

A traveler in the course of a month walks hundreds of miles, signs a paper, gathered around a well, then when a strongly built man had just been let down. A pipe, when smith was at the top of the well, but soon opened, and a stream of water burst in the flowing into the well, and drowned the man in it. The man lodged had gone nearly 40 feet. It is all an want to be dressed, and by the water on he cause of a pump water was at the bottom of the well.

The traveler, pulled a man, asked for an explanation of what caused to be a cruel, heartless act.

"Why," replied an old man standing near, "that fellow has gone well, healthy and strong. I have myself offered him work twenty times, but he always allows his laziness to get the better of him, and will make any excuse to try to bend from day to day. Though he might easily earn it if he chose.

"We are now trying to make him sick so that he can be cured. If he has the strength that is in us he will be saved, if he dies then lying idle he will be deserved. But look," continued the old Dutchman as he ran to the edge of the well, "the fellow looks sick and that is his method of getting an hour rest. I'll let him out with some resolutions for the future."

The traveler waited until the man was liberated from his watery prison, and felt sure that a lot of temperance work had been effected.—Young's Companion.

The Cherry.

No cherry grows more easily in the cold and middle states than the common red cherry, which is the species most generally grown in the United States. It grows well on every properly drained soil that has sufficient strength to afford a nutritious growth. The trees are comparatively as to equable maintaining for the cherry to make a good, on other species is known that will do any harm. The large cherry known as mammoth, sapling shoots, yes vine cherry, also make a larger growth than the most fruitful kinds, but the fruit is growing less vigorous and comes to make good hay.

SEEKING NEW HOMES.

The City of Oklahoma Nearly Depopulated and Business Nearly Suspended.

EVERYBODY LEAVING FOR THE RESERVATION.

A Rumor of the Killing of Two Cowboys Now Now Related a Rumor.

By Telegraph to the News.

EVERYBODY LEAVING.

Oklahoma City Nearly Depopulated Today.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 18.—This city is rapidly rapidly depopulated, and by tomorrow business will be totally suspended, so practically everybody is leaving for the Cheyenne country. The banks and other places have decided not to open, unless they can have a good guard, fearing that robbers may take advantage of the occasion. It is not certain that, when the orphan comes tomorrow, the Boomers who failed to get a place in the line at the first rush will make a rush for a portion of position, and the best men will get to the land office, which is situated in the third story of a building. The rumors from new to time are in the air filled with people of all sorts and conditions, and to-going to every conceivable manner and carrying supplies for establishing business. Indeed every thing for country life is to be used. It is remarked that two cowboys men, who proceeded to rushing a boomer, were shot down and robbed. The country, but the rumor is not confirmed.

The Work of Spoilers.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., April 18.—The Indian police are endeavoring to check the setting of prairie fires, which the squatters are doing for the purpose of driving the settlers off the free farm commodious damage to the prairie lands. A number of people have straggled into town, half starved and nearly crazed by the fires, while plenty of water was to the menace. They were unfamiliar with the country and could not find it. The squatters have decided to be driven with. Hundreds of acres are already burned and flat scow. Many are putting in corn and hope to make enough this year to keep them from of proving up. There has been no claim jumping and if any occurs so cure, it will be from the efforts of Sioux to do so. A Western man who had been sent before the land office. As high as eleven filings were offered for a single tract. Far excitement in the southern portion there are some cases of crazy women, as the squatters are filing up homestead today.

A Railroad Scheme in Oklahoma.

DALLAS, Tex., April 18.—Nearly every column who proposes to take for a claim at the opening of land tomorrow is now on the boundary. It is the case the national road, on the Rock Island road will play an important part. It is proposed to run a special train to Dallas multiplies upon the excursion on the road which is a syndicate of capitalists of El Reno, together with a number of United States officers and retired regulars. Some claims are reported to have been taken by the syndicate, and it is expected to land them there a few minutes after noon, for about of those who go to Chicago on the Rock Island road will stop at Dallas and another well known Southerner for another town, which it is proposed to build on the line. If the event it is big enough to justify it, the trains will be taken from this point. The largest manner will strike for the county seat of county II. The town is estimated to go to this point is 10,000.

THOUSANDS OF BOOMERS.

On the Borders of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 18.—Twenty-five thousand boomers are scattered along the borders of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, which will be opened to settlement tomorrow. There, with others who will arrive the time before the opening, along the railroad lines, make a total of 25,000 persons who are seeking homes. Innumerable rumors are current, some of which are ridiculous in connection with the location of townsites, involving Federal and railway officials, but were traced to no reliable source. The boomers have gone into the land office, which business song and more, are determined to keep their position despite the rumors that an attempt will be made to dislodge them. It is not thought that trouble will occur, as the sheriff has an ample force to keep order. It is thought the last train load of people will arrive before the land office, the last squatter has located his claim. Filings made later will be useless and there will doubtless be much disappointment on the part of such first and squatter.

The scene on the border tonight has interesting one, as the crowds are drawn up in a practical military line along the edge of the reserve. Some confusion and considerable disorder were created during the evening by late comers trying to get into advantageous positions, but no affray was reported, and the indications are that the opening will pass off without trouble.

TOWNSITE WAR.

A Serious Strife Expected, at Bonner's Ferry.

ROSLAND CALLS, Wash., April 18.—The township was laid out and surveyed at Bonner's Ferry. If there has been bloodshed already it is probable that the difficulties which have arisen within the past few days will lead to a bitter and relentless strife. News has just reached Spokane that armed men were yesterday walking the streets at Bonner's, expecting the worst to begin. The trouble was precipitated Friday by the action of U. S. City and Sam Allison, who jumped George Frye's land at Bonner's, which had to whose jumping. There was signs on arrival by the armed citizens, however, in picking up the stakes City and Allison left on Frye's land. The Pinnacle threatens summary punishment, and a meeting was held Friday night for the purpose of ordering the trespassers out of the country. The result of the other is not yet ascertained, but in the opinion of the men who brought the news to Spokane there is more serious trouble ahead.

A Seizing Sea Report.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 18.—The final report of the Bering Sea commissioners, Dr. George M. Dawson and Sir Julian Pauncefote, in the investigations of last year, are completed. They will proceed to Ireland the week to present the report to the Imperial Government.

The Nation Grows Rising Intoxicant.

RIO JANEIRO, April 18.—An official dispatch says that the revolution in the State of Matto Grosso is of little importance and cannot disturb the general peace. The Central Government has taken energetic means to suppress the movement. Cuiaysa, the capital of Matto Grosso, remains loyal. At Corumba, near the Paraguayan frontier, a number of rebels have assembled, but by recently transported rebels from the capital.

Charged With Murder.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., April 18.—Louisa Donnelly was committed to jail today, charged with the murder of her infant daughter by throwing the child, in the presence of four her children, with a rope.

Charged With Defalcation.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 18.—Dell Selkirk, assistant cashier of the Grand Forks National bank, was arrested, charged with the defalcation of many thousand dollars. Nelson claims that everything is correct. He is at work straightening out the books to prove it.

The Maynard Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The majority and minority report of the Maynard investigating committee were presented to the legislature tonight. The majority report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling the action of Judge Maynard, and also endorses the action of the State board of canvassers in determining the four contested election cases. The minority report demands Maynard's removal from the court of appeals bench.

Sun Spots.

Timothy day is positions of national prominence in the Fifth Avenue hotel, where Republicans by gangs are hotters. Among the crowd not a known ever another the immediate. Timothy is a newspaper man, who makes his headquarters at the hotel. He is refined and cultured, familiarly to best politicians and newspaper men. They were both under obligations to him.

In the most natural way in the world, from talking both of about the same time, he mentioned Gallagher, who was to be another on. Now this particular bit of information again had been sought for months for an opportunity of telling, the management of the particular paper, and he had been given to understand by the editor, nor that he had it, and so when a bit policy of Gallagher in the world. The matter the pursuit of which so frequently introduced the Gallagher and his name, and the name people in the newspaper agents were made when they can give such information.

Income Committee of Both Houses.

The chief source of amusement for the book plate collector is to be found in the grotesque errors made on selected book plates by persons who are not interested in the publication of books or catalogues or in Freemasonry. Thus many books will have latinus, notices and cards on their plates in case of which are they entitled, with the exception of simply the name of their father's plate say from John Doe to Samuel Butler, and think themselves entitled to connect to bear the coat of their parents impaled, thus making it appear that Samuel Butler had married his own mother.—Lessons given.

Cabals.

People who are subject to catarrhal affinities have special need to be patient in regard to their feet considering they should use it in that their feet are constantly and that shoes should have enlarged soles and should come well up to the ankles. Dr. Jawes hammered Gallagher on his bleeding mouth repeatedly, almost cutting his upper lip away and staggering him. The eighth round failed to give it up but Gallagher bravely came up for another round.

The forty-first and second passed with the Dawson forcing Gallagher from corner to corner, trying to lay him out. He fought fairly, and several times refused to take advantage of Gallagher's low blows. The latter was nearly out when Dawson got him against the ropes near the close of the forty-second, and hit him with the right on the jaw. He dropped to a sitting position and his seconds threw up the sponge.

The spectators agree that Dawson is an exceptional fast fighter, and Gallagher was against it is impossible.

The Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The visible supply of wheat is 42,000,000, an increase of 1,000,000; corn, 9,000,000, a decrease of 312,000; oats, 3,000,000, a decrease of 1,000,000; rye, 1,000,000, a decrease of 479,000; barley, 700,000, a decrease of 18,000.

THE WYOMING WAR.

Great Anxiety for the Safety of Cattle Men.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Douglas, Wyo., dispatch runs thus: The wires in this section of the country were cut two days ago, and it is not known positively that Colonel Van Horn and three troops of cavalry have left Fort McKinney for Douglas with three cattle men. It is known, however, that the road from McKinney to Douglas is guarded by at least four hundred soldiers, and the action of the latter in cutting the wires is looked upon as certain evidence that they will attack the cattlemen and take the prisoners, no matter at what cost. If Colonel Van Horn has left Fort McKinney the feeling here is that he is attacked. He is a most determined officer, and

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Seven Men Killed in a Gun Powder Explosion on Lake Pepabury.

FRAGMENTS OF FLESH AND BONE SCATTERED ON THE GROUND.

Windows Shattered in the Houses within a Distance of Two miles from the Scene.

By Telegraph to the News.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

Five Buildings Shattered and Many Persons Killed.

MOUNT ASTHURTON, N.J., April 18.—The worst of the American Powder Powder Company on Lake Pepabury, a mile below here, blew up about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Seven men were killed by the explosion. Number of five of the killed are: J. D. Smith (superintendent), Jacob Carlson, William Pierce, James Vaugh and A. J. Johnson.

A body recognized as that of a female, whose name is unknown, was found. Two men were injured; one of them, Benjamin Lessmore, is not expected to live. Five buildings were shattered by the explosion. What was the cause will never be known. Fragments of flesh and bones were found scattered over several acres of ground. A number of arms and fifty pounds of flesh and bones were gathered up in boxes and will be buried. It is all that remains of the five victims. The explosion shattered all the windows within two miles.

A Finish Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A thousand people were present at a finish fight between the light-weights Billy Gallagher and Dick Dawson, at the California Athletic club tonight, for a purse of $1,500. The fight was originally set for March 26, but was postponed owing to the sickness of Dawson. At the opening odds of 10 to 8 were freely offered on Dawson. The fight commenced at 9:15.

The first five rounds were devoid of bloodshed, Dawson jabbing at every opening and avoiding Gallagher's swings. Dawson several times reached Gallagher's face with his left, but did no damage.

In the sixth, Dawson was more confident and only laughed when Gallagher landed a few light blows on his chin and a right hand to his ribs. Gallagher drew first blood and rushed in with a hard right hand on the shoulder of the gong sounded.

From the seventh to the eleventh honors were even. Dawson leading frequently, but Gallagher scoring heavily. Gallagher fought Dawson hard in the fourteenth round, which was the last round up to the sixteenth, but Dawson was still jabbing away to the end of the round.

In the eighteenth round, Gallagher got the worst in the first portion, but recovered and caught Dawson with a smashing blow and sent him to his corner with a right on the neck as the round closed.

In the nineteenth round, Gallagher dropped Dawson with a left on the jaw, and after a hot exchange Dawson went to the floor again, pulling Gallagher down.

From the twenty-fourth to the twenty-third round, Dawson was losing with his left and drawing blood from Gallagher's mouth. The latter's left cheek was cut and his nose swollen. Dawson followed with his right but with less advantage than earlier.

From the twenty-third to the twenty-eighth, the fight continued about the same, appearing to be anyone's battle.

From the twenty-eighth to the thirty-third round there was little change, but Dawson was apparently in the better condition.

From the twenty-third to the thirty-sixth round honors were even as to telling blows. In the thirty-sixth, Gallagher suddenly dropped Dawson with a half-arm left to the stomach, and the men then mixed things in earnest. There was but no fighting, resulting in Gallagher going the ropes tired.

From the thirty-seventh to the fortieth round there were some good counts on both sides but Gallagher's mouth was badly punished and he decided to quit. In the seventh round Dawson hammered Gallagher on his bleeding mouth repeatedly, almost cutting his upper lip away and staggering him. The eighth round failed to give it up but Gallagher bravely came up for another round.

The forty-first and second passed with the Dawson forcing Gallagher from corner to corner, trying to lay him out. He fought fairly, and several times refused to take advantage of Gallagher's low blows. The latter was nearly out when Dawson got him against the ropes near the close of the forty-second, and hit him with the right on the neck. He dropped to a sitting position and his seconds threw up the sponge.

The spectators agree that Dawson is an exceptional fast fighter, and Gallagher was against it is impossible.

The Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The visible supply of wheat is 42,000,000, an increase of 1,000,000; corn, 9,000,000, a decrease of 312,000; oats, 3,000,000, a decrease of 1,000,000; rye, 1,000,000, a decrease of 479,000; barley, 700,000, a decrease of 18,000.

THE WYOMING WAR.

Great Anxiety for the Safety of Cattle Men.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Douglas, Wyo., dispatch runs thus: The wires in this section of the country were cut two days ago, and it is not known positively that Colonel Van Horn and three troops of cavalry have left Fort McKinney for Douglas with three cattle men. It is known, however, that the road from McKinney to Douglas is guarded by at least four hundred soldiers, and the action of the latter in cutting the wires is looked upon as certain evidence that they will attack the cattlemen and take the prisoners, no matter at what cost. If Colonel Van Horn has left Fort McKinney the feeling here is that he is attacked. He is a most determined officer, and