ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 116. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

CONGRESSIONAL.

To Commemorate the Discovery of America by Having a General Holiday.

FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Naval Appropriations.—The Pinkerton Investigation.—Other Business.

By Telegraph to the News.)

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced and Referred in the Senate.—The House.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the Senate among the bills introduced and referred were the following: Authorizing the President to issue a general proclamation commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12, 1892.

By Senator Hansbrough—To encourage American ships building by extending the mail service to ports in the Pacific Ocean, Chinese, Japanese and Chinese ports in the Pacific Mailing, but free the British flag, the same privileges were extended to the "City of Paris" and the "City of New York."

Senator Hill offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to open negotiations with the Spanish government of Spain for the purpose of inducing that government to consent to the establishment in the Island of Cuba of a free and independent republic, some consent being given on the subject by Cuba to Spain of such a sale of money as is equivalent, but to be value of the public property belonging to Spain in the island, and the establishment of her sovereign rights, to the negotiation of a treaty to secure such material commercial advantages as may be agreed on.

The President's message on the subject of an industrial blockade of Cuba was taken up and Senator Platt addressed the Senate, urging his conviction that if the voters who signed the silver would combine, the result would surely be successful.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and read. When the amendment inserting an item of $50,000 for the expenses of the naval review in connection with the World's Columbian exposition, was reached, Senator McPherson asked Senator Hale (in charge of the bill) if $50,000 was sufficient for its purpose.

Senator Hale replied that it was not, but all that should be expended for the present. Next winter more would be needed. The amendment was agreed to without further discussion. The bill went over the bill morrow, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House committee on judiciary reported a resolution for the Wakefield-Pinkerton detective inquiry resolution. The substitute directs the committee on judiciary to investigate the "Pinkerton detectives' character, their employment by corporations engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce or United States mails, the number so employed, whether such employment had prevented a breach of the peace or caused the destruction of property. The resolution was adopted.

Welch (Wash.) presented and the House adopted the conference report on the bill for the sale of the Nisqually Indian reservation.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. The clerk called out of order the provision of the bill admitting free of duty articles imported for the use of the lighthouse establishment.

Dockery moved to increase the appropriation for lightehouse establishments from $370,000 to $400,000, saying that the bill as reported appropriated $370,000, plus the duty, or in all $420,000, exactly what the amendment proposed.

Holman hoped that the increase would not be made, and after some discussion Hess's amendment was rejected.

On motion of Sayers (Tex.) the appropriation for the life-saving service was increased $21,000.

Butler (Iowa) charged the Republicans with violating the rules by remaining in their seats when called.

Bell criticized the Democrats for making no explanations of the reductions they make. Their argument in favor of reduction was brute force, he said, and that was the reason therefor.

Pending further action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Yellow Fever at Santos.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The barkentine Mt. Hope arrived here today from Santos. Captain Gopsill died of yellow fever at sea on March 31st. Mate Wentenberg's description of the ravages of yellow fever at Santos and the misery brought about by its effects are horrible. He said it was no unusual thing to see the bodies of men, women and children lying in the streets where they had died, and the survivors thoroughfares, slowly wasting away. Every hospital is crowded and the undertakers are powerless. The authorities of the government are sick side the bodies of the human beings who died on the street, which obstructed the thoroughfares, and huge wagons gathered up the dead every morning. Large plots of ground donated by the government were used for the burial of the unfortunates who succumbed to the plague. No coffins were used. The usual way was to dig long trenches, into which hundreds of bodies were thrown. The suffering among the sailors were also fearful. A number of vessels are practically abandoned, there being no one to look out for their interests.

The Will of William Astor.

New York, May 12.—The will of William Astor will probably be offered for probate tomorrow. The value of the estate is estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000.

The whole business in addition to the usually rolled on Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue and Newport houses and their furniture, etc., and an annuity of $50,000. From his undivided estate Astor nearly $1,000,000 in bonds to be divided among the grandchildren, bearing the family name of Van Alen.

His daughters, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Wilson, each receive in trust estates for life of $612,000 with the use of the houses in Fifth avenue. A trust fund of $1,000,000 is divided among the four children of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton.

About $250,000 is given to charitable institutions or private individuals. The rest of the individual property is given in trust for the to John Jacob Astor. His son receives practically the whole estate except about $5,000,000.

The Reading Coal Combine.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Federal grand jury spent all of today inquiring into the Reading coal combine and learned nothing. The district attorney will after the adjournment of the jury, "We are in the woods terribly, and I honestly believe that all of the witnesses examined today know absolutely nothing that could be construed into legal evidence against the combine. It is a bad, however, and we demonstrated it here today, that several dozen can now buy coal for future use at cheap prices instead of thirty days. The system of future delivery which has been in existence twelve years, is absolutely wiped out. There is no question but that an arrangement which western coal is treated in price, but we can't prove it here. The government will have to look east for the manipulators."

An Alleged Duellist Discharged.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The first of the trials growing out of the recent great jury investigation was held today. The defendant, H. H. Hensley, a member of the board of education, was charged with soliciting bribes. Merlin H. Boyesen, the president of the Sunset Heating Apparatus, was the only witness. His testimony being very weak Judge Collins discharged the accused, saying that he never should have been indicted.

The indicted aldermen will be tried later on.

The Value is All Right.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—Official denial is made of the report circulated from Berlin that the Sultan is suffering from a serious illness.

Thirteenth at Sea.

An electric storm at sea is one of the alarming experiences to which a sailor is exposed, but as a matter of course it is one that is least troubled in dangerous results. As a rule, the general behavior of the electric fluid in the vicinity of a vessel is quite harmless. Ships of war are usually fitted with lightning conductors, a precaution made necessary by the explosive stores they carry in their magazines. But the safeguards are not so seen on a merchant vessel, and pulling by the extreme rarity of the cases where they have been struck, Jack's chief fear is lest on the seven than on shore he may get an electrical discharge sent to admitting.

It is a well established theory that an eright to a Hundredfoot shield not take shelter under a tall tree, especially if it stands in a clearing. Why fight using should strike an isolated pinnacle of timber on shore and upon it after it has been converted into a vessel's mast it is to be satisfactorily explained.—New York Times.

Annexation Among Indians.

"Man lives by alimentation," and the Indian can admire. His favorite tale is forced to which the Irish himself, is of a horse who would not enter the stall his dog were confined. He has placed among his gods an English general who was both true and brave, and I heard from East Indians of differing views how, comparing European races, they placed the British highest. They all mind their theories in practice. "The British are the only foreigners who do for what some right." But the same man, criticising what they admired for the worst of reasons and sympathizing often added, "The British, and especially the women, keep themselves aloof and alienate the admiration they might hold."—Nineteenth Century.

A Large German Castle.

The Castle of Heidelberg is the largest in Germany. It stands 330 feet above the Necker river, and was occupied as a castle as early as 1214 A. D. It is either in one corner of the ruins is the famous "tun" or monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. This was for the storage of wine used by the nobility who dwell in this castle. It is believed that the Grand Duke of Baden will abandon the idea which he recently entertained of attempting to "restore" the ruins and convert them into a modern palace.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Value of Fats in Surgery.

When ether was first discovered and used in surgery it was said that to shut his pain would be to change the laws of nature and to incur the wrath of a vengeance that is infinite, in case of injury, in the seat of injury, and in some instances the cause of injury; that if one burns a finger it is a sin to attempt to prevent it at present they might send a slingshot and we are not to be surprised if the government should be at all times of danger would be at all times of duty.—Dr. Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

Courage and False Bravadoes.

I once saw a woman faint in a carriage when her coachman was driving past a steam drill and the horses wheeled sharply as if they would overturn the carriage. The woman on a point, when a squall struck it and when away men on board thought he had lost his hold, and no one dare out to come for fastened fast and in her end. "Don't to adjure the danger."—Interview in New York Tribune.

Mr. Austin D. Stevens

Mr. Austin D. Stevens was sixty-one when she died, and was thought by her friends to be a student of Egypt. She mentioned to study and write about ancient Egypt up to the time of her death. In this special branch of learning she talked above any other woman of any period, and was one of the foremost of Egyptologists when her achievements were compared with those of the other sex.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Investigation of the Charges Against Certain Employes in Baltimore Resumed.

POLITICS AND FOURTH-CLASS POSTOFFICES.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee Organized.—Blaine Has an Accident.

By Telegraph to the News.

IN THE CAPITAL.

Investigations of Alleged Violations of the Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House committee on reform in the civil service began resuming investigation of the charges that certain federal employes in Baltimore had violated the civil service law without incurring punishment.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker apparently struck with him, at the request of the committee, the result of the postoffice inspection, giving the result of their investigation into the Baltimore postoffice. He declared to say, he said, the evidence showed a time that had elapsed between the investigation and the decision of the employes, that more than four months elapsed before the President's investigation report reached the President, so that the men had no opportunity to make an earlier response to the charges. Wanamaker further said that he had no disposition to defend these men, but could not personally investigate them, but hoped, there were no other employes, and was governed by their results.

Hatterson said: "It appears that these parties appeared before the Committee authorized to make the investigation, and submitted their cases, but that the protestant, whose duty it was to do so, did not appear to cross-examine, when the matter came to you (Wanamaker), instead of acting upon the submission of the parties, you instituted another investigation for the purpose of enabling the people to deny what they had already admitted."

The postmaster-general moved his hand as if to interlocutor to which question was being put, and then replied "I respectfully protest against the statement that the investigation was instituted for the purpose of enabling the men deny the charges. It is not the truth."

Hatton reported that Wanamaker had asked to be prepared with the evidence, but had prepared, but Hatton insisted that the committee wanted light on the points he suggested. He added that he was sure the postmaster-general's experience ignored the recommendations of the committee which accepted the statements of men of the class made in investigating themselves as having greater weight than the statements they made in explanation of their conduct.

The Postmaster-General quietly remarked that he had no information on the subject but that he was not asking any one to jump to before the committee, but he desired the truth, or statement that any attempt was made to elude the men or that any wrongful course was pursued.

SMALL POSTOFFICES AND POLITICS.

The bill to exclude political influence from the appointment of postmasters in the country was agreed upon at the meeting of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform today. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts, and that where vacancies occur open to competition, they shall be announced by the postmaster, subject to which shall recommend the best man to the Postmaster-General, after receiving the appointment and examining the facts. Congressmen and other Federal officers are forbidden to make recommendations, or interfere in any way with appointments under the bill, and applicants for removals or under political grounds are prohibited.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional campaign committee organized this evening by the election of Anthony Higgins (Del.) as chairman. Representatives John A. Caldwell (Ohio), vice-chairman, and the following to constitute, with the above, the executive committee: Messrs. Pettibone (Tenn.), Washburn (Minn.), Representatives Townsend (Colo.), Hunt (Tenn.), Herman (Ore.), Walker (Mass.), Cheadham (N. C.), Grow and McPherson (Pa.) was elected secretary.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Senate committee on military affairs today made an adverse report on the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to allow the Secretary of War to Anacostia flag, by making it a misdemeanor to print, paint or affix to the national flag any business advertisement, or to use the national flag, the name of its candidate, etc., and authorizing the secretary of war to sell at cost price flags of the described pattern. The committee are of the opinion that the government ought not to be put into competition with private dealers.

THE RAILS IN RESTORATION.

During the Rusm investigation today Bayburn, a member of the board, examined the record in the shooting of W. M. Dudley and said there did not appear to be any recent medical evidence on file in the case, upon which the last certificate was based.

Dr. Ingraham, medical referee of the bureau, also examined the record, and found that there was not sufficient medical evidence. He did not find that the case took the usual course through the office. The claim was allowed during the time Tanner was commissioner. There was a slip in the record stating the exact location of the amputation, and expressing the opinion that the case came within the act of August 5, 1886.

BRINGING BLAINE AT A STRAWBERRY PARTY.

Secretary Blaine attended a strawberry festival in the northwestern part of the city this afternoon and came near meeting with a serious accident. While approaching a large carriage in which the greater number of guests were gathered, he stepped on a carrow elevated board which running along the driveway to great alarm female.

Among the ladies was Miss Lodge, who, selecting a red flowlad from a cluster at her feet, fastened it in the belief of his coat. Before his feet in school to forward. He, a notary of state made a mistake, or he not slipped off the board and his feet slipped on the ground. He was at once helped to his feet and in response to anxious inquiries declared himself wholly unhurt.

After unveiling a short flight of steps, Secretary Blaine rested for about five minutes in a little complete room and then turned upon leaving the company outside, where he remained some time.

The Bituminous Arbitrators.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The convention of the Amalgamated Order of Bituminous Miners met today, after adopting resolutions calling upon all Irish Americans to hold public meetings the second of the general strike, and "that it is the duty towards those American citizens who have been so long neglected." J. J. Dalton, of South Bend, Mass., was elected to national president.

No business of importance was transacted at the third day's session of the national convention of Bituminous. The insurance committee submitted its report. Other committees will report tomorrow. The elections of national officers will also take place tomorrow. The banquet at the St. Charles Hotel was a magnificent affair.

A Woman's Revenge.

One of the leading residents of Rubery, in the department of Nelson, Chile, was the Widow Tarbrown, wealthy, but fair and fiery. Among her special favorites was young Raoul Gaillie. He was an assassin of the widow, but found it profitable to allow her to go on thinking he was the man he had left in business. Raoul fell in love with Rosalie Morel, and so engagement and he invited one night plans. The widow at last was jealous, and by signs she made Raoul understand that she knew all his business. She was not into a decision and died of eight consumption after a brief illness.

On her deathbed Mme. Tarbrown found a foil and her position in the world, and she made Raoul and in her will left the proprietor both a small gift of money, accompanied by a pair of rare old Malaga, with a yellow seal. The bottle was not to be opened until the anniversary of her death. The bottle was not to be opened until the anniversary of her death, and thank to the memory of her dear departed.

During the funeral festivities, and at the end of the supper, the conversation turned, and the table and guests, together with the bottle, fell into contents. In a second they and fellow to the floor dead. The wine had mixed with a poisonous acid. The widow was avenged.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Ancient Chinese Bridges.

Suspension bridges which were built in the time of the Han dynasty (206 B. C. to 24 A. D.) are still standing, strikingly similar to the modern bridges of the same kind. According to national and geographical writers of China it was Shang Liang, Kien Yen's chief of command, who undertook to construct the first public roads in the Flowery Empire. At that time it was almost impossible for the provinces of Szechuen to communicate with the capital. Long task as army of 10,000 workmen cut great gorges through the mountains, filled up the ravines and built the first bridge from the excavation. At places where deep gorges were traversed by large and rapidly flowing streams he actually carried out his plan of throwing suspension bridges, stretching from one ridge to the other.

These structures, exceptionally stylish "flying bridges" by early Chinese writers, are high and dangerous looking in the extreme. At the present day a bridge of equal length and height would be too foot long and is stretched over a chasm more than 1000 feet deep. How these early engineers erected such a structure with the tools and appliances at their command is a mystery which will probably never be explained.—St. Louis Republic.

Breaking Up the Prisoner's Business.

An innovation which is spreading alarm among traveling men is the rule with which business men may access passes from railroads. A business man goes to a railway company and requests and has letters written to the officers of the market. Although nothing may be said about in the railway company takes it for granted that invoices will order the goods shipped over the road mentioned. The goods are shipped, largely to stock, not only for the merchant, but for his customers and one or two customers and some friends. The practice has grown to such an extent that railway men tell me it is becoming a serious question for the management to decide whether to drop the line.

The merchant does not and make his selection of goods instead of patronizing the man who is on the road. The wholesale man then suspects and loses fund to a large extent with the business of the commercial traveler. As the passes are issued so often as asked for, the larger houses are getting farther and further away from the drummer. Instead of a dozen passes issued to a prominent man are sent out to a comparatively small expense to the house.—Interview in Denver News.

A Bad Coffee a Nuisance.

The editor of the Northern Farmer says that he once lived in Minnesota two farmers with a few flock of 1,000 Hampshire sheep. They had bought a Scotch collie to herd the animals, but still had lost many of their lambs. Consequently they allowed the sheep and hired two boys to take care of the sheep, with the long prize Scotch collie dog to help them watching the chicken coop. A bad collie is a great nuisance, and usually a good one is valuable to manage unless he knows exactly how.

Impossible Cases.

City Statesman—Any cases here? Jerry—Impossible.

"Impossible! It doesn't pay to have cases too small."

"Too small to cost?"

"Too small to cost."—Texas Siftings.

PANIC STRICKEN.

A City in Venezuela Startled by a Terrific Dynamite Explosion.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE THE INTENDED VICTIM.

Much Damage Done, But No Lives Lost as Far as Known.—Great Excitement.

By Telegraph to the News.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Caracas, Venezuela, Startled by Bomb Throwers.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Caracas (Venezuela) cablegram to the *Herald* states that the city was startled and terrified last night by a dynamite explosion, the most deafening and destructive of the series of outrages. The people were panic stricken and fled in all directions. The bomb throwers effected their escape. The bomb was placed alongside the residence of Minister of Finance Matos, who recently advanced Paiacio a large sum of money, said to have been paid over to Senor Blanco, a relative of Matos, on condition that the instrument was to take the outrage results until the loan was repaid. No one was injured, but the house, but much damage was done. The terror created among the adherents of the government and citizens generally, was increased by a public discovery this morning, and in service to the of the neighboring house for sale of dynamite, the police found a dress bomb, ready for wind and a large number of rifles.

The commission sent out by the President to inquire into the outrage referred to Caracas was passed on that it has utterly failed on its mission. Several Creole brandy and complimentary dinners in honor of Senor Blanco, Paiacio released the latter, who was not imprisoned, remained Congress and ordered the officials to take place immediately. Paiacio has not an enemy extraordinary to Herman Blanco in Paris to urge his return to Venezuela. The director, it is also said, has a sinecure in Paris, and he became farther loan in London. The strength of President concessions to Great Britain in the Orinoco territory, which is to be ceded to the British Empire. Ex-President Peel has at length come out openly in favor of the President.

Calling his paper from Caracas, the *Herald's* Venezuela correspondent states that a bomb placed alongside the house building at Caracas exploded at 1 p. m. Fortunately no damage was done, but while the whole city was in a state of terror over the discovery, another bomb was fired at the residence of Senor Matos, the minister of finance. The room was placed close to the building which at the time was filled with Paiacio soldiers, electrifying the place of glass were broken, and every light went out. The darkness added terror to the situation. No one, however, was killed or seriously injured. A man who is suspected of having thrown the bomb was arrested. The guards were redoubled on all the roads leading out of the city, and the excitement in Caracas is greater than ever before.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOME.

Senator Gallinger Believes the Decision of the Day.

CONCORD, New Hampshire Cable, May 12.—Angel Donato of Washington followed Childs with a brief history of the home.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire then delivered the oration of the day.

After speaking of the wonderful development of the age, Senator Gallinger said: "We give a day to a duty more important than most is guilded. For after Congress has spoken and the press thundered forth its anathemas or its praises, rulers make treaties are touched by temporary impulses and feel the chastening rod. The brittleness of humanity are still with us, and the world's real advantages delayed.

"Ireland is crushed, dying in poverty in his old age and said: "There must be in prisons" in a inspiration of generosity and evenhandedness, so that the Irish land be come rich. That when feeling that cause all the world when glows over the hearts of the people, opening his purse to the needy and his ear to the suffering. He stands in lively starves with a homeless creature, and his heart is all to see the poor, the needy, and his last raison is fairly thrilled with the son who knows not where to get his daily food. When he is in his study, the charity cry numerified by guild lines. Who is hospitable everywhere as a traveler? Who is quickly touched by the cries of the afflicted? Tariff cuts not in the of his virtues, but eigarettings is not one of its failings. He is a shingeneroously with others. He has no selfish pride. He presents a never tardiness with the glow of to morrow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," is the creed that he has conscientiously lived by, his home and his family. Yet the world is the richer for his coming."

Speaking of the press he said:

"It is, perhaps, not remarkable that, in this day of intense rivalry, many influential newspapers seek to gain popularity and influence by questionable methods. The unauthorized interview, the garbled statement and the editorial rebuke have seriously damaged the reputations of many eminent men, while the hypocrisy, slanderous insinuations and absolute falsehoods that too often are used as weapons to destroy individuals are unworthy of a people that claim to be severely enlightened. As a well known journalist has recently declared, it is even proposed to be considered bad warfare to malign men by expressions in the public press in a manner which, if practiced in private circles, would wrongly form who affected them to lasting infamy and render him an individual that every decent person would shun." Constantly on the alert for news, watching their opportunity to secure an 'exclusive,' determined at all hazards to outdo their competitors, it is not to be wondered at that they sometimes print falses," or even that the Unconfessed secrets of the Senate executive sessions are in some way secured and published to the world. Daring, enterprising, progressive, the great heart of American journalism beats with feverish activity, and its enterprise takes place the American newspaper far in advance of those published anywhere else on this earth."

Senator Gallinger then paid an eloquent tribute to the whole Dom splendid generosity and sublime magnanimity of Jesse, Childs and Drexel, his tribute to the former closing as follows:

"He has entertained royalty. He has been deservedly popular with the most eminent writers, statesmen and professional men of the age, and hold in the hands of firm friendship the leading public men of two continents. He life has been marked by many in chasms of unexampled generosity. From his open home have flowed a constant stream of benefactions in all directions. His benevolence flows alike to all classes, the wealthy and a remnant of Garza's gang under the command of Julian Flores, Remonto, Ramon and others in La Mesa, and Flores and a negro named Alejandro and eight other outlaws were killed. No prisoners were taken. One soldier was wounded and three horses were killed. No revolutionary importance was attached to the movements of Garza's men. When Sheriff Shelby's deputy and his deputy marshals attacked Dem on April 11th the three remaining squads of revolutionists were under the command respectively of Santo Cosima, Flores and Ramon, and had assembled for the purpose of deliberating on a plan of crossing into Mexico, disbanding and hiding in the mountains. Twenty of the men were those who joined Garza and were largely armed with rifles in Mexico, and many of them on this side also, and have now absolutely no refuge. After the battle the residents of the gang fled towards the United States.

Dynamite Explosion in South Perth.

BUDA PESTH, May 12.—A great explosion was caused by the explosion in Andrassy street, one of the fashionable thoroughfares. As one of the electric lamps was hung along there was a sudden jar, followed by a terrific roar. The shock was very great, and the people in the car were terribly frightened. An investigation showed that the explosion was caused by a dynamite cartridge concealed along the rail and in such a manner that the flange of the car wheels would explode it. A search showed that seven other cartridges had been placed alongside the rails, but in some manner had become separated. The was fortunate, for, and the cartridges exploded simultaneously, no doubt the car would have been blown to pieces and many of the passengers killed. The bomb that struck the cartridge was thrown off the rails and the bottom of the car badly damaged. Nearly all the passengers were more or less injured, but none of their injuries are fatal.

Attempt at Suicide.

HOLDEN, Tex., May 12.—The negro McMillan, suspected of being the perpetrator of the outrage last winter in neighbor, Mo., today took the straw from his mattress, piled it in his cell, fired it with a match and then hanged himself into the blaze. He was badly burned about the neck and head. His fight against removal was so strong that he could have been suspected, only that he had not the jailer extinguished the flames.

Another Contribution to the History of Crime.

PRESCOTT, Ia., May 12.—William Coates returned home this evening from a visit to Brooks and found his wife and daughter dead with a bullet hole in their heads. The wife had evidently been assaulted and then murdered. The little girl attempted to escape, but was shot down in the yard. Joseph Dooley, a nineteen-year-old nephew of Coates, is suspected of being the murderer, he having left with Coates's horse and wagon. A lynching is probable when he is captured.

An Original Way of Committing Suicide.

MONTREAL, May 12.—A wealthy farmer's son named Perrot, living at St. Jean De Chrysostome, became despondent yesterday and resolved upon committing suicide. He tied himself to a tree by the waist and affixed the end of a rope to the whipple tree of a horse. With the other end he made a noose, which he drew tightly to his neck. Then using a bell with the end of the team a fearful shock. They started off at a tremendous pace, and too poor's head completely from his body.

The Ladies' Convention.

CHICAGO, May 12.—At today's session of the Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. A. K. Wise of New York read a paper on "Club Methods." Mrs. Harriet H. Shattuck discussed amendments to the constitution of the Federation. Mrs. Ellen Hayes, vice-president of the Wellesley Fair board of lady managers, gave a talk on the subject of the exposition and Miss Wilson spoke on the Indian question.

This evening Mrs. E. D. Cheney delivered an address on "Realism in Art," and Mrs. Julia Howe spoke on "Woman in the Greek Drama."

The Question of Annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship Mariposa arrived today from Australia and Honolulu. From passengers it is learned that the Hawaiian legislature will meet the 25th, and the most important subject to be taken up will be the question of annexation to the United States. From what can be gathered the annexation seems to meet with considerable favor and it is said the sugar planters are working for annexation and using all means to carry it to a successful issue.

A heavy wind and rain storm visited Hawaii the 3rd inst., doing great damage. The fine crop will probably be badly injured.

Among the passengers who arrived today from the colonies were the Earl and Countess of Meath.

ABOUT GARZA'S BAND.

News Received of a Fight Between Mexican Soldiers and Rebels.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

The Band Scattered and the Remnant Take Refuge in the United States.

By Telegraph to the News.

GARZA'S GANG.

A Fight Reported Between Soldiers and Outlaws.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 12.—A Mexican special from Rio Grande City, Texas, says that word was received last night that a fight occurred between Mexican soldiers under Lieutenant Rodo and a remnant of Garza's gang under the command of Julian Flores, Remonto, Ramon and others in La Mesa, near Mier. Flores and a negro named Alejandro and eight other outlaws were killed. No prisoners were taken. One soldier was wounded and three horses were killed. No revolutionary importance was attached to the movements of Garza's men. When Sheriff Shelby's deputy and his deputy marshals attacked Dem on April 11th the three remaining squads of revolutionists were under the command respectively of Santo Cosima, Flores and Ramon, and had assembled for the purpose of deliberating on a plan of crossing into Mexico, disbanding and hiding in the mountains. Twenty of the men were those who joined Garza and were largely armed with rifles in Mexico, and many of them on this side also, and have now absolutely no refuge. After the battle the residents of the gang fled towards the United States.

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HOLDEN, Tex., May 12.—The negro McMillan, suspected of being the perpetrator of the outrage last winter in neighbor, Mo., today took the straw from his mattress, piled it in his cell, fired it with a match and then hanged himself into the blaze. He was badly burned about the neck and head. His fight against removal was so strong that he could have been suspected, only that he had not the jailer extinguished the flames.

Another Contribution to the History of Crime.

PRESCOTT, Ia., May 12.—William Coates returned home this evening from a visit to Brooks and found his wife and daughter dead with a bullet hole in their heads. The wife had evidently been assaulted and then murdered. The little girl attempted to escape, but was shot down in the yard. Joseph Dooley, a nineteen-year-old nephew of Coates, is suspected of being the murderer, he having left with Coates's horse and wagon. A lynching is probable when he is captured.

An Original Way of Committing Suicide.

MONTREAL, May 12.—A wealthy farmer's son named Perrot, living at St. Jean De Chrysostome, became despondent yesterday and resolved upon committing suicide. He tied himself to a tree by the waist and affixed the end of a rope to the whipple tree of a horse. With the other end he made a noose, which he drew tightly to his neck. Then using a bell with the end of the team a fearful shock. They started off at a tremendous pace, and too poor's head completely from his body.

The Ladies' Convention.

CHICAGO, May 12.—At today's session of the Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. A. K. Wise of New York read a paper on "Club Methods." Mrs. Harriet H. Shattuck discussed amendments to the constitution of the Federation. Mrs. Ellen Hayes, vice-president of the Wellesley Fair board of lady managers, gave a talk on the subject of the exposition and Miss Wilson spoke on the Indian question.

This evening Mrs. E. D. Cheney delivered an address on "Realism in Art," and Mrs. Julia Howe spoke on "Woman in the Greek Drama."

The Question of Annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship Mariposa arrived today from Australia and Honolulu. From passengers it is learned that the Hawaiian legislature will meet the 25th, and the most important subject to be taken up will be the question of annexation to the United States. From what can be gathered the annexation seems to meet with considerable favor and it is said the sugar planters are working for annexation and using all means to carry it to a successful issue.

A heavy wind and rain storm visited Hawaii the 3rd inst., doing great damage. The fine crop will probably be badly injured.

Among the passengers who arrived today from the colonies were the Earl and Countess of Meath.