DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

It Appears Gen. Beem was a Veteran Swindler of Widows and Orphans.

The War Notes from Berlin are Very Sullen and Portentous.

The Emperor Daily Improves.—Court Celebration for the Royal Marriage.

A Day Remarkable for an Unusual Number of Suicides.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

Material for an Investigation of the Psychological Phenomenon of Self-Murder.

CAUSE OF HIS SELF-DESTRUCTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—In the case of John J. Cornelison, the assailant who drove to suicide Judge Richard Reid, of Mount Sterling, and who is now seeking to escape his sentence of three years in jail, Judge Tony, of this city, today refused to grant his release. Cornelison's attorney urged that the sentence was excessive and the result of prejudice. The case came here from Mount Sterling on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

A BANKER SUICIDES.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 19.—Robert T. Arnold, the New York banker, committed suicide. He had retired and asked his wife to get him a light, and while she was in search of it he placed a revolver at his head and shot himself to death instantly.

BEEM AN UNPRINCIPLED SWINDLER.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Investigation into the death of General Beem by the Union Veteran League Club has not only confirmed the theory of suicide and the truth of Mrs. Beem's story, but has shown the deceased to have been an unprincipled swindler. His victims were mainly widows, orphans and old soldiers.

SUICIDED WITH GAS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Fred Marsden, the well-known playwright, was found dead in his room this morning, having committed suicide by closing the windows and turning on the gas. Marsden was one of the most successful playwrights in America and had an income of about $10,000 a year. He has been despondent for some time.

It is understood he was driven to the deed by the waywardness and desertion of his only daughter, Blanche, aged 21 years. It seems he discovered she was in bad company, and ordered her to stay home. She then left the house and when he asked her to return she refused. Believing her to be gone to the bad, her father's heart finally gave way. He was met with rebuff until she was finally sought, and her present whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. Marsden says two prominent married men of this city who were in the habit of visiting Marsden's residence are responsible for the daughter's conduct. Marsden left a loving, sorrowful, partly incoherent note for his wife, in which he referred to letters, marked books and clipers, intended for his daughter, which he had discovered, and o a narrow escape from committing murder as a consequence.

Marsden is a *nom de plume*. His real name was Wm. A. Silver.

"Kerry Gow," "Clouds," "Zip," "Bob," "Zara," and "The Irish Minstrel" are among his plays.

ANOTHER RASH ACT.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 19.—Robert J. Arnold, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Summit, who is believed to have speculated largely in coffee in New York, committed suicide late last night by shooting. He had inherited a fortune from his mother, and his wife, the daughter of General Butterfield, brought him an additional $100,000.

ANOTHER DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—A special from St. Charles, Mich., says: A tragedy growing out of a religious difference between Edward Wilman and his wife occurred a few miles from this place this afternoon, during which Mrs. Wilman some time ago to unite with the Adventist Church met with a strong opposition from her husband, and she finally left him and returned to her father's house. This afternoon Wilman drove up to the house and found Mrs. Wilman alone. Pulling out a revolver he shot his wife through the breast and an instant later shot himself through the heart. Mrs. Wilman will die.

A SUICIDE FROM CROSSED LOVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Peter Kalb, a saloon keeper smarting under an offer of marriage today shot Louise Kulmeyer, a woman to whom he proposed. Two bullets entered her body but none will prove fatal. Kalb then shot himself in the head.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

A dispatch from Ashland, Wis., May 20, says at an early hour this morning William Andrews shot and killed his wife. He then shot himself, but not inflicting a fatal wound, he finished the tragedy by drawing the razor across his throat.

Sunday School Gathering.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The largest gathering of Sunday school children ever witnessed in America took place in the fair grounds. The occasion was the Union Sunday School and Festival, and over 20,000 were present. The day was spent in singing, parades, fireworks and games. A chorus of 6000 children's voices was a feature.

Trial for Killing.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The trial of Captain Selfridge for killing a Japanese by exploding shells will probably soon take place at the Brooklyn navy yard. Admiral Luce will be president of the court.

Blaine the Silent.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Associated Press.]—In view of the fact that in spite of Blaine's Florence letter State delegations to the Chicago Convention are being instructed to vote for Blaine's nomination, the *World* on Tuesday last instructed L. Crawford, its London representative, to visit Blaine in Paris and to secure an answer to the question whether if nominated Blaine would accept. Crawford has been in former years an intimate personal friend of Blaine and was received by him with much cordiality. He was accorded several interviews by Mr. Blaine, and in a cable to the *World* tonight, an authorized statement, he says: "I have seen Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards the first question, whether he would accept, it can be said Mr. Blaine adheres to his Florence letter, and does not withdraw one word of his interview last February in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine did not wish to be interviewed again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that he has nothing to add to it in any way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubting of Mr. Blaine's enemies as to his future intentions. His declarations at Florence correctly represent his present state of mind. Those who associate with Mr. Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing.

"Crawford" adds: "Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June, to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He will probably sail for home long before the campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago convention. At the time of the Chicago convention, however, he will be on Carnegie's coach approaching the extreme north of Scotland, beyond the range of ordinary telegraphic communication."

Of his health Mr. Crawford says: "It needs no medical expert to pass upon the bright clear look of his eyes. His good color and vigor are shown in every one of his movements. He has today the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and tastes."

The *World*, in an editorial on this subject, calls attention to the fact that no statement of assent is authorized by Mr. Blaine; that he might have dissipated the doubts about his candidacy with five words, but that he "carefully and studiously refuses to refuse the nomination or say that the movement in that direction is without his approval.",

Southern Lynching.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special from Spring City, Tennessee, says it is reported that four negro laborers have been lynched near Worthington for outraging a white woman a couple of nights ago.

Frederick Drives Out.

BERLIN, May 19.—For the first time since the critical eclapse, the Emperor has been seen today outside of the Schloss. Shortly after 5 o'clock the people assembled in front of the palace and were gratified by the appearance of the Emperor and Empress in an open carriage. Three princesses followed in the second carriage, and in the third were Dr. McKenzie and General Winterfield. The imperial carriage proceeded very slowly, and enabled the many people to come forward and present flowers to the Emperor and Empress, who received them till the carriage was heaped with them. The day was bright and the heat like midsummer. The Emperor still bore the appearance of his fever, but his appearance daily improves. The drive was continued to the shooting lodge at Grunewald, and after a short rest the imperial family returned to the Schloss.

During the drive the Emperor remained reclining on pillows. While walking he looks very frail, and is obliged to lean on a staff. Every step taken is taken with evident effort. He takes strong interest in the preparations for

THE WEDDING

of Prince Henry and Princess Irene. It is expected that the marriage instead of being semi-private will be a court celebration associated with the Emperor's recovery. Three hundred and twenty guests have been invited, including the Prince of Wales, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the Prince and Princess of Anhalt, the Crown Prince of Greece, and all the members of the Hohenzollern and Hesse families. The wedding dinner party will consist of 40 royal personages and plates for 280 will be laid at the Marcheifel for the household and suites of the royal guests. The wedding ceremony will be performed in the palace chapel, where special accommodations are being prepared for the Emperor and the Dowager Empress Augusta. The Princesses Victoria Sophie and Margaretha and the Princess Tek of Hesse will be bridesmaids.

Queen Victoria has sent the bride an entire trousseau of unusual magnificence and also a parure of diamonds, emeralds and pearls.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPRESS.

The relations between the Empress and Prince Bismarck are again strained. Before Chancellor went to Varzin the Empress submitted to the Emperor some names of court officials on whom she desired to have conferred distinguished orders. Prince Bismarck protested, and the whole ministry signed a paper stating if the orders were conferred they would resign. The Empress then withdrew the names. The feeling of bitterness between the court and Prince Bismarck's partisans is intensified. The Chancellor will return to Berlin at the end of the next week. The situation is too critical to permit of further rest for him.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

The war drum beats with subdued reserve, but ever and anon the official press reawakens interest by some fresh alarm.

News of the week is to the effect that Russia has accepted the French syndicate's terms for a loan, and though the details of the negotiations which have been concluded are meagre enough, it is known to show that Vishnegradski felt the fund and submitted to the syndicates conditions. The Russian treasury contains an unmistakable advance of £15,000,000. The total loan amounts to £40,000,000, and the balance will be issued in the autumn.

ATTACKS ON RUSSIA.

The *North German Gazette* and other government organs have received inspiration for a vigorous renewal of the attacks on Russia. Hence the accusation that the Czar's agents are seeking to foment revolution in Macedonia.

The Floods.

QUINCY, May 19.—The river has fallen 3½ inches since last night, and it is now believed the worst of the flood is over. Depots have been established by the relief committee at various points throughout the flooded districts, from which provisions and clothing are being distributed. Investigations made today show that the previous reports of want and distress have not been exaggerated. Hundreds of families are requiring immediate assistance.

The Seattle Railway.

PORTLAND, Or., May 19.—It is stated that the contract for the construction of the main line of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway connecting Seattle with Spokane Falls has been let to Ryan and McDonald of New York. The mileage is about 225 and will cost about $5,000,000 and the road must be completed so that trains can run between Seattle and Spokane Falls within two years.

Fatal Explosion.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 19.—Last night there was a terrific explosion of gas in the basement of the First National Bank building. The structure was demolished, the front being hurled across the street and shattering the building on the opposite side. The streets were crowded. Many were injured, several seriously.

Terrific Storms.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 19.—A terrific wind storm swept over the mining town of Aurora, a city five miles south of here, yesterday, blowing down nearly all the tents in the camp and leaving hundreds of people without shelter. No loss of life.

PRATT, Kas., May 19.—A terrific hail storm Thursday night destroyed fruit, wheat and corn. Cattle and pigs were killed. The hailstones were as large as goose eggs.

A Family Smothered.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis and three grand children were smothered to death tonight in a fire at the house of her son-in-law.

A Train Derailed.

TRUCKEE, Cal., May 19.—Six coaches of the Overland train, No. 3, left the track at Champion's switch, a mile west of here, tonight. The cause was a broken wheel under the baggage car. Had the train been running at the usual speed, serious results must have followed. As it was, the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

The Mrs. Scofield Case.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Speaking of the Scofield case this morning Acting District Attorney Bedford said: "If the papers come here I shall either not send them to the grand jury at all or if I do, send them with a strong recommendation that the matter be dismissed. If there was any evidence against her Judge Lawrence would not have discharged Mrs. Scofield so promptly yesterday. Ferris cannot be held. After discharging his bail bond he will be free."

Arthur M. Hatch, brother of the dead broker, was examined this morning in supplementary proceedings in a suit to recover an unpaid bill of $289 for furniture furnished to Mrs. Scofield. Arthur M. Hatch testified that there remained to the credit of Mrs. Scofield with the firm Western Union, Pacific Mail and Manhattan stocks which if sold would bring about $12,000. Mrs. Scofield will probably be examined Monday or Tuesday.

The Instant Death of a Preacher.

WABASH, Indiana, May 19.—The first regular service of the German Baptist Conference of the United States was held in Harter's Grove at North Manchester today. About 5000 of the brethren are already on the ground, and incoming trains on all roads are heavily laden. It is expected that nearly 20,000 members will be in attendance by Monday morning. Immediately after the opening sermon in the great tabernacle this afternoon, Elder James Quinter, editor of the *Gospel Messenger* of Huntington, Pennsylvania, and president of the normal college of that place, led in prayer. While on his knees on the rostrum in the center of the tent, surrounded by an audience of 3000 people, he was stricken with apoplexy and died almost instantly. Elder Quinter was probably the most popular man in the church.

A long list of bishops to constitute the board of management was elected. Among them Isaac Studebaker for Northwest Kansas and Colorado.

Tomorrow's services will be largely attended. Elaborate preparations have been made for feeding the multitude.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Reed, during the course of his speech, was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. When he resumed his seat he was greeted with round after round of applause, and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his party colleagues, who clustered around him and warmly grasped his hand. As Speaker Carlisle asked for recognition from the chair, an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. Amid the clapping of hands and cheers which came from the floor and galleries, Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Cutchings, of Mississippi, and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some moments, however, before Chairman Springer was able to secure order, but when he had finally succeeded in doing so, Carlisle proceeded.

CARLISLE'S ARGUMENT.

Carlisle began by replying to Reed's charge of insincerity. He said that he might retort that if protection was a sound doctrine, it should be carried to its logical conclusion—totally prohibitive duties. In China the doctrine carried out produced its logical effects. With every resource of national wealth and a frugal, industrious people, the arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We want no China here. All taxation was an evil and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible with the lowest tax that would afford the necessary revenue.

Reed had made no reference to the actual situation which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue. On the first of this month there was $136,000,000 in the treasury more than was required to meet all the government liabilities. No monarchial government would dare to extort such a sum in excess of its needs. The effect of this accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditures without constitutional warrant. The people almost to a man were demanding its return to them. We still have a large public debt outstanding, but it is not sound policy to continue to raise revenue to buy bonds at a premium. In one month the secretary had purchased $13,000,000 worth of bonds for which he had paid $3,250,000 above the principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely unless Congress comes to our relief and reduces taxation. He did not mean that every interest should be considered in a friendly spirit but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinated to the interests of the few. (Applause).

Taxation should be distributed among the people according to their ability to pay, until that was done we should always be embarrassed in our efforts to increase or reduce taxes. If the present measure should fail and disaster come upon our industries by reason of overtaxation, the

PRESENT VICIOUS SYSTEM

would be responsible for it.

Carlisle spoke of the increase of manufactures during the so-called "free trade period" between 1850 and 1890, and said the people were in favor of legislation that would bring it about again. He went on to say that trusts and hard times were the outgrowth of the high tariff system.

He quoted Henry Wilson of Massachusetts as favoring free raw material which he said sounded like good old-fashioned democratic doctrine. [Applause.] The gentleman from Michigan (Burrows) has stated that the result of the passage of the tariff acts of 1846 and 1857 was to reduce the country to absolute bankruptcy, and so did it effect the credit of the government that it was compelled to borrow money in time of peace at a discount of from 12 to 30 per cent. The financial depression that occurred in 1857 was an unimportant incident of history compared with the great commercial and industrial disaster which occurred in 1873 and which devastated the country five long years, undermining banking and merchantile houses, extinguishing fires in furnaces, paralyzing the industries of the people and bringing down the prices of all our products of every kind. Under the low rates of duty the country recovered from the depression of 1857 in a comparatively few months, and like an awkward giant marched on its path of greatness and power. After the panic of 1873 it struggled on for five long weary years. From the passage of the tariff act of 1846 down to the last ten days of Buchannan's administration when the civil war was imminent in this country, not a bond, not a treasury note, not a government obligation in any form sold for less than par in gold, while many of them sold at a very considerable premium in gold. During the lasdaine days of that administration, when the clouds of a great civil commotion were overshadowing the land, $8,000,000 of bonds were sold December 17, 1860, at 98½ per cent., as stated by the gentleman from Michigan. After the democratic administration had gone out and the republican administration had come in, after the low tariff of 1846 and 1857 had been repealed and the Morrill tariff bill of 1861 had been passed, the republican administration sold bonds at 15 per cent, discount. Would it be fair to say that the bonds were sold at a discount because the rates of duty on imported goods had been increased? The truth is, the

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT

was always good, in peace or war, until the civil commotion came in 1860, and no administration, democratic or republican, no system of taxation, free trade or protection, could have prevented the sacrifice of Government obligations under such circumstances.

So far, the main opposition to this bill had been against that part which proposes to reduce the tariff taxes, and we are told its passage will run many valuable industries now flourishing; that it will throw many workmen out of employment and diminish the wages of those who still manage to find work to do. If I believed that the passage of this bill would work any material injury to any honest industry in the country, I would hesitate long, notwithstanding the emergency now on us, before casting my vote for it. But I am satisfied that in, stead of that, it will greatly benefit them and at the same time greatly relieve the people. In 1886, $127,000,000 were collected by the Government from the manufacturers and their products. Every vestige of that enormous burden has been removed, and now I submit the time has come when the great masses of consumers have the right to demand relief. There never was a time when this internal tax remained on the manufacturers and their products that they would have been glad to surrender a large part of the duties on imported goods to remove that charge from their industries.

Carlisle then quoted from the speech delivered by John Sherman in 1867 to the effect that the manufacturer had an advantage equal to the duty imposed and he asked how the gentleman on the other side could reconcile this statement with their contention that the consumer did not pay an increased price on account of duty. The statements that protection enabled the manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper and enabled the laborer to get better wages were utterly inconsistent with each other. He did not deny there had been a tendency toward increasing wages in this country but it was true of all other countries, free trade or protection. There were

OTHER CAUSES

than protection for this and the principle one was the increased use of machinery. There is not a well informed man who does not know that it is not tariff, nor the rates of duty upon imported goods, that have brought down the prices of manufactured articles or increased wages, but the inventions which have characterized this age as no other age before has been characterized. The gentleman from Maine talked about home market. We all know, he says, that this protective system is beneficial to the farmer, because: First, it protects his products against competition from agricultural products of other countries, and, second, the gentleman says, because it diversifies industry and by increasing the number of people engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, increases the market for his product. It is scarcely necessary for me to make an argument to show that as to all those agricultural products which the farmers of this country are compelled to send abroad to sell at foreign prices, the duty cannot be of any possible benefit. The American farmer understands this surely, and the fallacy of this argument has been so often exposed that it would be a waste of time to dwell upon it. Of course the domestic market, the home market, is improving and will continue to improve under any system of taxation along with the increase of population, of wealth, improved facilities for production and distribution in this country. But how long are the farmers to sit down and wait for the coming of that home market which the gentleman on the other side has been promising them for so many long years? Take the average production of wheat in this country during the last few years and assume that there shall be no increase whatever in production, and that the consumption per capita shall remain always precisely as it is, and it is capable of demonstration that there can be no home market for all the wheat of the American farmer until our population shall reach nearly 100,000,000. The last statistics showing the consumption and production and exportation of

RAW COTTON

in this country, show that in 1886 we sent abroad about two-thirds of our production, and we consumed in our manufactures at home one-third. The capital invested in 1880 was $210,000,000; the number of hands employed 253,000. Now, if we have been more than 100 years in so developing these cotton industries as to enable them to take and consume only three-quarters of the American cotton crop at the price fixed in Europe, how many centuries will we have to wait until these factories shall so develop as to consume all our productions at fair prices fixed in this country? What is to become of these products? Are the farmers of the North and the planters of the south to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil, in order that these gentlemen may experiment to see whether a home market can be made by legislation? No, sir; these great agricultural interests must go on, and the American farmer must sell his surplus products in any market he can. The great controling element is the world's supply and the world's demand. American products of wheat, for instance, do not compete among themselves alone in the great wheat markets of Europe. They meet there the wheat from England, Russia, Austria, Hungary and India, and all other grain growing regions of Europe and Asia, and they sell their product there in competition with all other products and prices of labor on the face of the earth. Lately the emancipated slaves of Russia, the laborer of India, who lives all summer on rice and milk, and requires only a coarse cotton shirt and sleeps on the floor of a bamboo hut, all pour their products into the markets of Europe to meet wheat from Minnesota and Dakota, and no tariff we can put on, and no system of taxation here can prevent this. The same argument applies to all our agricultural products, and the American farmer understands it; and he understands as long as he is compelled to export and sell in a foreign market a part of his product the foreign market is worth as much to him as the home market, because he receives there just what he would receive here, after deducting the cost of transportation. Therefore in place of restricting his market, he wants it enlarged so his products, which cannot be consumed here, can

FIND A MARKET

among the people elsewhere. What the farmer wants is a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheap as his competitors. When he can't get this he asks for such a system as will enable him to purchase elsewhere and import them without being unreasonably fined for carrying on this harmless business. That is what the American farmer wants. We not only want home markets, but want the markets of all the world for the variety of produce in this great country. We want to sell our products in all the markets of Europe, and the agricultural places of Mexico, South America and Asia. We want to remove as far as we can the barriers which annoy our industries, so this country may take its place with the great commercial countries of the world, and become as rich and powerful as any other country before.

Carlisle thanked the committee for the attention with which it heard him, and explained that he had undertaken to speak under considerable difficulty. It was generally reported he was far from well and he appeared to be much fatigued at the close of his speech. When he finished there was a burst of tumultuous applause and cheering, which in fact had been plentifully accorded at each of his points, and it was some minutes before order could be restored, owing to the pressure of the members to get near the Speaker and congratulate him.

The committee arose and the House adjourned.

An arrangement was concluded this afternoon by which the tariff bill will be laid aside for a week or ten days and the House will proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bills. It is the general understanding that this agreement was made by Mills in order to allow the republicans time to reach an agreement concerning his proposition to take a vote upon the tariff bill and the republican substitute without amendments.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. (3)

Brace Up.

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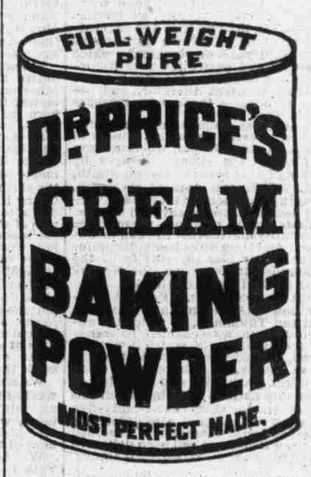

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