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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

No. 1.

HORRIBLE CRIME

Something Exceptional in the Criminal Annals.

THE WORK OF A FANATIC.

He Kills His Father and Mother-in-Law and Wounds His Wife.

OPENING FIRE ON THE POLICE.

The Madman Finally Arrested—How He Accounted for the Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The criminal annals of this city record no more horrible crime, nor one accompanied by more sensational details, than that which this morning brought death into the home of Herman Seigler, a German living with his wife and three children at the residence of his wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Silas, 723 North Paulina street. Seigler shot his father-in-law and mother-in-law, instantly killing each. His next victim was his wife, but she was only slightly wounded. Before the police were able to disarm and arrest Seigler, he was wounded in the right side by a bullet from a policeman's revolver, and removed to the county hospital.

This morning Seigler told his wife that he intended to go to his brother's residence and borrowed a gun, which he secured, together with fifteen cartridges, and returned to his own residence. He first placed the gun in a chest in the kitchen but removed it almost immediately and went into the parlor with the weapon. The weapon terrified Seigler's little son, and his screams brought Mrs. Silas, and as she entered the room Seigler attempted to raise the gun as if to shoot her. She rushed on to him, threw her arms about his neck, and tried to take the gun from him. "Keep away, God is with me," shouted Seigler, as he pushed the aged woman violently aside. Then pointing the gun against her left breast, he fired, and she sank to the floor dead. Mrs. Seigler, hearing the shot, ran out calling for assistance and taking her children with her, as she passed through the hall. Leaving them in the care of her friends she returned to the house, and as she entered her husband fired again. Some of the bullets struck her. One entered her right eat, another her left arm, and another her right breast. None of the wounds are fatal. The commotion aroused Mr. Silas, and as he descended the stairs Seigler met him, and, raising the gun, which he retained, fired. Silas raised his arm to protect his face and received the fatal charge. The flesh was torn from the bone and a number of shots entered the right side. It is believed that Seigler discharged the other barrel into his father-in-law's face, as a portion of the neck and right cheek were torn away.

The shooting occurred while a large congregation was leaving a church close by, and soon a large crowd surrounded the house and a call was sent for the police. Officers soon arrived and entered the front door of the house, finding the body of Mr. Silas. Seigler was standing in the diningroom, and as he saw the officers, raised his gun, but did not fire for they hurriedly backed out. Seigler followed closely and when he reached the door threw it open wide. People who collected outback and as Officer Simonson drew his revolver he ordered Seigler to surrender. The reply was a shot from his gun, which fortunately went high, injuring no one. Simonson returned the fire, and Seigler staggered back with a bullet in his right side. Other officers had arrived by this time and an advance was made on the house. They tried to force open the door which Seigler locked when he staggered back, and they were greeted with a discharge from his gun. Officer Donohue received a slight wound in his face. All was then quiet for a few moments when Seigler opened the door and came out still holding his gun, and started up Paulina street apparently in a dazed condition. The officers immediately seized him and they had difficulty in placing him in a patrol wagon, as the crowd was thoroughly infuriated, and one man made a vicious attempt to strike the prisoner. Threats of violence were heard on every hand, and a number of revolvers were drawn by citizens, whose actions indicated that they were willing to punish the murderer without waiting for the course of law. Repeatedly Seigler was struck, but at last he was placed in the wagon and the horses whipped into a gallop. He was driven into the West Chicago Avenue station and was at once taken into Captain Ripley's private office. There he made a statement which was brief, incoherent and indicative of insanity. He said:

"This morning I went to my brother's house to get the gun as I was told by my—our Lord to go get it. The Lord said to me, 'Today is the day of judgment and you have got to be there.' I brought the gun home and my father-in-law, who is a witch, said to me, 'You've got to die,' and I said, 'I'll not go where you want to send me.' I shot her and the old man came down stairs, and as I was coming I fired at the old man, and then went out on the front steps and the patrol wagon came up. They wanted to shoot me altogether. I have been sick and have had trouble."

Seigler's wound did not seem to pain him, but it bled profusely, and it was thought best to send him to the county hospital, where the doctors pronounced the wound not fatal. The tragedy took place while services were being held in an adjoining church, and the shots created such excitement that it seemed for a moment as if there would be a frightful panic among the congregation. This evening Seigler agreed that of the shooting, saying: "Why did I kill them? Why? Because I was told to do it. A message came from above and I could not refuse to obey it. It came from Germany and there is little need to tell me what to do. I only did what the spirits told, and when I got out of here there's going to be another big fight."

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Question of Annexing the Kingdom to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The *Examiner* tomorrow will publish a three page article on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The article says it is understood that the state department at Washington for a long time has been considering the question of annexation and considerable correspondence on the question has passed with the Hawaiian minister. Actting Secretary Rowe has also received instructions to look into the matter while he is at Honolulu. The *Examiner* correspondent points the Hawaiian parliament, and of forty-two members ten regard annexation as possible and desirable, and thirty-two opposed it, being natives in favor of the Hawaiian kingdom. It was stated that the queen favored English annexation in preference to American, but this is not so.

Goods Free of Duty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—The new concession for bonded warehouses at Guaymas, which recently were granted, have been ratified. By the provisions on and after April 1st, 1893, merchandise is to be admitted from the United States at Nogales duty free for transportation over the Sonora railroad to Guaymas, where it may either be stored in bonded warehouses or forwarded by ship to any Pacific port, import duties being collected at the final point of entry. The concession is of great value to the Sonora railway, enabling it to serve a widened trade and capture a considerable share of the extensive import trade of the Mexican Pacific coast which hitherto has supplied itself with American goods by steamer direct from the United States. Considerable stimulus will also be given national shipping interests engaged in coastwise trade.

A Widow Murdered.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lucette Gruenaker of Farmers Valley, this county, was brutally murdered last night. She went to milk the cows and staying longer than usual an investigation was made, and her body was found swinging from a cross beam at a rope's end. Physicians were called and they found her nose crushed by a blow from a club, besides other bruises on her head and face. On her neck the prints of a finger under which the flesh was discolored showed that she had been subjected to a frightful ordeal before death came to her relief. The murdered woman was fifty-two years old and a widow. She was known to be wealthy.

Jumped the Track.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20.—The southbound train on the Mobile & Birmingham railway jumped the track this morning near Jackson and went down a bank into a ditch. The smoker and passenger car took fire. They were extinguished with difficulty. Of the thirty passengers in the car all escaped with slight injuries except Edward Adams, a traveling salesman, who received serious internal injuries.

DECLARED WAR.

The Police Interfere with Highbinder Societies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Two Chinese highbinder societies in this city have declared war, and the police today checked what might have been a bloody battle. On Yeke and Sam Up societies quarreled over the division of blackmail obtained from residents of numerous houses of ill-fame in Chinatown, and during the past two days two chinese were killed by highbinders. The On Yeke sent a formal challenge to the Sam Up to meet at Jackson street and fight to a finish. The fight was to occur at noon today, but the police heard of the challenge and arrested six members of the On Yeke's who had already arrived at the scene of the battle and were waiting for their rivals. They were all heavily armed with big revolvers and knives, and two of them wore coats of mail under their blouses made of steel rings. Others wore protective coats of thick paper. The walls in Chinatown were covered with placards put up by the rival societies defying each other, and further trouble is anticipated.

Revolutionary Movement.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 20.—An elaborate plot was discovered late last night to turn down many prominent houses in Santiago, sack Moneda, seize Captain Genta and a number of other naval officers, and if possible inaugurate a revolutionary movement. The plot originated apparently in several regiments of the army, many of the officers of which are known to be in sympathy with Balmaceda's followers. As soon as the plot was discovered, the ringleaders were put under arrest. Carvalho Ovega, commanding the fifth division under Balmaceda, who has been in jail for the last three months, was hurriedly taken from jail, put aboard a train and brought to Valparaiso, where he was placed for safe keeping aboard the corvette Abato. A number of other prominent balmacedists will be placed under arrest at once. The grenadiers and first artillery which are stationed at Santiago are partially loyal, and while the discovery of the plot was kept as quiet as possible by the government there is no reason to fear any further trouble. Chile has had enough revolution and is not likely to join in any insurrectionary movement.

Lumber Burned.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Nov. 20.—The large planing mill of Dashininer & Plantin company burned this afternoon. All the lumber in the surrounding yards was destroyed. The plant was worth $100,000. Five million feet of hardwood lumber were burned, worth half a million dollars.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Thirty sheds containing 200,000 barrels of salt belonging to the Michigan Salt company were almost totally destroyed by fire in Chicago today. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

BERLIN BITS.

Party Groups in the Domain of Kaiser William.

DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Emperor's Speech Will Regulate the Policy of Groups.

HIGHLY SENSATIONAL RUMOR.

It is Said the King of Saxony Has Had a Quarrel with the Emperor.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Reichstag will open Monday with the party groups in such a state of variance that it will be little to attempt to predict how they will arrange themselves.

The Centrists are, in the meantime, split into two sections, one of which is uncompromisingly opposed to the military bill, while the other openly supports the government. If it can obtain concessions widening Catholic privileges, out of the 106 Centrists the government is still hopeful of getting the support of a majority of them. The Conservatives are divided over the army bill, and it will require skillful ministerial handling to induce them to support them with the whole strength of the group. The Polish group continues to hesitate in its allegiance to the government. Only the Reichstag party will go solid. The emperor's speech opening the Reichstag and the subsequent statement of the chancellor on the new loans to cover military expenditures, will be the earliest factors in regulating the policy of the groups.

A sensation has been caused by the abrupt departure of the King of Saxony from Potsdam, where he was visiting Emperor William. The sudden ending of the visit caused to be circulated a report that the Emperor and King had quarrelled over the army measure. Some sudden rupture undoubtedly occurred between the sovereigns, but as the government of Saxony some time ago assented to military recognitation, the rupture could not have happened over the army bill. Members of the diplomatic circle credit the report that a difference arose over the Emperor's proposing to prosecute Prince Bismarck, whose latest revelations as to how he precipitated war with France by falsifying the famous Ems dispatch, are felt in official quarters to justify any measure that may be adopted to silence him. The King of Saxony, it is said, not only opposed Prince Bismarck's prosecution, but urged the Emperor to make the first advance toward a reconciliation with Bismarck. The incident will not state the determination of the King of Saxony to prevent the Emperor from prosecuting him.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

A rather sensational and unusual case has just been settled by the courts in Einstadt, Bavaria. A Protestant woman named Herz began action for slander against a Catholic priest, Father Aurelian, whom she accused of asserting that she had by the agency of witchcraft, imbued her boy with the devil. In defense Father Aurelian called several Catholic clergymen. He testified that he exercises the devil from the boy and supported the evidence by quotations from the rituals of Fathers. The boy himself deposed that he knew nothing of the alleged exorcism. The woman was awarded small damages.

RAILROADS AGREE.

A Combination Against the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Officials of the Alcinson, Burlington, Rock Island, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande Western and Denver & Rio Grande roads, after a conference of nearly a week, have at last decided on a method of dealing with the Union Pacific on account of its failure to divide business with them at Denver and Ogden instead of at the Missouri river. An agreement was reached this afternoon which resulted in the issuance of the following joint circular, signed by the general passenger agents of every one of the above-named roads:

To Connecting Lines:

The Union Pacific Railway system has by its current and existing regulations prohibited the issue of any one way and round trip tickets reading in part over the undersigned lines, or has made the sale of such tickets practically impossible, thus diverting to our competitors business originating on our lines and employing by its acts a desire to decrease the interchange of business with the company. In view of these facts, you are respectfully requested to remove from sale all round trip tickets, or orders for the same, reading over the undersigned lines any portion of which reads over the Union Pacific railway, as such tickets will not be accepted by the undersigned roads on and after November 20th, 1892.

While this is not a boycott, it is a form of retaliation that is calculated to make the Union Pacific wince. A considerable portion of the California business is done with round trip tickets and not one in a hundred of these tickets is made to read over the same line going and coming. Passengers have the privilege of going one route and returning by another, consequently the Union Pacific has shared very largely in the profits of this business. The new agreement will deprive it of any portion of such traffic, which will now be given to the Southern Pacific, the Rio Grande Western, and the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland. Two or three years ago, when the boom was at its height in the Northwest and thousands of people were flocking to Oregon, Washington and Puget Sound points, the Union Pacific entered into a business fight with the Northern Pacific over business. It solicited the aid of the Rio Grande, Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande, dividing the rate with them on all traffic exchanged at Ogden. Last January, without previous notice, it issued a circular to the effect that it would hereafter claim its full local rate on traffic delivered by it at Ogden or Pacific coast points. Subsequently it declined to accept through tickets by way of Ogden. It still insisted that it would divide earnings on through business with its connections at Denver, but on all southbound business it would insist on a local to the Missouri River. At this point the Omaha road, the Rio Grande, Colorado points became alarmed and threatened to break up the Union Pacific by making it the order. In the they failed, and the action they took today, they claim, was merely forced upon them. The Union Pacific continued to divide Oregon and Washington business with them at connecting points west of the Missouri river, and now they will refuse to share the California business with the Union Pacific as far as they are able to cripple it.

Italy's Lack of Small Coin.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—Delegates to the international monetary conference who are round the table union held a meeting today to discuss the proposals of Italy concerning the circulation of copper coins between nations belonging to the union with a view to remedying the inconvenience felt by reason of Italy's lack of small coin. The deliberation on this subject has no bearing on the general conference.

Prairie Fires.

NEWTONS, Neb., Nov. 20.—One of the worst prairie fire Rock county ever witnessed started today while the wind was blowing a gale southeast. Five miles wide and of unknown length swept in the direction of Dawson, spreading three or four miles in other directions and sweeping everything before it. The damage at this writing is impossible to estimate. The farmers, aided by 200 people, by hard work succeeded in saving a few dollars worth of property. Several families were compelled to seek fields, lakes, walls and caves to save their lives. Four or five farm houses with barns and granaries were burned. As near as can be learned no lives have been lost. The fire is still burning in a southwest direction.

IN HONOR OF GROVER.

Reception and Banquet by the Manhattan Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Distinguished jurists from all parts of the nation were gathered around the festive board at the Manhattan club tonight. It was a reception and banquet given by the club in honor of President-elect Grover Cleveland, and was a splendid success. Over 120 Democrats responded to invitations, among them governors, ex-governors, United States senators, congressmen and politicians of great and small degree. It was after 11 o'clock when the dinner was commenced. Mr. Frederick B. Coudert introduced Mr. Cleveland in a highly complimentary speech. It was more than 5 minutes after Cleveland arose that he got an opportunity to be heard, so great was the applause.

Mr. Cleveland assured his fellow members of the club and their guests that it was good for him to be there. He referred to the reception tendered him ten years ago when he was chosen governor of the state.

"Since then," he continued, "political winds have greatly changed. People have become more political, more thoughtful and more watchful than they were ten years ago. They are considering vastly greater questions than they were then. They are giving importance to party policy rather than to party spoils."

Speaking in a low tone, Mr. Cleveland continued inaudibly: "It could not have it otherwise; I am willing that the Democratic party should only succeed by meeting the situation fairly and squarely, by being absolutely and patriotically true to its principles and professions. This is the assured guarantee of success. I know of no other."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's remarks supper was served. Mr. Cleveland sat on the right of Mr. Coudert. On the left sat E. C. Benedict. At the table adjoining over which Benjamin Woods presided were Walter Gilden, Judge True, George Martin, Ex-Minister to England Phelps, Committeeman Benjamin T. Cable, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, and others.

President-Elect Cleveland has discussed informally the cabinet situation with several Democrats during the past few days. It may be stated on excellent authority that Cleveland has practically asked Mr. Harrity to accept a cabinet portfolio. He has also lent an ear to complimentary expressions on behalf of Congressman Cable and his claim.

SENSATIONAL MURDER.

Revenging a Crime Committed Nineteen Years Ago.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 19.—No murder was ever committed in Texas which produced a more profound sensation than that of W. G. Veale by Dr. H. H. Jones, during the Confederate reunion here in October. Captain Veale was shot down by Dr. Jones while sitting at the table surrounded by his army associates and without a word of warning. Dr. Jones today was brought before Judge Tucker upon a writ of habeas corpus asking for bail. Hearing was not concluded at a late hour tonight. The cause of shooting was Veale's outrage upon Mrs. Jones nineteen years ago. She told her husband of the affair a year ago and he postponed the shooting until last October.

TO CONTROL COTTON.

An Elaborate Plan of Combine Formulated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—An elaborate plan of combine was formulated by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union before its adjournment by which it has sought to control the cotton business of the South. The scheme lacked the support of the Northern members, and some of them claim that it did not receive sanction of the order. However, this evening delegates from most of the Southern States held a meeting at the Gayoso Hotel and elected R. J. Sledge of Texas president, General A. M. West of Mississippi vice president and J. H. Maxwell of Alabama financial agent. It proposes to make its headquarters in Memphis, which will be in charge of General West.

THE NEW COMET

It is Not Identical with that of Biela.

WILL NOT COME NEAR EARTH

According to Recent Calculations by Professor Ross.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

It Seems Already to be Greeting and Astronomers Must Have Been Napping.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Calculations made at Dudley observatory by Professor Lewis Ross indicate clearly that the Holmes comet is not identical with the comet of Biela and it will not come near the earth. A week ago the comet had almost exactly the position which Biela's comet would have had had it been seen coming on the accustomed track. Holmes's comet also appeared to be moving across the line that Biela's comet would have moved, had it returned to view at this time. But with the lapse of time enough exact observations of the motions Holmes's comet appears to be inconsistent with the idea that it is identical with Biela's. The difference in motion is not great but it is enough. Professor Ross states on account of the very slow apparent motion of the comet it is impossible to obtain very exact mathematical results from the observations thus far made. Weeks must elapse before thoroughly reliable results can be obtained. Prof. Ross computed the orbit of the Holmes comet first on the supposition that it moved in a parabolic path, and secondly that its orbit was elliptical. On the first supposition the distance of the comet comes out greater than one hundred millions of miles. On the second the distance appears to be about one hundred and fifty millions of miles. While these figures are liable to be very greatly modified hereafter, there appears to be very positive evidence that the comet is very far beyond the orbit of the comet of Biela.

It also appears almost certain that the distance of the Holmes comet from the earth is increasing rather than diminishing. Were it was not discovered weeks or months ago it is certain that it would have been brighter in October than now. The ascertained facts in regard to the comet will cause a collapse of public interest in the matter. But to astronomers it will continue to be of great interest since it presents problems of much interest both from a mathematical and a physical point of view.

RUSK'S REPORT.

The Work of the Department of Agriculture Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The annual report of the secretary of agriculture begins with a comparison of the export trade of the past fiscal year with the former year, and emphasizes the fact that of more than one billion dollars, representing the exports of domestic products during the past year, nearly eight per cent consisted of agricultural products, thus not only making the United States the creditor of the world for a sum exceeding two hundred million dollars in excess of our exports over imports, but relieving the home markets of a surplus product which would otherwise reduce the prices to a point below cost of production.

In regard to imports the secretary finds encouragement for farmers, in the fact that while in the fiscal year ended in 1889 fifty-four per cent of the imports competed with American products, for the past fiscal year only forty-four per cent did so compete. He concludes regarded the imports competing with the products of our own soil far too great.

Forty million pounds of pork have found a market abroad owing to the inspection to which the American product has been subjected.

The export of live cattle in 1889 amounted to 205,000 head, whereas in 1892 we exported 394,000.

Onerof the features of our agricultural industry has been the reduction in the cotton area. The secretary says:

"With a view to checking the import of foreign cotton, especially Egyptian, I have taken measures to undertake with the cooperation of some experiment stations in cotton states experiments with a view to producing cotton of home growth which shall serve as an efficient substitute for the Egyptian. I trust in this we may be successful before the import of the cotton trade increases to such an extent as will certainly affect our own cotton growers."

With reference to our cereals, he attributes the excessive anticipations formed regarding the price for wheat throughout the crop year of 1892 to a failure to appreciate the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop. Hence the American farmer must reduce the wheat acreage and will so bring the production down to a normal demand. Of barley, he says the domestic market which heretofore absorbed ten million bushels of foreign barley is now reserved for the domestic product and our acreage and production increased and has been disposed of at good prices.

After further reviewing the work of his department he briefly refers to the rain making experiments as not entirely successful, and he concludes by declaring that the work of the department has hitherto been but a foundation work. He will be quite satisfied if the future, his share of the credit, in the history of the department will be that he was instrumental in laying a broad and lasting foundation.

The Salvation Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Salvation Army is mobilizing here ready to take part in the Grand Congress of the United States, which will begin Monday. Over three days. All the Salvation Army notables are here, including Commander Ballington Booth and wife and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, commander of the army in France.

McKinley's Father Ill.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Governor McKinley was called to Canton last night on account of the serious illness of his father, who was eighty-five years of age last week.

The Pinkerton Investigation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The investigation of the Pinkerton system by Senators Peffer and Gallinger had W. P. Rand, a coal miner, for the first witness today. Rand declared that he was opposed to forced arbitration as leading to communism and anarchism. Conciliation and voluntary arbitration were his remedies.

Howell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, said he employed Pinkertons during the strike for a short time, but discharged them as expensive and useless. Senator J. J. Morgan of Chicago made a general statement concerning the employment of detectives by corporations.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Chinese Boats not Want to be Represented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—There will be no Chinese vessels at the great naval review in the spring. Minister Denby transmitted to the Chinese government a cordial invitation from our government to send some vessels representative of the Chinese navy to the review, but according to a report received from him at the navy department today Yamen replied that China had but recently added steam vessels to her navy and the officers were unacquainted with the navigation of distant western seas. So many difficulties were likely to be met with it would make it necessary to decline the invitation.

The Sick List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Secretary Rusk was considerably better today. The Senator's general condition seems to be unchanged.

MR. BLAINE.

After a comfortable night Ex-Secretary Blaine was better today and according to the statement of his physician he is improving very rapidly.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

Attributed by the New York "Tribune" to Socialism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Tribune* said say tomorrow:

A defeated party is supposed to accept with philosophical resignation the rejection of its pet policies and with the calmness of a fatalist bell itself "it was to have been." The reasons given for the result of the recent election are as numerous as the differences in the two parties. To him that looks beneath the surface there is evidence that the defeat of the Republican party was not mainly due to any popularly supposed cause. The chief cause of Republican defeat and Democratic victory is the modern tendency toward socialism. This statement by no means implies that a socialistic propaganda has taken a firm hold on the citizens of the United States. Its tenets have but to be read in American soil to bear an abundant harvest. There is the slightest desire to overturn the existing government. The ravings of anarchists have repudiate altogether, but since 1873, in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan the political and social conditions in the United States have been thought of as the quiet and there has been discontent among certain thousands. Greenbacks then has their article. It is within the last decade, however, that the socialistic spirit has manifested itself more markedly in the formation of political parties, all of which, according to the leaders of them, are destined to glorious futures when the Democratic and Republican parties shall have been wiped out of existence. This unsettled state of affairs showed itself in the formation of the Greenback party, the Labor party, the Socialistic party, the Farmers' Alliance, and finally the People's party.

ALLISON'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Monetary Conference Will be a Success.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Senator Allison and party en route to the Monetary conference at Brussels, arrived at Southampton shortly before 5 o'clock this evening and got up to London at 8 o'clock. All of the American delegates will start for Brussels at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. The senator said he could not disclose the instructions given the American delegates by the state department, but he said: "My statement would consist largely of setting forth the reasons of the American government for proposing an international conference. He expressed the belief that the outcome of the conference would justify the action of the United States in obtaining it.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Vienna says it is stated that the first meeting of the conference of Italian delegates will give notice of the accession of Italy from the Latin union. The *Herald's* correspondent at Brussels says the conference will probably sit until January. King Leopold will give a fete in their honor in December.

UTAH LAND.

Order Restoring a Large Tract to Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President today issued an executive order restoring to the public domain all the lands described in the execution of May, 1884, by President Arthur, lying west of Ho degree west longitude, and within the Territory of Utah. The order of President Arthur mentioned withheld from sale and settlement and set apart for "Indian purposes" a very much larger tract than, besides including the lands now restored, extended east into Colorado and south into Arizona, and to the north line of the Moqui reservation. The lands now restored are only the western half of a small part lying in the Territory of Utah, and there is strong reason to believe the section is very rich in mineral, gold and copper.

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Strike Finally Declared Off by the Men.

A BITTER STRUGGLE ENDED.

One More Victory for Capital Over Organized Labor.

HUNDREDS ARE DESTITUTE.

Two Million Dollars Lost in Wages and Double that Amount Lost by the Firm.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 20.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works was declared off today after a five months' struggle, which for bitterness probably was never equalled in this country. The army of strikers finally decided today to give up the fight. The action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead this afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring the strike off and 81 against it. The officials addressed the members, and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when a vote was taken it showed that a majority of ten were in favor of declaring the strike off. A member of the advisory board said today that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks as he knew it was lost and it would be better for the men as a great many more would have gotten their old places back. Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on.

The people in Homestead, especially business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had been continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Then there is an immense loss to the firm which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least at double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly half a million dollars paid to state troops and the cost to the county of Allegheny for the riot, breach and other cases growing out of the strike. At least thirty-five deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike.

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

The Explorer Wants to Go Back to His Frozen Arcadia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—General Isaac J. Wistar, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, today confirmed the report that Secretary Tracy granted Lieutenant Peary three years' leave of absence. The second expedition will be made under the Academy of Sciences' auspices. "There are three objects," said General Wistar, "in sending the expedition, which may be briefly stated as follows: First, definitely to determine the northern coast line of Greenland; second, ascertain if any land exists to the north of Greenland; and third, to reach the geographical location of the north pole or get as near to it as possible. The journey will be attempted over the frozen surface of the Polar sea. I imagine the expedition will of necessity be a small one. The journey over a frozen sea will be made by Peary with but one companion.

Another fleet from Greenland sailed into port today, bearing marks of hard buffeting in the storm and ice. The vessel was the bark C. E. Clark, from Ivigalk. The arrival of the Clark establishes beyond doubt the loss of the bark Platina, together with Captain James Lawrence and the entire crew of thirteen men. Captain Manson saw nothing of the Platina but did he leave any vessels at Ivigalk.

A Lawyer Suicides.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—John Irvin Veeder, a well-known lawyer of this city, committed suicide today by shooting. The cause is unknown.

INDUSTRIAL LEGION.

Prominent Populists Organize in Favor of Out the Omaha Platform.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—An organization styled the "Industrial legion of the United States" has been formed here today by prominent leaders of the People's party; who are also prominent in the Farmers' Alliance, the object of which is to carry out politically the measures embodied in the declaration of principles of the Omaha platform of the People's party, together with free speech, a free ballot and a fair count. The Industrial Legion is composed of three classes, the first or senior class of male members over 21 years of age, voters to be known as the senior class; the second will be the junior class, which will consist of male members under 21 and over 14 years of age, who shall be educated and trained to become members of the People's party; and the third class will be known as the "Woman's Aide Corps," which is intended as an auxiliary to the senior legion. The Legion is modeled much after the Grand Army, and partakes of a secret organization character, while the meetings may be secret or open at the option of the members.

The founders of the legion are prominent leaders of the seven great industrial organizations composing the People's party members. Among the charter members are Hon. H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, chairman of the executive committee of the People's party; G. F. Washburne, chairman of