THE DESERET NEWS

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

CONVEY YOUR WANTS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 92. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

CAPITAL NEWS.

Senator Teller and the Monetary Conference.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

The Treasury Department Receives More Offers for Gold.

LETTER CARRIERS WIN A CASE.

The President and Cabinet Will Attend the Naval Review.—The Triple and Australia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Senator Teller has prepared resolutions which he will offer in the Senate at the next meeting expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of reconvening the international monetary conference at Brussels next summer. Mr. Teller says he is satisfied that there has been a change of sentiment in Europe respecting the monetary question since the conferences adjourned. It is plain to him that the delegates from European countries began the conference under an erroneous impression as to the policy of the United States. Lately it has been made clear that the purpose of this country was not primarily to reap the benefit of the enhanced price of silver, and recent contributions to the literature on the subject, notably the article by Professor Andrews, have made it appear that the value of the entire annual silver product is absolutely insignificant as compared with the value of the products of certain lines of manufacture and agriculture.

RULES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Secretary Carlisle today issued new regulations respecting the precautions to be observed in admitting immigrants to the United States. The regulations contain seventeen articles, the first ten being substantially the same as now in force. Articles 11 to 17 inclusive are practically new, made to conform to the new laws effecting immigration passed by the last Congress and approved on the 3rd of March.

OFFERS OF GOLD.

The treasury department continues to receive offers of gold from the West in exchange for small notes, for which there is at present an increasing demand. Several offers had to be temporarily declined, as it was found that the gold was of light weight, and quite three who offered it made up the deficiency in weight the government could not accept it. In connection it is interesting to note that the government requires absolute accuracy before it will receipt for light weight coin.

THE REMAINS OF BLAINE.

Acting under the terms of the resolution adopted by the legislature of Maine, Governor Cleves has written Mrs. James G. Blaine requesting permission for the state officials to remove the remains of her late husband from Oak Hill cemetery to this city to Augusta, Maine.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY FOR LETTER CARRIERS.

The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the judgment of the court of claims in favor of the letter carriers, in the case of A. S. Post and Frank Gates. These cases arose under an act prescribing eight hours as a day's work for letter carriers.

It was contended by the letter carriers that the postoffice department in constructing the act violated its intent and purpose, and was requiring more labor from them than contemplated. In the United States case the question was whether or not the eight hour provision as applied to letter carriers meant an average of eight hours a day for the month, the department holding that any deficit in eight hours on Sundays or other days could be set off against the excess over eight hours on other days. The court rules that this can not be done, and that carriers are entitled to extra pay for any overtime on any single delivery.

In the Post case the position taken by the United States was that eight hours should consist of the average time, and carriers could not recover extra pay for other services within the postoffice performed by them in connection with the duties imposed on them by the postmaster. The court holds that this position is untenable, and that carriers are entitled to extra pay for over eight hours' work under such circumstances.

WILL ATTEND THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The President and cabinet will attend the naval review at New York if the state of public business will permit. The dispatch boat Dolphin is now being put in condition for the President and party on that occasion.

JUSTICE JACKSON

Was yesterday assigned to the circuit of the late Justice Lamar.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court of claims dismissing the petition of the state of Indiana to recover from the United States over $400,000 as 5 per cent of the sales of public lands in Indiana.

No orders have been issued from the treasury department for the revenue cutter Thetis to prepare for a trip to Hawaii for the purpose of carrying a commission to be appointed by the President, nor have the postoffice authorities here issued orders for the detention of the steamship Australia from Wednesday till Friday, in order that she might carry important advices to Honolulu.

The Settlement with Fitzsimmons.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Fitzsimmons has not yet received the check from the Crescent City club, officials of that organization are making arrangements for a satisfactory settlement with him. President Noel said this afternoon the club will pay the purse in due season, as they are temporarily embarrassed. It is now said he said that the club lost considerable money on the exhibitions they only given.

Fitzsimmons and friends received a settlement with the club this evening. Both sides refused to announce the nature of the settlement, but it is understood Fitzsimmons was given a greater portion of the purse in cash, and took well secured notes for the remainder.

Prairie Fire in Kansas.

FLAINVILLE, Kansas, March 13.—A prairie fire started yesterday in Wabaunsee county, spread several miles wide and was swept before a fearful gale across Rooks and into Ellis county, destroying everything before it. The town Palco was wiped out, except three buildings. Farmer Sylvester Scanlan was caught in the fire and burned so badly that he will die. Farmer Omar Lilly is also seriously burned.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1893.—The first week of the new administration has been much like the first week of other administrations, crowding, hustle and more or less confusion everywhere. The President and members of his cabinet have been given time to do little else than receive the thousands who have called on them, some merely to pay their respects and offer congratulations, others, probably a majority, to put in a good word for themselves or friends who want office.

The chances of C. W. Edwards of Wilmington, Delaware, who was reported to have been asked for government printer, are believed to have been reduced to the zero point, by the delegation of Union printers which came here early in the week and presented to President Cleveland, in the name of organized labor, a protest against his appointment, because of his being opposed to labor unions and having himself been at one time a "rat" printer.

The silver Democrats are already accusing President Cleveland of making war upon them because of their financial opinions, and some of Mr. Cleveland's indiscreet friends are largely responsible for the accusation. They have told it everywhere that it was the views of ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, on silver that prevented his being a member of the cabinet, and some of them do not hesitate to say that it is the intention of the administration to use the patronage at its disposal to make votes in Congress for the repeal of the Sherman silver law; and others assert that the fight that is now going on among the Democratic senators to prevent Senator Voorhees getting the chairmanship of the finance committee, to which he is by all the rules of precedence clearly entitled, was instigated by the administration. There may be no truth in these accusations, but they are made and discussed among men who are in positions to know what they are talking about. That's why I repeat them.

The widow of General Grant evidently is not superstitious even a little bit. Having sold her New York house and made up her mind to make her permanent home in Washington, and liking the location of the house in which Mr. Blaine died, which has been the scene of so many sad occurrences, she has made Mrs. Blaine an offer for her property. There are lots of people in Washington who would not live in that house if it was given to them.

Some comment has been made on account of the manner in which the Democratic senators have treated the Populist senators. Some days ago when it looked as though the vote of the Populists would be necessary to control the Senate they were the recipients of constant attention, but now the Democrats have enough votes of their own, and they did not hesitate to slight Senators Peffer, Kyle and Allen by not extending them the courtesy of an invitation to attend their caucus. It is doubtful whether either of these gentlemen would have attended the caucus, but they would have appreciated the courtesy of an invitation. Senator Martin of Kansas attended the Democratic caucus. He classes himself as a Democrat with Populist sympathies, and the Democrats have accepted that classification.

There is a disposition to "poke fun" at the best of Democratic office seekers now in Washington, because of the fact that the first new appointee to a minor position by the Cleveland administration was a negro. The negro in question was appointed door-keeper to the office of the President's private secretary. He held the same position during the first Cleveland administration, and his reappointment was cheering to the "back numbers," as the applicants who held office under Mr. Cleveland before have been jokingly named. They retort by calling the new applicants "tenderfoot feet." The crowd has up to this time been in a jolly, good humor, but what it will be later remains to be seen.

The Hawaiian business took on a fresh complication with the arrival of Princess Kaiulani, this week, but everybody is still in the dark as to the position of the new administration towards Hawaii.

If anyone expected any definite information as a result of the investigation made into the condition of the treasury, present and prospective, by the House committee on ways and means they were badly disappointed with the two reports presented by the majority and minority of that committee, early this week. It would have been difficult for the reports to have been wider apart in the conclusions drawn, the Democrats expressing the belief that the close of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893, will find the treasury $25,000,000 and $40,000,000 in debt, and the Republicans that there will neither be a deficit nor a surplus large enough to cause any inconvenience. Between these two reports the unprejudiced public, which does not look at the matter through partisan political spectacles, may take its choice or make its own guess.

THE CANAL CASE

Excitement Still More Intense in France.

BOURGEOISE ON THE STAND.

Charles De Lesseps Causes a Tumult in the Audience.

MOZE SMITH GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He is Afraid of a War Between English and American Sailors and the Results Thereof.

PARIS, March 12.—The approaches to Police Du Justice were surrounded today by animated crowds. There has not been such an excitement since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The crowds are composed of all classes, from the noble and scholarly, to the wealthy merchant and financier. The common manner of angry talk and measuring looks on the faces of the lower classes in the throng reminded one of the days preceding the Commune.

The court room was thronged with as many as could obtain admittance. The prisoners seated, themselves, received by the new interest which their case seems to have brought the fascinated Charles Delesseps bore a look of triumph which seemed to have looked less crushed than any time previous to his partial confession. As soon as the court opened, Presiding Judge Des Jardines ordered that Bourgeois, late minister of justice, be summoned to testify at some time during the day.

Deputy Fernand Mega of Pay de Dome, who brings, according to his own statement, to the party of "aspect of the people, satisfied to the accuracy of the statement that Yves Guyot was the source of the report that Cornelius and communicated to President Carnot in council at Lyons, a list of deputies implicated in the alleged Panama influence, Count Caillaux, monarchist deputy for Eure, gave similar testimony, which was corroborated by the radical deputy La Bassade. Advocate Lagrange demanded that Cornelius be summoned. This was objected to by the advocate general, who said that calling witnesses must have some limit. Deputy Monis Martin, union conservative, who has been a member of the committee on application of the Panama Canal company for leave to issue lottery bonds, testified that he did not see Sans Leroy, one of the defendants accused of changing his vote in the committee as the result of a bribe, leave the committee room just before the critical division on the bill. Saint Martin said he had been told that Sans Leroy went out to see Artus. He added afterwards, that Sans Leroy's opposition to the bill closed the market.

A member of the same committee testified that he did not see Sans Leroy leave the room on the occasion in question. Witness remembers that there was an altercation over the vote which Sans Leroy gave in support of the bill and that Sans Leroy told the committee he was bound to comply with the wish of his constituents.

M. Gulard testified that he knew the secretary of Henri Cotin and it was at the initiative of the secretary that he saw Police Commissary Nicoll with the view of effecting an arrangement between the government and the directors. The interview led to the discussions which took place between Madame Cottu and M. Bouthy, chief of the detective department. Witness said he acted on his own responsibility in bringing about the interview.

M. Bourgeois, late minister of justice, next took the stand. He spoke with firmness and energy and showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position toward the Panama case and the defendants. He emphatically repudiated all insinuations contained in the evidence of Madame Cottu. He denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He said he only permitted Madame Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity. There was a brief passage between Bourgeoise and M. Barboux, which ended with the latter saying that nobody here doubted the sincerity of Madame Cottu's evidence. Charles de Lesseps here arose, and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the court room, said: "M. Bourgeoise attacked me a little while ago. Well, Monsieur, herself am, prêt to face with you; what have you to say to me?"

De Lesseps folded his arms and looked defiantly at Bourgeoise, while a violent uproar of the audience greeted this sudden ebullition on the part of the hero of Suez. The excitement up to this time had been at least within the rules of orderly procedure. Judge Des Jardines indignantly spoke up. "I ask not," he said, "allow these dialogues. The law must be respected by all."

The audience calmed down and Bourgeoise proceeded to reply in deliberate language to M. Barboux. He said the affair was the result of a maneuver the outlines of which he does not know. With the M. Bourgeoise retired from the witness stand and Madame Cottu was recalled. She declared Gulard told her he would go and see Bourgeoise in regard to her. M. Gulard followed Madame Cottu on the stand and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her he would see Bourgeoise, but added: "Nobody authorized me to say so."

M. Bourgeoise arose and exclaimed: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor let him speak."

At these words the uproar in the audience was renewed, many taking part with Bourgeoise and others with his accusers.

When the hearing was resumed Bouthy was recalled. He made a long statement to the effect that neither Bourgeoise nor any other minister was in any way responsible for his interview with Madame Cottu. He admitted originating the idea of a conference with her. The charges that he extended Madame Cottu of promises for her favor in return for publication of the most give were utterly false.

A tremendous crowd gathered in the streets of Opalins today attending a second crisis. The Boulevardiers argued either upon the government was swayed would the result in M. Rouvier's resignation or in a change in the cabinet. As soon as it was opened, Arthur Dugret, a republican deputy for Seine, made an interpellation as to what he had already given notice concerning the government's knowledge of the Bouthy interview with Madame Cotin. M. Godefroy Cavaignac, a republican, also spoke in support of the interpellation.

Then M. Bourgeoise, late minister of justice, rose to the stand. He spoke with firmness and energy and showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position toward the Panama case and the defendants. He emphatically repudiated all insinuations contained in the evidence of Madame Cottu. He denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He said he only permitted Madame Cotin to see her husband from motives of humanity. There was a brief passage between Bourgeoise and M. Barboux, which ended with the latter saying that nobody here doubted the sincerity of Madame Cottu's evidence. Charles de Lesseps here arose, and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the court room, said: "M. Bourgeoise attacked me a little while ago. Well, Monsieur, herself am, prêt to face with you; what have you to say to me?"

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GLADSTONE ILL.

The Premier Confined to His House with a Cold.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone is confined to his house with a cold. His symptoms are those of influenza. His fever has risen this evening and he suffers from oppression of the lungs. Sir Andrew Clarke still refuses to pronounce his illness influenza. Mrs. Gladstone, her daughter and two secretaries of the household have influenza. Mrs. Gladstone is attending her husband constantly and rescues the house to ministers and Mr. Gladstone's friends, so as to be able to preserve absolute quiet, the order by Sir Andrew Clarke.

A Horrible Murder.

MUNICH, March 13.—A horrible murder is reported from Salmdorf. A house inhabited by a widow and three children was found to be on fire. When the fire was put out the bodies of the widow and her three children were found. It was found that robbers had broken into the house and killed the inmates and plundered the dwelling, afterwards setting fire to the house to cover up their crime.

The Toledo-Ann Arbor Strike.

TOLEDO, March 13.—A new complication was put on the Toledo and Ann Arbor strike this morning by an order issued by the United states district court at Cleveland directing all concerned to refrain from attempting to receive freight from the Ann Arbor road regardless of the fact of whether it was handled by non-union men or not. Chief Arthur hurried over from Cleveland to look over the situation. The order makes it very awkward for him. If he orders a general refusal by the Brotherhood men on connecting roads to haul Ann Arbor freight he lays himself liable to being hauled up for contempt of court. He called the heads of the railroad companies to adjustment together and after a long secret conference it was decided to make overtures to the Ann Arbor road for an adjustment of the difficulties.

Mexico Needs Grain.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13.—President Diaz has secured the free importation of maize and beans for six indefinite period. It is expected, however, that the high railway rates will check importation.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN

Will Not Go on a Strike—Public Sentiment Against It.

CHICAGO, March 13.—It is certain now that the Chicago switchmen will not go out on a strike, they having declined an answer to the general managers. Twenty-six switchmen were somewhat astonished by the array of public sentiment against any strike at this time, almost every paper in the city having declared that the attempt savored too much of an attempt at extortion because of the immense amount of traffic incident to the World's Fair. Besides the general managers were so well prepared for a strike that there was but a small chance of the men being successful, and the switchmen were smart enough to read the signs of the times and see that they really had but a small chance for winning the fight.

Hissed out of a Lady.

NEW YORK, March 13.—At a meeting of the Woman's National Democratic Influence Club today Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby was expelled from the presidency of the organization because of the intense hissing. She was charged with betrayal of trust.

ABOUT HAWAII.

Princess Kaiulani in Love with Mrs. Cleveland.

MR. DAVIES CALLS ON GRESHAM.

Gossip as to the Personal of the Hawaiian Commission.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Government Interrogated—Lively Debate and a Stormy Scene.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—At 5:15 today this afternoon the President and Mrs. Cleveland received a special reception to Princess Kaiulani, the meeting taking place in the Blue parlor. The princess was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Davies, their daughter and a lady friend. The call was entirely of a social nature and lasted probably a quarter of an hour. The visitors were charmed with the courtesy of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the ladies being captivated by the pleasing manners of the wife of the President, and the princess said subsequently that Mrs. Cleveland was the only lady she every fell in love with.

During the day Mr. Davies, accompanied by the princess or any of the family, called on Secretary Gresham. He said, in reply, that he had called on Secretary Gresham during the afternoon.

Asked as to the personnel of the commission that will probably be appointed to visit the Hawaiian islands, he said: "I cannot say anything about it, I know no more than you do." Asked if the commission is appointed of course we will know it," he said. "It can serve no good purpose that I can see. All possible information is at hand and nothing now can be gleaned. Although Minister Stevens is a Republican, it seems to me his information coming from an American citizen, would be far valuable in the present administration as it was in the last. Delay is all I can see from the appointment of an American commission, the case being practically in the meantime by the delay. Native government is simply in the hands of Lili-uo-kalani, in the face of everything that has occurred. What Kaiulani, poor child, wants, I don't know. She cannot become the queen, for her court has not established. I do not see how the United States government can put her on the throne and ignore the evidence and prior claims of the queen. I am drawing some personal quarrel between the United States and England either that will give the latter power an opportunity to step in and assume an aggressive attitude. I see a situation has occurred already. It is to be hoped no serious war will happen. In case the United States throws to annex Hawaii the provisional government, to my opinion, would struggle to maintain the independence of the islands."

HAS WON A VICTORY.

The Chief of Sonora's Army Against General Vasquez.

PANAMA, March 13.—A dispatch from a correspondent at Tegucigalpa says General Garaiza, chief of Honduras's army, has won a victory. At the first of the year he marched against General Vasquez, the commander of the troops, general Sierra, attacked the advance guard of the enemy's army. Vasquez forces were driven back after a desperate fight, and Sierra's troops pursued as far as Lamaka Cotta's stronghold, from which point General Vasquez is commanding his operations. The siege of Comayagua has already begun. Meanwhile Bonilla established the headquarters of the revolutionary government at Ampala. It is reported that President Ezeta of San Salvador has sent arms and reinforcements from that republic to the aid of General Bonilla. The leaves but little room for doubt that Central America will become involved in war.

THE ATCHISON FAILURE.

The President of the Company Makes a Statement.

BOSTON, March 13.—President Atchison was seen this afternoon and said: "My course is to big failure but I have reason to believe the assets will more than cover the liabilities. The stringent money market was the cause of all this."

"Do you think you have ever or under estimated your liabilities when you assert that they are but $1,500,000," was asked.

"I do not think that I have under estimated them seriously," Mr. Atchison replied. "In fact, I believe they will fall short of $1,500,000."

When the corporation was formed it assumed the liabilities as well as the assets of Atchison & Co., the original incorporators of the company.

TO MAKE HOMES AT PORTLAND

In August, 1891, the business up to that date being a branch of H. A. Atchison's Boston store and under the management of Jules C. Atchison, H. A. Atchison invested from the new corporation one-fifth of $50,000 shares of stock as a bonus for his interest, at which time the stock was issued and accounts commenced. In 1892 the whole of this company was formed from $50,000 to $1,000,000, and some people in the Atlantic states who held stock and sold to the Atchison House Furnishing company and R. A. Atchison & Co., report that they have received semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent since the combination was formed and the manufacturing company removed headquarters to Boston. The writer is informed that many manufacturers in New England who have been selling to R. A. Atchison & Co. and the jobbing corporation have been requested to take blocks of stock ranging from $500 to $10,000, the traders being otherwise that if they could stay the manufacturers they would be ready to receive the bulk of trade in their lines, but the company reserved the right to buy goods where it pleased. However, the prices between the stockholders and non-stockholders being equal, the possibility was that the former would receive the company's business. Financial men in Boston and New England looked upon the scheme with more or less criticism and doubt, as it was believed that very many of the users of the corporation pledged to money lenders in New England for loans at a high rate of interest.

CALIFORNIA'S CAPITAL.

A Proposition to Change Headquarters from San Jose.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 13.—The assembly today refused to remember the vote whereby a constitutional amendment removing the state capital from Sacramento to San Jose was adopted. The amendment had already been adopted by the senate and now goes to the people to be voted upon. The adoption by the legislature was a surprise to the whole state, as the question had not been mentioned this session. The amendment was sprung in the senate late Saturday night, and immediately adopted by both houses. The prime cause for the legislature's action was an article in the Sacramento Bee which appeared Saturday evening. Across the whole front of the Bee was the headline in large type: "Thank God, the Session is Almost Over—Let Us Rejoice Accordingly." The session is nearing the limit of its doom, Sacramento would all be joyous."

At first the adoption of the amendment removing the capital was regarded as a joke, but Sacramento is in earnest and quickly agreed to raise a million dollars to build a new capitol, besides donating ten acres of land for a site.

Jackson and Corbett.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—"The Jackson to say that a letter to Jim Corbett, in which he calls attention to Corbett's recent reply to his challenge, to which Corbett said if Mitchell the best appear at the ring side on the day of the fight near Bennettsville, Jackson could take his place. Jackson then declares that the proposition "looks like a bluff," but he accepts it on the following terms:

Both Corbett and Jackson to deposit $5,000, Jackson to receive no training arrangement three months previous to the date of the Corbett-Mitchell fight, go into training and be at the ring side on that date. Then if Mitchell does not appear Jackson will bet $25,000 and all the purse that he can cover Corbett.

If Mitchell appears Corbett is to forfeit $5,000 to Jackson's loss of time and training, and Jackson to forfeit $500 money he himself bet to appear. Jackson to be referee, stakeholder and barrer, claims that Jackson will fight Corbett for $10,000 a side without any purse, if necessary.

Distress Signal of a Steamer.

ALEXANDRIA, La., March 13.—At 9:15 p. m. tonight the steamer Lady Quinn passed Hulse, and in thirty minutes her distress signal was heard and a fire was seen up the river. It is feared she has burned up.

Not in the Coal Combine.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 13.—President Maxwell of the Central railroad of New Jersey this morning testified before the master in chancery that the company no longer had any connection with the coal combine and all agreements to keep it and other companies were canceled.

A Mexican Central Wreck.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 13.—A wreck occurred on the Mexican Central railroad today by which Engineer Sweeny and his fireman were both fatally injured. Frank Hartman, conductor, and Engineer Beaty of the northbound train were responsible for the accident. They have so far eluded the authorities.

Quarterly Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation company today declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1st.

Collision of Switch Engines.

DULUTH, Minn., March 14.—Two switch engines on the St. Paul & Duluth head coming near Lake avenue at noon. A blizzard had been blowing all day, and the engines came together in a storm, it being impossible to see ahead but a few feet. Six men were injured seriously, and Eugene Fargo probably fatally.

Probably Murdered.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mary Montgomery, the servant girl murdered last Wednesday, returned a verdict this evening that the girl came to her death from suffocation, and from the evidence the coroner believed her death to be at the hands of Carrie Henderson while attempting to perform an operation. The Henderson woman was a negress, who was employed in the house at the time as a nurse.

Miners Injured.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 13.—A party of miners was inspecting the Whitcomb mine near Perryopolis this morning when a body of gas exploded, fatally injuring five of the party: L. Ward Harrington, Wm. G. Oldstonough, Oliver Beauthover, Josiah Ross and Silas Inspector Wm. Dunzas.

BLOOD IN COURT.

A Sensational Shooting at Nashville, Tenn.

THE CAUSE OF THE CRUEL DEED

Joseph Winter Charged With Murder and Admitted to Bail.

KILLED AS HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Thomas Jones, a Relative of the Murdered Man is the Defendant's Slayer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—A sensational shooting occurred this afternoon in the court house. Andrew and Joseph Winter has been arraigned on a charge of the murder of Joseph Jones several months ago, there having been a long standing trouble between the families. Andrew was remanded to jail and Joseph admitted to bail. As he walked out of the court room, accompanied by his wife, Thomas Jones, a relative of the dead man, drew his revolver and fired five shots, two of which entered Joseph Winter's body. Another potentially wounded a bystander, and the other two lodged in the wall. Winter will probably die.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

A Conflict Possible in the Pioneer Region.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Chinese authorities in Cashgar are preparing to seize a portion of the Pamoer region occupied by Russians, and to which Chinese lays claim. Russian reinforcements are being sent.

The Anti-Racing Bill.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Gutfleisch-Hogg case may say that Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," is not wholly to blame for the anti-racing bill, and that the national politics Brooks' motive in the legislation than the public is aware. A member of the executive committee said today: There is more truth than fiction in the published report that President Cleveland announced he would not recognize in the distribution of federal offices men who voted for race-track bills. From this source pressure was brought on Senators Smith and McPherson, and they in turn practically I said Thompson to introduce a bill prohibiting racing during the winter months."

The Books of the Oregon Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The struggle for the possession of the books of the Oregon Pacific Railroad continues. The attachment order of the circuit court of Oregon removing T. K. Beach Hogg at New York as receiver and appointing Everett W. Hailey has not yet arrived, but is expected by tomorrow. The bondholders' committee fear Hogg will not obey the order when it is served. Two deputy sheriffs are in charge of the office at 45 William street, but they have possession of only such books as Hogg has seen fit to surrender. There are six safes in the office, the combinations of which Hogg retains. The bondholders' committee believe these safes contain the most of the important books and papers. Oregon Pacific bonds, originally placed at 100, are now selling at 50.

The Reading Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The statement of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company of the current liabilities and assets of both companies was given to the press tonight. It shows an excess of current liabilities over assets of $2,609,943.

Grand River Rising.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—Grand River is higher than before since the great freshet of 1883. The temporary structure partly supporting to Chicago and West Michigan railroad bridge caught the ice and the debris formed a dam, backing up the water. Many factories along the river have shut down and families are obliged to move to the second stories of the houses.

Harrison Goes Duck Shooting.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Ex-President Harrison passed through St. Louis today on his way to Lake Reelfoot, where General Harrison will take the example of President Cleveland as precedent and go duck shooting.

The Nina En Route.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, March 13.—The United States flagship Newark towing the Columbia carrel Nina, and the cruiser Bennington, towing the Pinta, have arrived here en route from Spain to the United States.

Four Thousand Men Idle.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—Last night the ice in the Mohawk gorged against the Fitchburg railroad bridge and flooded this part of the city occupied by the Westinghouse and the General Electric, and the first floor of the Edison company, aggregating sixteen acres, under three feet of water. Four thousand men were made idle by the shutting down of these plants.

Albany Under Water.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—The Freshet in the Hudson river is too highest since 1883, and the lower part of the city is under water. Railroads and street cars are blocked.

Snow at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—Snow fell last night, covering the ground. There was considerable wind during the night, but the snow did not drift enough to interfere with traffic.