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

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHINA AND RUSSIA.

Official Statement of the Relations Between those Countries.

RUSSIA NEEDS NO ALLIANCE,

But She Will Protect Her Asiatic Neighbor Against All the World.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Apropos of the visit of Li Hung Chang to the St. Petersburg, Prince Ouktoumsky, who traveled with the Chinese statesman, writes: "The Chinese envoy has delivered papers which signify eternal friendship between the two great neighboring states. Russia has no need of any alliance. A treaty with China would only be an annoyance to us. Russia's interest is merely to hold China intact. We shall not permit anyone to play the master in China and we shall not permit anyone to attack the country. If Russia protects China, she protects herself."

Coming from the quarter it does and printed as it is in official double leaded type, these statements may be taken as entirely and wholly representing the truth about the much debated relations existing between Russia and China—no treaty, but understanding.

AN APPEAL TO CLEVELAND.

A Sister Demands Protection for a Brother Now in Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Herald this morning says:

Mrs. Emelie Casanova de Villaverde, sister of Pedro Casanova, the American citizen whose servants were shot near San Miguel de Cuba after the Spanish column had raided the residence, was seen at her home in this city last night. She is nearly prostrated with anxiety for her brother's safety, and has sent the following telegram to President Cleveland:

"My brother, Pedro Casanova and family are American citizens. My nephew, Julio Vidal, is a native born American. They have been trampled upon, their house sacked, their servants shot and their lives threatened by Spanish troops in San Miguel. As an American citizen I demand protection by the United States for their lives and property."

To a reporter she said:

"I read with horror and indignation the account of the last outrage perpetrated by the Spanish troops in San Miguel. Tonight a letter came from my sister in Havana which tells me of all the awful details and confirms the report in every particular. My brother, although born in Cuba, became an American citizen in 1880, and has made his home in New York city since. Owning large estates at San Miguel, he quite naturally spent the winter months in Cuba where he could look after his interests on the island. He served many years in the seventh regiment, company G, of the N. Y. N. G., receiving an honorable discharge. Being an American citizen in the true sense of the word, he did not want to take any part in the present struggle in Cuba but remained there later than usual this spring hoping to save his property from destruction. He was known to every one as an American and was respected as such by the insurgents. Word was brought me by an officer of the Ward line steamer which has just arrived that General Weyler had ordered my brother and his family to leave the island. If this be true he will probably leave for New York by the next steamer.

After Stewart's Estate.

NEW YORK, May 5.—John, Edward, Joseph, Alexander and Robert Stewart, Allen Handien, Jane Armour, Eliza Murray, Sarah Jeffrey and Margaret Janison, who say they are second cousins of Alex T. Stewart, who died on April 10, 1876, have brought suit in the supreme court to obtain a share of his estate. They say they are entitled to one half of all the real estate.

The property affected is the Stewart mansion at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the Broadway and Chambers street property, the Park avenue hotel, the "Old London street" property, the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga, Garden City property and about thirty other pieces of land in this city and in Utica.

For Reciprocity.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—A great tour of more than a score of leading business men of the United States has been arranged with the object of carrying out the features of James G. Blaine's reciprocity ideas. They will spend several months in South America, the purpose being to promote trade with the various nations there.

This gigantic business project has been brought about by the national association of manufacturers of the United States whose headquarters are in Philadelphia and of which Theodore B. Searcy of this city is president. Every large city in the country will be represented. Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston will each have several of their most prominent business men in the party.

Banquet for Prelates.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 5.—A banquet was tendered here last night by citizens of Sioux Falls to Archbishop Ireland, Bishop O'Gorman, who has been installed bishop of the diocese of Sioux falls and Bishops Cotter and Shanley and the visiting priests. Covers were laid for 200 guests and the affair was an elaborate one.

The Adams Express Strike.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Whether or not there will be a general strike among the employes of the Adams Express company to follow the initiative strike by porters in the Forty-ninth street freight depot, will rest entirely in the hands of L. C. Weir, president of the company. To Mr. Weir will be handed today a petition and a list of grievances, bearing the signatures of every man employed in the Forty-ninth street depot. The men will ask for the re-employment of the porters and the curtailment of hours of work. Meanwhile the handling of freight in the Forty-ninth street freight depot has been greatly retarded. The employes have formed an organization, of which a committee is handling the present difficulty. President Weir said he knew of no grievances on the part of the employes.

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

It Was Perhaps a Joke but Ended in Death.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Whether it was a lovers' quarrel or because he was sick and despondent, that induced Michael McInerney to leap into the river last night may never be known, but it is certain that the thought of suicide came to him suddenly and upon the instant he jumped into the water and was drowned, while his companion looked on and screamed. McInerney was employed by the Ames and Frost Bicycle works and had been working overtime. He complained of illness and was told he might lay off. While on his way home he met Miss Louise Licut and together they walked toward home. At North avenue bridge McInerney said that life was not worth living and he had a mind to jump into the river.

"I dare you to do it," said Miss Licut, with a laugh, thinking her illness was joking. The next moment there was a splash and the young man was in the water. He sank at once and made no outcry. The girl screamed, a rope was thrown to McInerney as he rose to the surface. He made no effort to save himself and went down for the last time.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CUBA.

Will Be a Mere Cinder Path From the Gulf and the Ocean.

If General Weyler Cannot Crush the Rebellion in Less Than Two Years.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Special correspondence to the Herald from Havana under date of April 30 says:

"If General Weyler succeeds in quelling the rebellion in the time he has set—two years—and he has made very little headway up to date," said a sugar broker to me, "Cuba will be a mere cinder path between the Gulf of Mexico and the ocean. It will be laid to waste as no country ever was before."

It has been said that the work of the torch must end somewhere, but the fires continue to crackle merrily all over the island and the end is not yet. An inevitable result of this form of campaign has been the levying of blackmail by cattle rancheros. A wealthy man informed me yesterday that he had been notified by the insurgents in charge of the district where his property is located, that it would be spared for the consideration of $5,000. As the buildings cost more than $150,000, the owner would gladly pay $5,000 if he knew that he would receive protection. He fears, however, that if he pays the rebel officer will be transferred to some other section of the island and his successor will immediately apply the torch. Something of that kind recently happened in Matanzas province, where a building was burned after $500 had been paid to protect it.

Another result of the war may be the practical extermination of the Cuban breed of horses that are not unlike Texas mustangs in appearance, small, wiry and very strong. Horses have always thriven here and there was an enormous number of them on the island when the war began. Since then the slaughter has been enormous. Spaniards and insurgents alike kill all those found in the country that they could not use themselves, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Official reports, notoriously works of the imagination, have described ever since the first day of the war innumerable skirmishes in which the Spanish were always victorious and the insurgents were driven away after hard fighting, usually with dead and invariably leaving horses, arms and ammunition on the field.

It is said in Havana in sarcasm that more insurgents have been killed than ever have taken part in the uprising and that a fair estimate of the horses captured from them would be four millions.

STETSON'S ESTATE.

Millions Dwindled Down to Thousands in a Mysterious Way.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Boston, Mass., says: The estate of the late John Stetson seems to be badly mixed up, and the developments caused by the death of Mrs. John Stetson so soon following that of her famous husband, have caused a mild sensation in this city. There are all sorts of rumors, all of which, sifted down amounted to this fact:

When John Stetson died on April 17 he left an estate variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Today the property amounts to less than $500,000 and no one knows where the balance has gone. Lawyer Pallee of Winthrop and Mrs. Stetson were known to be named as executors of the will of the millionaire theater manager, though the will was not in his keeping. Mr. Pallee was taken with pneumonia a few days after Mr. Stetson's funeral, and last Friday Marvin O. Adams of this city, was appointed special administrator of the entire estate, owing to the continued illness of Mr. Pallee and Mrs. Stetson who never got out of her bed after her husband's death. Mr. Adams at once went to work to get the estate together, with the result that. He is said to feel sure that Mr. Stetson left about $2,000,000 and he can find only $500,000. Mr. Adams has not gone so far as to be able to give any idea of where the balance has gone to. He has ordered the magnificent Hotel Savoy, which was opened six weeks ago, closed, having found that it was losing money.

What puzzles Mr. Adams is the fact that the will of Mr. Stetson cannot be found. Mr. Pallee who drew it up is said to have never had it in his keeping. The witnesses were the family physician, Dr. O. W. Cleafy, the Boston hostler and an assistant hostler. The will left everything to Mrs. Stetson without reserve. On top of this comes the official announcement that the body of Mrs. Stetson will be taken to New York and buried in the lot of her family in Evergreen cemetery instead of being buried beside the body of her husband in Mount Auburn, Cambridge. Whether or not Mrs. Stetson, whose heirs are her mother and three sisters, left a will is not known.

Mr. Adams, in speaking of the matter, said it was the most extraordinary combination of circumstances he ever encountered.

First, John Stetson, shrewd manager and man of business dies suddenly, leaving an estate running in value $2,000,000. Mr. Pallee, who drew his will, is thereupon taken so suddenly ill that he is unable to throw any light upon the situation, and as his malady still continues it has been impossible to obtain a conference with him. He lapses into periods of unconsciousness.

Then Mrs. John Stetson, a comparatively young woman, dies also, after having been unconscious much of the time since her husband's death, and will not be buried beside him.

"More remarkable still," said Mr. Adams, "is the manner in which the values of a great property have been whittled down and dissipated in so many directions."

Mr. Pallee is still a very sick man at his home of pneumonia and it is impossible to get any information from him. Mr. Adams, since closing the Savoy, has not decided about the Park theater, also owned by the estate, but as it is making money and has contracts to fill it will probably be allowed to continue business by the present administrator.

Both in Jail.

TUCSON, ARIZ., May 5.—C. Edward Eggleston, son of the Chicago multimillionaire, and Mrs. G. E. Turner, who eloped from Phoenix two weeks ago and were married here have been held to answer before the federal grand jury, the former for adultery and the latter for bigamy. Both are in jail awaiting relief from Eggleston's father. Mrs. Turner deserted her two-year-old babe at Phoenix and it was found there by its father who had come from Los Angeles. His indignation at her cruelty drove him to begin prosecution. Eggleston had been a resident of Phoenix for two years. His reckless expenditures for wines earned him the name of "Champagne Charlie."

Texas Fund Deficiency.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D. C., says:

The expert accountant appointed by Secretary Olney to make an investigation of the trust funds in the custody of the state department has submitted a report, which, it is understood, discloses a large deficiency. These funds were in charge of Francis J. Kieckhoefer before his dismissal a result of an investigation of the ordinary expenditures of the department, which showed a discrepancy of over $11,000.

This investigation just closed has produced, it is said, even more sensational disclosures. It is said there is a greater deficiency than Mr. Kieckhoefer's bond, which is for $20,000, will cover, and the bondsmen, moreover, cannot be held accountable for deficiencies in the trust funds. It is hinted that stern measures will be resorted to by the department unless the amount reported missing is accounted for.

HAMMOND INNOCENT.

But He Suffers for the Sake of His British Friends.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Samuel Lichtenstader, an American who has just returned to New York from Johannesburg, says: "The Johannesburg reform committee met last Christmas day at Cecil Rhodes's house to receive instructions from him for the movement against the Boers. I was present. Rhodes's instructions were that the reformers should march into Johannesburg under the British flag, and when the town was captured a triumph of British arms should be proclaimed.

"The reading of the instructions was followed by a silence of some minutes. Then Hammond arose and said: 'Not for all the wealth this land contains, not if you were to make me the absolute ruler, would I have a hand in carrying out these instructions.

"'I can pull a trigger to shoot down an oppressor, but I cannot and will not be a party to a voluntary intrigue.

"'If I am going to take up arms under any flag, it will be the one that is flying today over the ocean, under the banner of a free people, who believe in revolution as a remedy for oppression, but who hate with a Kaffir's hatred, the rape of a free people's territory. Gentlemen, you can count me out.'

The reformers, nearly all of whom are Britons, were thunderstruck. After he had spoken they realized that Cecil Rhodes's order must be revised. Jameson, however, refused to be called off. He insisted on carrying out his part of the original program of conquest. But when he invaded the Transvaal, the Uitlanders, influenced by Hammond, gave him no aid, and the raid failed miserably.

Rhodes and Jameson being Englishmen, are now enjoying the powerful protection of the British government whose agents they were, while Hammond and the other Americans are made to pay the penalty of the others' crimes.

A dispatch to the World from Capetown says: John Hays Hammond is still very ill. His wife expects to become a mother very soon.

The prison fare is very bad.

Mrs. Langtry's Jewels.

LONDON, May 5.—Mrs. Langtry's action against the Union Bank of London to recover £20,000, the value of jewelry deposited with the bank for safe keeping, which was delivered to an unknown person upon a forged order, was to have been heard today in the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice. The court was crowded. Mrs. Langtry had a short consultation with her lawyers, and Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C. for the solicitor general, announced that judgment by agreement had been granted defendants without costs, defendants paying Mrs. Langtry £10,000 and the jewels, if recovered, to remain her property; if recovered beyond the value of £20,000, the excess goes to the bank, to the extent of £10,000.

AMONG THE RUINS.

Work for the Rescue of Victims of the Cincinnati Explosion.

FATALITY DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

Many People Still Missing — Two Women and Two Children Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The gasoline explosion in the Freedory building, 420-422 Walnut street, last night, has required the attention of all the city departments today. The street cleaning forces were working on the debris while firemen and police were on duty for squares about the wreckage. The fatalities in the building occupied by Adolph Drach and Louis Fay, with cafes and saloons on the first floors and flats in the four upper floors, were not as great as estimated last night. In order to rescue the victims from the pile of debris, holes were cut through the walls and foundations of adjoining buildings. Today it was found that the adjacent walls showed the effects either of these openings or of the explosion and all of the occupants of the buildings 428 and 434 Walnut street, were ordered out.

Felicia Drach and C. L. Wells, in the list injured last night, died today. The others dead are: Hollis A. Davis, Adolph Drach and Mamie Kennedy. Workmen have reported two other victims in sight. The injured number twenty people. The only one reported in a critical condition is John McCarty.

The body taken to the morgue last night supposed to be that of Mamie Kennedy, was today identified as Lola Stapleton. Mamie Kennedy is missing and no doubt dead. Among the others missing are Ruth and Millie Cumettice, William Meyer, Samuel Ekstein, Mortimer Okane, Louis Fossick, William Louth, Harry Langmead, —— Smithgate, —— Lightfoot. Mrs. Adolph Drach, who was held in the timbers all night, was rescued early this morning, her feet being horribly crushed. Among the others most seriously hurt are: Joseph Spriggs, colored, (fatally); H. F. Hunwood, shoulder dislocated; Mary Hutchinson, head cut; Emil Drach, three years old, arms and legs broken, cut over eye; Peter Burtt, contusions and Charles Spille, contusions.

There is much indignation today because the explosion is said to be due to carelessness in emptying a barrel of gasoline in a tank and leaving it exposed that a flash from a deranged electric wire caused the explosion. But as Adolph Drach was himself experimenting with the light engine and the electric plant was one of the victims, there cannot be any investigation or redress.

Work stopped at noon because of the danger of the walls of the adjoining buildings. It is feared the more people can be taken out of the ruins alive.

Harry Longmead and Mortimer O'Kane, included among the missing, have turned up.

ANOTHER FATAL GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, May 5.—By the explosion of a gasoline stove in a Brooklyn tenement house today two women and two children were so badly burned that they died soon afterward. Two other children were seriously burned.

The explosion occurred in Mrs. Cohen's apartments. The burning fluid ignited her clothing, quickly enveloping her in flames.

She ran shrieking into the apartments of Mrs. Pastarnza, and in the latter's attempt to release the suffering woman, her clothing was set on fire. Then both women ran into a hallway, where they were found by the firemen. The clothing of Mrs. Cohen's two children, Karl and Solomon, also were ignited from the fire caused by the explosion.

Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Representative Woodman of Illinois introduced a resolution today providing that the House of Representatives directly request the President to make immediate proclamation that a condition of war in Cuba is recognized, and that it is the purpose of this government to preserve a position of neutrality, and that the United States will look with especial disfavor on the continuance of any methods of warfare not recognized in the rules of war as practised by the leading nations of the civilized world.

In the preamble it is recited that the executive department of the government has not seen fit to act on the almost universal recommendation of the people, as expressed by both branches of Congress, and that "the situation in that most unhappy island is becoming a stench in the nostrils of Christendom. The outrages, barbarities and horrors perpetrated by the Spanish in Cuba are so notorious that civilization itself stands appalled.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mrs. A. L. Gladstone, twenty-six years old, who with her husband has been living in St. George hotel, was fatally burned last night in her apartments. She tried to save from burning a lace curtain which had taken fire from an oil stove. Her clothing took fire and burned rapidly, before help arrived, her entire body was burned in a horrible manner and she died a few hours later.

ACCUSED HER HUSBAND.

Said to Have Murdered Three Children by Cruelty.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Mrs. Mary Higgins, who is living at 5034 Throop street, last evening called upon Assistant Superintendent of Police Ross and accused her husband, James Higgins, of having murdered her three children, one previous to its birth, by cruelty. The children alleged to have been murdered were: Beatrice Higgins, eight weeks old, died March 23, 1886; a female child, April 10, 1887; Ernestine Higgins, one year old, died July 1, 1889.

At the time of her marriage her husband had four children. These children she says, bitterly opposed the marriage and when her baby was born she says they conspired with her husband to kill it. As a result of this she says they continually mistreated it and exposed it to the cold, even going so far as to carry it out into the yard during the coldest weather in February.

The death of her second child was caused, she says, by her husband and stepson crushing her against a door on purpose to cause the death of the infant before birth.

The story told about the third child, Elizabeth, is the same as that in regard to the first infant—constant exposure.

The story of Mrs. Higgins has caused great excitement among her friends, all of whom say her husband treated her in the kindest manner. Several people whom Mrs. Higgins said would corroborate her story say they never heard of such things as she charges. Higgins has an excellent reputation.

Iowa's Silver Strength.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, May 5.—Returns in the office of Secretary Walsh of the Democratic state central committee show that twenty-three county conventions have been held in Iowa. These counties had a representation of 244 in the Marshalltown convention last year and will have a voting strength of 250 at the coming convention at Dubuque. In 1895 at Marshalltown 175 votes were cast for free silver and 159 for gold. They will cast at Dubuque, if the delegates obey the instructions of their county conventions, 141 for free silver and 62 for gold. At Marshalltown the same twenty-three counties gave 24 majority against free coinage. At Dubuque they will cast a silver majority of 81. These counties in 1895 constituted 22 per cent of the total voting strength of the Marshalltown convention. In 1896 they constitute 21 per cent of the total number of delegates at Dubuque. In the same counties at Marshalltown 47 per cent of their vote was cast for silver and 67 per cent for gold.

At Dubuque they will cast 69 per cent for silver 31 for gold. This shows conclusively that the state will be for free silver, as the counties yet to hold conventions are the unquestioned silver counties.

Death's Harvest.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Private dispatches from London says Col. North, the nitrate king, is dead.

Although the death of Col. North is believed to have been due to heart failure, it is stated that shortly before his death he ate a dozen oysters sent him from a restaurant. The shells will be examined.

A couple of doctors were summoned almost immediately after the colonel had fainted, but the efforts were useless. There will be a post mortem examination of the remains. Officials of the nitrate company were even reluctant to admit that the colonel was dead. His death caused great excitement in financial circles and in the lobby of the House of Commons. Among those in the board room when Col. North fainted was his son, Capt. North, in whose arms the money king expired.

WILL JOIN THE METHODISTS.

A Catholic Priest and Three Thousand of His Parishioners.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—A profound sensation has arisen in the church of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Independent Catholic) organized in this city about three years ago, and presided over by Father A. F. Kolaszewski. Father Kolaszewski and three thousand Polish parishioners desire to ally themselves with the Methodist Episcopal church. Chaplain McCabe of the M. E. conference said: "They do not believe in the infallibility of the pope and transubstantiation any longer." Father Kolaszewski refuses to discuss the subject.

Left His Firm and Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—Theodore A. Graham, formerly a member of the firm of Young, Smith, Field & Co., disappeared on Thursday and his finances are badly tangled. Graham had charge of the financial affairs of the firm, with which he had been connected twenty-five years.

Shortly before his disappearance Graham told Field he had lost large sums of money in stock speculation. Graham's losses are variously estimated at from $220,000 to $300,000.

THE TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT.

Significant Statement in Kruger's Opening Address.

PRETORIA, May 5.—The Volksraad assembled today. President Krueger, in his speech opening the Parliament said: "In spite of the past troubles, the republic continues to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers." The expression of a hope by the president that a closer union is soon would be affected between the Orange Free State and the South African republic is regarded as significant.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The Debate in the General Conference of the Methodists.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—No sooner had Bishop Andrews called the general Methodist Episcopal conference to order this morning than C. W. Bennett of Cincinnati, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to pass on all communications from laymen. This committee was to consist of one minister and one layman from each district. After a good deal of debate, in which Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Detroit, expressed regret that any feeling existed between the clergy and laity, the resolution was adopted.

The woman question was then precipitated by President Daniel Stevenson of Union College, Ky., who criticised the action of the bishops in deciding against women in 1888. Rev. G. Neely led the fight against the women. He held the question had been of law purely. He said it was true the Bible said men and women are one in Christ but not in a general conference. He held that in the church the status of woman is different from that of men. The question, he said, is a constitutional one and no one is to be admitted unless specifically mentioned.

The delegates were thoroughly aroused and the feeling ran high. Judge Clarke, Ohio; Senator Harlan, D. Hockley, New York; Rev. Dr. Harris, Maine; Rev. Dr. James Chaffey, Minnesota; Rev. Dr. J. Hamilton, Dr. J. R. Day, Dr. Amory Miller, Iowa; and several other men prominent in the councils of the church, spoke upon the question. When the hour for adjournment arrived, the conference discontinued debate until tomorrow morning. No business will be done until the woman question is settled.

The Jackson Trial.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The opening part of today's trial was devoted to unimportant attacks on the testimony of Druggist Fostmeyer of Bellevue, and John Noder, who had told of seeing Jackson and Walling and Pearl Bryan together in Bellevue on Thursday or Friday before the murder. Testimony followed regarding Scott Jackson's character while in Indianapolis, and Will Wood's reputation at Greencastle. The former was said to be good beyond a doubt and the latter bad, by four residents of Greencastle.

After hearing the testimony of the Newport bridge watchman that only three vehicles crossed the bridge between 8 and 3 o'clock on the night of January 31, and of Dunnam the barber, who testified that Jackson was shaved on Friday January 31, Colonel Crawford asked the court to adjourn until afternoon, as he had but one more witness to examine.

The most sensational development in the Jackson trial may be expected this afternoon. Col. Nelson, for the prosecution, has been begged by John Seward, the detective, for mercy. Seward voluntarily offered to make a full confession that he procured Trusty to come on the stand as a witness for the defense and had invented the testimony Trusty gave.

Verdict in a Famous Suit.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—Judge Belden today directed a verdict for the Security Mutual Life Insurance company in the famous suit of Mrs. Laura Perkins to collect insurance on the life of Mrs. Lola Hawkins, who died as the result of a lamp accident. Mrs. Perkins was arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hawkins, but the grand jury refused to indict her. The verdict today was ordered on the ground of falsification in the application for a policy.

Will Hear Wiborg's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In the United States Supreme court today Chief Justice Fuller announced that the case of J. P. S. Wiborg and others, under conviction of participation in the Horsa filibustering expedition to Cuba, would be advanced on the docket, and set the hearing for Monday the 18th inst. W. H. Phillips filed a brief asking further time to prepare an argument, but the chief justice stated that it was the practice of the court to grant such motions when made by the government.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate considered the river and harbor bill today up to 2 o'clock, when the Peffer bond investigation resolution came up. The senate reinstated the under contract system for Sabine Pass, Texas, improvement, and also the contract system for a channel between Beaufort, S. C. and Savannah, the latter total being reduced to $267,250.

When the Senate met today Call (Fla.) introduced a resolution requesting a protest against the execution of American citizens taken on board the schooner Competitor by the Spanish gunboat and to demand of Spain that the prisoners should not be subject to cruel treatment. Call asked immediate adoption. The resolution on a viva voce vote was about to be adopted with faint response from the senators being present. Wolcott (Col.) quickly interposed, pointing out that this was a far-reaching course, directing a protest and demand on Spain without any consideration. Call insisted that the case was urgent, reports being current that the prisoners were to be executed. If Great Britain were invaded, there would be no hesitation in protesting. Wolcott answered that if the facts were as Call stated, it was the duty of the President to protest, and it was peculiar to request the President to do his duty. He objected to action being taken and the resolution went over.

Indians Take the Keeley Cure.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special to the Times Herald from Perry, O. T., says:

Fifty Osage Indians who have displayed an extraordinary fondness for whisky and its effects are now taking the Keeley cure and hope soon to become good Indians. Most of them are wealthy, own large property interests and are powerful in the tribe, but their indulgence in fire water has almost wrecked them. There are also half a dozen squaws who are taking the cure.

The Milwaukee Strike.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—The federal trades council has not, as reported, a sympathy strike. Resolutions promising moral and financial support were adopted. A committee was appointed to protest to the council against the officiousness of the police in helping to run cars and molesting fares. This morning three car lines were run much more closely than at the same hour yesterday. The electrical workers in the employ of the railway struck this morning. The company officials managed to keep the plant in operation.

Not a man returned to work at noon, the hour fixed by the street car company when all employes were to report for duty or be discharged. Women present at headquarters, with children in their arms, jeered the men running the cars.

A car was stoned by strikers on Reed street this afternoon, passenger and policeman receiving injuries. Stones and other obstructions are being placed on the tracks in the suburbs.

A Colonizing Enterprise.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

The German railway has received a concession to navigate Lake Valencia. The corporation will expend four million Bolivars in colonizing in this vicinity and will also establish a tramway connecting with the railway.

PRONOUNCED VICIOUS

Prominent Salt Lake Business Men Object to the Bankruptcy Bill.

IT WILL RUIN WESTERN BUSINESS.

The Aid of Western Senators and Eastern Friends Must be Invoked to Prevent Its Passage.

The bill which last week passed the House of Representatives at Washington, providing conditions of involuntary bankruptcy, is causing a commotion among business men of this city. The consensus of opinion is that the bill proposes a vicious law and that all legitimate efforts should be made to defeat it when it comes up in the Senate, as will be seen by the following expressions of opinion:

MR. T. G. WEBBER.

I am not familiar with the provisions of the bill, but from reading the brief synopsis of it given in the newspapers I think the bill should not pass in its present condition. Under certain circumstances I think there should be allowed the privilege of preferring creditors. For instance, the local bankers, rents, wages of employes, etc. These obligations I think should be met first as they are sources of revenue to our State government where foreign creditors do not hold the same position.

F. AUERBACH.

It would not be in the interest of the business community to pass such a law. If it contained only the voluntary provisions it would not be objectionable; but the involuntary provisions are certainly vicious. The law would place a debtor at the mercy of any creditor who desired to be mean in his dealings. The creditor could close a business up which was practically solvent and which, being given a little time, could [retain] its standing in the business world.

MR. L. KAHN.

I have not read the bill and am therefore unable to express an opinion on the matter; but if it is the same as the old bankrupt law it will be simply awful for business. Any law which will give a creditor undue advantage is bad legislation. Of course, bankers do not favor the law. It will be bad for business men in a "tight pinch." When you can't prefer your creditors you can't get credit at the bank. At the same time, however, it would sometimes be better if business men would not overdraw so often; many men have been ruined in that very way.

MR. SPENCER CLAWSON.

I agree with Mr. McCornick's views on the matter. The law is detrimental to Western credits. I don't know about the East. They probably are in different circumstances. In a new country like the West, industries and businesses must be created, built up and developed, and in order to do this money and credit must be had. I am not in favor of the law.

MR. GEO. M. CANNON.

I am not acquainted with the provisions of the bill and would therefore prefer not to express an opinion. I have heard the matter agitated, however, and know that some of our prominent business men are opposed to the law, while others just as prominent are in favor of it.

MR. JOHN E. DOOLY.

I hope the bill will not become a law. It will affect injuriously honest men of small means. Our lawmakers would better promote the interests of their constituents if they would make laws to protect the interests of the honest and well-meaning majority rather than to correct the morals of a small, dishonest and insignificant minority. It will not affect the banking interest injuriously, as the banks will refuse to grant credits where the risk is increased by this species of legislation.

MR. GEORGE A. SNOW.

I heartily concur in every expression given by Mr. McCornick. I shall be glad to see you vigorously handle this matter and ask Utah merchants to urge western senators and eastern friends to do all they can to have the bill throttled in the Senate. Such a law would be most vicious and detrimental to our credits and business. It is well known that many times the banks, being preferred creditors, have tided over difficulties many of our best business houses which, under a law like this, would have gone to the wall. The passage of this measure, or practically the same thing, has been attempted and defeated numerous times in both the National & territorial legislatures. It has never been successful when its vicious results have been fully explained.

MR. W. S. M'CORNICK.

Following is a letter sent by Mr. W. S. McCornick to Senator Jones of Nevada, which gives the former gentleman's views very forcibly:

SALT LAKE CITY, May 2, 1896

Hon. J. P. Jones, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I have this date wired you as follows: "Defeat bankruptcy bill if possible. Its passage would ruin credit here."

I have also wired Senators Brown, Cannon, Shoup, Stewart and Dubois similarly.

I do not know whether you have given this subject much thought or not. Similar bills have been introduced in the Utah Legislature every session for the last twenty years to my certain knowledge, and always defeated. It is purely in the interest of the eastern wholesale men. Their grievance is that when assignments are made local people are preferred, to the detriment of those in the east. The answer is, there is no compulsion, and if they will insist on sending their drummers here to sell their goods they must take whatever chances there are. Besides, they have a big advantage over local