ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 305. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Russia Procures Smokeless Powder Instead of Purchasing New Rifles.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

Germany Orders a Large Number of Portable Tents, in Case of War With Russia.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Russian Disposition Soldiers to the Austrian Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says owing to the coming of French ironclads for the Russian alliance, the Russian minister of war has abandoned the project of purchasing a new rifle and ordered the utmost dispatch in filling the old Berlin cartridges with smokeless powder. Seasoned regiments are to be transferred to the Austrian frontier, and recruits sent to Finland. These manoeuvers promised to be due to the Austrian Emperor's alarmist speech.

GERMANY UEASY.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The German war office has ordered a large number of portable tents manufactured for the use of the frontier guard corps, with a view to the transfer of the troops from inclement weather in the event of war with Russia.

AUSTRIA NOT AGREED.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Well founded rumors are current here that the Russian government has ordered 40,000 troops detached from the Polish frontier and that the number of barrack huts in that region will be largely increased. In consequence it is reported that the Austrian government has ordered a large number of officers and men dispatched to strengthen the frontier guards.

The "Charleston."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Navy Department has received information of the U. S. steamship "Charleston" today from Yokohama, Japan, to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. It is said at the Navy Department that it has been the intention to relieve the "Charleston" from duty on the Asiatic station as soon as the "Lancaster" arrived, and it is believed that the latter vessel, which went around Africa, will soon reach China. It is not known whether admiral Belknap is aboard the "Charleston," and will the officials of the department say how long the vessel is to remain at Honolulu.

Miss Mae Irick and Charles Drexel.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—At 11 o'clock this morning Miss May Irick and George Washington Charles Drexel, youngest son of A. J. Drexel, the banker, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church. Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey performed the ceremony, assisted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Smith. The church, which has been recently redecorated and beautified, was adorned with chrysanthemums and rare exotics. Owing to the illness of the bridegroom's mother, none but members of the family and the most intimate friends were invited. The bride is a beautiful young woman belonging to an old New Jersey family. The groom, who is age 22, is a member of the Philadelphia Four-in-hand Club.

About the Widow of Jeff Davis.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter Minnie left this city today for Memphis, Tenn.

The Richmond Dispatch tomorrow, in an editorial, will say: "The Southern States ought to vote a pension to Mrs. Davis, and Virginia should lead the movement. It is nothing but fair and proper that we should put her upon the same footing that the United States government places the widows of ex-Presidents. The duty devolves upon the States that composed the Confederacy. If the Confederacy is a thing of the past it cannot be a very easily precedent for, inasmuch as there never will be another Confederacy, therefore never can their widow of a Confederate President.

Rewards to Curious Moves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: The National College will hold a meeting in Santiago tomorrow to publicly choose Senor Matt for President. Resolutions were introduced in the Chamber to award him 70,000 moluns; to the newly appointed rear-admiral, 50,000; and to the several captains of the navy, 40,000 each, in recognition of their sacrifices in the late struggle.

The cruiser "Esmarada" sailed today from Uruguay for Valparaiso. Captain Schley of the "Baltimore" reports the American seamen injured in the late affair are improving and will be able to depart, and asks that an interpreter chosen by himself be allowed by Judge Foster to be present in accordance with instructions from the secretary of the navy.

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

More Towns Join the Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres cable asserts that more towns in Rio Grande do Sul have joined the revolutionists. The enlistment of soldiers is actively going on. Five vessels of the government fleet are reported to have gone over to the Junta, which has adopted for its flag a white and red globe. The other States of Brazil are quiet and there is apparently no truth in the rumors of revolts in Para Sao Luis. The capital of the Argentine province of the same name is reported in a ferment, soldiers patrol the streets and the governor's house is converted into a military headquarters. The Argentine gunboat "Andigine" has gone up the river to guard the interests of Uruguay's territory.

FORTIFYING RIO GRANDE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—From dispatches received today it is learned that the insurgents are fortifying the city of Rio Grande and making preparations for repelling any advances made on the place by the forces of Peixoto.

The government has ordered troops to proceed to the city of Desterro, the capital of the province of Santa Catherina, forty miles southward of Rio Janeiro. It contains the palace of the President of the province and an arsenal, and is defended by several forts.

A Whaling Schooner Returns after Two Years' Absence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The whaling schooner "Newsboy," Captain Hansdon, arrived this morning after an absence of over two years in the Arctic ocean. The schooner had several times been reported here as lost. Captain Hansdon says that the crew passed the winter of 1889 at Herschel Island. The ice broke up July 22, 1890, and proved the schooner out of the water and in the beach, but fortunately escaped damage. Whaling had proved only been poor, as the weather was unusually cold and the ice did not move, consequently very few whales were seen. August 6, 1890, after having received supplies and sending two white men and five natives to assist the crew, the schooner started eastward and reached Herschel Island August 27. Here several steamers and the schooner "Sallie Ward" were found.

The "Newsboy" proceeded as far as Key Point, alighting on whales, and returned to Herschel Island to winter. The home-ward trip commenced July 19 last. On account of a gale lasting five days the south through to the vessel. Dolan and had washed aboard, injured the schooner to within eight inches of this part. The vessel's cargo consists of 500 pounds of ivory and a few bone skins, but the captain states that the crew is satisfied to return home even with such a small showing as it more than once seemed that the schooner would never reach San Francisco.

Girls, Save Your Nervous Force.

Why do women spend so much money in useless things? Why will women be so charming—that some delicate, nervous woman will save an outlay in her home, upon which the government has spent large number of officers and men dispatched to strengthen the frontier guards.

The "Charleston."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Navy Department has received information of the U. S. steamship "Charleston" today from Yokohama, Japan, to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. It is said at the Navy Department that it has been the intention to relieve the "Charleston" from duty on the Asiatic station as soon as the "Lancaster" arrived, and it is believed that the latter vessel, which went around Africa, will soon reach China. It is not known whether admiral Belknap is aboard the "Charleston," and will the officials of the department say how long the vessel is to remain at Honolulu.

Miss Mae Irick and Charles Drexel.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—At 11 o'clock this morning Miss May Irick and George Washington Charles Drexel, youngest son of A. J. Drexel, the banker, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church. Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey performed the ceremony, assisted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Smith. The church, which has been recently redecorated and beautified, was adorned with chrysanthemums and rare exotics. Owing to the illness of the bridegroom's mother, none but members of the family and the most intimate friends were invited. The bride is a beautiful young woman belonging to an old New Jersey family. The groom, who is age 22, is a member of the Philadelphia Four-in-hand Club.

About the Widow of Jeff Davis.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter Minnie left this city today for Memphis, Tenn.

The Richmond Dispatch tomorrow, in an editorial, will say: "The Southern States ought to vote a pension to Mrs. Davis, and Virginia should lead the movement. It is nothing but fair and proper that we should put her upon the same footing that the United States government places the widows of ex-Presidents. The duty devolves upon the States that composed the Confederacy. If the Confederacy is a thing of the past it cannot be a very easily precedent for, inasmuch as there never will be another Confederacy, therefore never can their widow of a Confederate President.

Rewards to Curious Moves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: The National College will hold a meeting in Santiago tomorrow to publicly choose Senor Matt for President. Resolutions were introduced in the Chamber to award him 70,000 moluns; to the newly appointed rear-admiral, 50,000; and to the several captains of the navy, 40,000 each, in recognition of their sacrifices in the late struggle.

The cruiser "Esmarada" sailed today from Uruguay for Valparaiso. Captain Schley of the "Baltimore" reports the American seamen injured in the late affair are improving and will be able to depart, and asks that an interpreter chosen by himself be allowed by Judge Foster to be present in accordance with instructions from the secretary of the navy.

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

More Towns Join the Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres cable asserts that more towns in Rio Grande do Sul have joined the revolutionists. The enlistment of soldiers is actively going on. Five vessels of the government fleet are reported to have gone over to the Junta, which has adopted for its flag a white and red globe. The other States of Brazil are quiet and there is apparently no truth in the rumors of revolts in Para Sao Luis. The capital of the Argentine province of the same name is reported in a ferment, soldiers patrol the streets and the governor's house is converted into a military headquarters. The Argentine gunboat "Andigine" has gone up the river to guard the interests of Uruguay's territory.

FORTIFYING RIO GRANDE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—From dispatches received today it is learned that the insurgents are fortifying the city of Rio Grande and making preparations for repelling any advances

RE FORMS WANTED.

The Ladies of the W. C. T. U. Urge a Variety of Measures in Favor of Peace and Virtue.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN DEMANDED.

Protesting Against Any Belligerent Action of our Government Against Chile.

By Telegraph to the News.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Reforms at Various Kinds Wanted by the Ladies.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—This was the last day of the W. C. T. U. convention. The first report was that on the work department, given by Mrs. Anna M. Hosmer of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Nichols reported progress from the State and county fair departments.

Mrs. H. A. Emerson made a report urging the use of unfermented wine upon all congregations for communion. She said that the Bible always spoke of fermented and that modern records show blood be free H. In Pennsylvania fully one-third of the churches use fermented wine, but through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. the proportion was being gradually reduced.

Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins was elected for the legal department, making an earnest plea for the unrestricted enfranchisement of women. She said that every state had received protest in her. A few ballot for women is only a question of time.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey spoke for the peace and international arbitration department, her remarks being full of hopeful outlook for the future.

It was voted that a telegram be sent to President Harrison and the government of the United States against any belligerent action on the part of the United States against Chile.

In the afternoon the report of the committee on resolutions was considered. The resolutions as adopted pledge the members to renewed efforts in the cause of total abstinence and prohibition; note the founding of a Baptist Brother Grammar School in the Catholic University at Washington; approve heartily of the suggestion that a John H. Gough professorship be founded in the American University at the capital, and recommend the endowment of similar chairs in other institutions; urge women in one every more practicable to secure equal governmental rights in the state and church; declare unalterable opposition to all political parties that in any way protect the liquor system, endorse that party which embodies in its platform the enfranchisement of women, the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the preservation of the Sabbath; recommends carrying test liquor cases to the United States Supreme Court; condemns the action of the State department in issuing a circular letter to the consuls in South and Central America instructing them to gather and information possible regarding the beer trade in those countries, with a view to extending this business; ...demns the use by bituminous of advertisements in the shape of women's forms and faces and the use of obscene cards in cigar boxes and cigarette packages; protest against immoral theatrical literature and medical advertisements; advocates dress reform; protests against legalizing the Louisiana lottery; protests against the circulation by newspapers of the details of crimes and sensational stories; Congress is memorialized to notify the Hawaiian Ministry relative to the liquor and slave trade in Africa and to pass bills for commissions to investigate social vice and the alcoholic liquor traffic.

A number of addresses were made and the convention closed with a benediction.

National Union Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 18.—A special from Aberdeen, S. D., says it is learned that the business representatives of the Alliance in twenty-two States of the Union have united with leading business men of New York City and formed a company similar in its plan of operation to the celebrated Rochdale system in England and Rochdale corporative stores of Utah. The company will be known as the National Union Company, and has large means at its command. It is asserted that the advantage to the Alliance as a business organization will have the benefit of the ability and experience of some of the shrewdest men in the nation at its back, while there will apparently be plenty of capital to meet any emergency which may arise and to push the business as circumstances permit. In return the Alliance will give the organization its patronage. It is the aim of the new organization to buy out a merchant in every trade center of importance, stock him up with everything he wants in the line of general, every-day goods demanded by the farmers and allow him local manager of the concern.

Forced by a Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A dozen or more men of trade from south that they have been forced out of sums ranging from $500 to $1,000 each by Sidney L. Wilder who was recently appointed postmaster at Woodbine, Ia., who is now said to be fleeing from the detectives. The fraud according to the story circulated on the board, was accomplished by means of forged bills of lading, which were not suspected until discovered by the general claim agent of the southwestern system. It is thought that the total of his dealings will exceed $40,000.

The Situation at the Alum Cave Coal Mines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—A special from Terre Haute, Ind., to the Sentinel says that the situation at the Alum Cave coal mines, where the riot occurred yesterday and one Pole and a non-union miner were shot, was further today but latest telegrams contained no reference to further trouble. The Poles were put to work this morning and not molested, although the feeling is intense against them. The Poles are much wrought up over the shooting of their countrymen, and every man of them is armed. Serious trouble is feared.

Demolished by a High Gale.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Lemon's tent and show factory at Johnsonville was partly demolished by a high gale yesterday. A number of people were slightly hurt, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Florida Oranges Coming.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The great crop of Florida oranges has begun to flow into New York. The last steamer brought 19,000 boxes and today the schooner Rachel K. Ross brought the whole market. Slightly first-class fruit is higher.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Nine Taberacle Choirs Will Compete with Others at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The great Mormon Church choir, 300 strong, has decided to visit the World's Fair and compete for the first prize in the Established with seven choirs from Wales and a number from America. A notice to this effect was received here tonight.

The Library of the Late Prof. Gerrit.

PRINCETON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Prof. Libby has presented to the college library the library of the late Professor Guyot, which consists of 800 books and 2000 maps. This collection is very rich in books of early dates, and contains complete sets of scientific magazines.

Accused of Boodle.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18.—J. B. Aswell, formerly superintendent of the public works department, was arrested this afternoon charged with conspiring to defraud the government. He was immediately bailed out.

The Chicago Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Federal grand jury made a final report to Judge Blodgett this afternoon and was discharged. Over twenty indictments were returned, but whether any of the railroad men under investigation for alleged discrimination have been included could not be definitely learned. District Attorney Grinnell stated that no railroad men had been indicted.

American Naval Appearances.

Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, of the United States navy, writes for Harper's a paper which will be full of information to gentlemen who aspire to become American naval officers men. At Cooper's Harbor island, off Newport, R. I., is the United States training ship for seamen in our navy. The officers for the navy are educated at Annapolis, Md. The best of the seamen trained at the station and on ships are eligible to hold petty offices among their fellow seamen, with more privileges and better pay, after taking courses prescribed for them in gunnery, cookery and torpedo manoeuvers.

There are too few enlisting stations for naval apprentices, in the judgment of Lieutenant Wyckoff. There are receiving ships at the navy yards of the Atlantic coast, and at Erie, Pa. The Michigan is the vessel at Erie, the Minnesota is the one for New York city. Boys that enlist at any of these places are sent to the training station at Coasting Harbor island. The naval apprentice remains at the station at least six months. While there he receives instruction in English, gunnery and seamanship. Then he goes off for a cruise on an old fashioned sailing ship to learn to be a sailor. He has two cruises of six months each—one to a port in Europe, the other in winter among the West Indian islands. During this period he is expected to acquire the skill that gives a propagator health, successful strength and agility. From the training ship the youth is transferred to a regular man-of-war, a cruiser. Here he learns what modern naval warfare really is, and has besides the splendid physique and quickness he obtained on the sailing vessel. Thence he is in twenty-one he becomes in the service.

Ex-Attorney-General Ashford published an article October 30th in which he charged the press of Honolulu with being afraid to freely discuss the situation arising out of the changed conditions on account of the McKinley bill. The Honolulu Bulletin, commenting on the letter says: "The United States does not want Hawaii for our autonomy. Those reported utterances of her public men in favor of a protectorate are based on the false light in which the Hawaiian situation is presented by such writings as appear in the Alohu (newspaper) and to which Ashford's letter gives a somewhat close affinity. The reasons for Hawaiian independence are as strong today as they ever were.

Consul McKinley's advice from Honolulu under date of November 11, is to the effect that the rumors regarding the ill health of Queen Lilliuokalani, so widely circulated in American and French newspapers, are without any foundation whatever, and receive no attention in Honolulu, and the facts are to the contrary. The advice states that the Queen's health, as a matter of fact, is excellent, and that she receives much attention in State affairs.

The Queen has commissioned Honorable A. S. Cleghorn, father of Princess Kaiulani, to be governor of Oahu.

While there is considerable political discussion growing out of the preparations for the next legislative campaign in the islands, the discussion is marked with calmness, and there are no signs of the disturbing elements that have been reported from time to time.

SMUGGLING ENGLISH MONEY INTO PORT.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—There was considerable excitement here during the past two weeks over the arrest and detention of the owners of the British yacht "Hindle," charged with smuggling a large amount of English money into port. About September 1st the yacht, containing Messrs. Blunn and Douglas, then owners, and a young man named Joe Byrne, landed. On their arrival. The yacht was placed in the dry dock for a thorough overhauling, while the party rented a fine residence, furnished it handsomely and entertained royally. Money was spent freely, arrangements being made in English sovereigns. On arrival at the steamship "Australia" from the schooner, some a detective with the news of the robbery of a bank at Sydney of over 30,000 sovereigns. The photographs of the had tallied whilst apparently in the people here. He went on to San Francisco for the purpose, he said, of calling Sydney for further instructions as there was no extradition treaty between Australia and Hawaii for such a crime. Several days before the return of the steamer the detectives without the packing party getting ready to leave. As he could not hold them any other way, they were arrested on the charge of smuggling in the money. The detective did not arrive in on the steamer, however, but sent any testimony, and as the officer could not find any money in the yacht, the charge had to be dismissed, and the mysterious party sailed away.

CHARLES DURKEE'S DEATH.

They Begin Suit to Recover the Sum at Stake.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The sixteen belts of Charles Durkee, at one time Governor of Utah, began suit in the Federal Circuit Court today to recover the money held by the stakeholder, it is claimed, they did not receive, because of the Presidential sale of Franklin H. Head to Lucy and Harvey Durkee, a half-brother and half-sister. These two latter were executors of the estate.

It is alleged that through their manipulations the stakeholder never were cheated. Mr. Head is charged to have so managed the estate as to get money in his possession of himself and Harvey Durkee. The latter is now dead. The bill, which is a lengthy one, makes sensational charges. The complainants are Georgia Durkee, of Dr. Forney, Wis.; Charles L. Hendricks, of Waterbury, S. D., and fourteen others who are scattered all over the country. Head, who was a clerk in the office of Governor Durkee, said tonight that the estate amounted to only $2,000, instead of $40,000. It has been in the probate court, both times going against the plaintiffs. Head declares that the proceedings are blackmail.

Wage Workers Pay the Taxes.

Every month two or three of the eastern magazines have essays on the government of American cities. This month Mount Holyoke, in the Cosmopolitan, has her shack at the question. Its remedy is the best education of the workingmen, and the opening of their eyes to the fact they are the same who pay the taxes. When once they realize the fact, for fact it is, then they will use in their strength and energy as with a new vision political jobbery and robberies from American municipal administration. Mr. Halstead says of the workingmen:

They have only value to the capitalist that they pay all the taxes—and they do so to the same same sub to the same extent that the slave owner paid taxes on his slaves because the latter. The workingmen and their wives and children are the real taxes of our municipalities, and they do not know they are the consolidated consumers. We do not ask the workingmen to be members of our political parties, but we do ask them to be men who by professions and participation in local affairs, have long ago ceased to be men of a party, there is improvement. There is a point in the question yet.

If intelligence and high responsibilities and gratitude at the work of municipalities are accomplishments great of interest including the people, we have an American city in the United States. The commonwealth is present, as is a public purchase and finally dispatch. Some of the work of municipalities is done by the money is taken from the work of the people, and the money is taken from the people in taxes. The citizens that constitute this laborer build cities will never be prosperous and solve the social problem, despair, distrust, problem of the republican form of government. The contrast lesson is that all classes work together for the good of the whole community and that public choice are their political servants.

America's Greatest Stump Speaker.

A newspaper correspondent furnishes some interesting facts about famous stump speakers in this country in recent years. There is much difference of opinion, of course, about who was the best. Mr. Blaine thinks Henry Clay was the leading orator of the Whig party during all the years of its existence, while in the judgment of Roscoe Conkling, who himself owed his success to the power of popular oratory, Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was the most brilliant speaker that ever addressed a political assembly in America.

But Chauncey Depew believes that America's greatest stump speaker was Abraham Lincoln. Now as men are beginning to look back over his history, it is apparent that Lincoln was really the most capacious and forceful statesman of his day. It looked, indeed, as if he dreamed always of the time when he himself would be called to be a leader of men. In the little log house in which he practiced law in Illinois, he learned the eloquence—the marvelous power and purity of English expression which characterized his later messages and speeches. The writer mentions how he used to lie flat upon the floor of his home, without shoes or coat, studying law after hard days' tomfoolery and the kind of hard and English which, poor soul, for his early education had been sadly neglected. This he plodded on, overcoming by such fits of melancholy that at times his friends feared for his reason, till his hour struck. It occurred when the great joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas began in 1858.

It was a high water mark of public oratory. Never before or since have people had such and such powerful, so long continued, such a sustained and such a knight at it and at the end.

Applications for Europe.

Applications for Europe by the 1,000 from the United States and Canada, at the rate of 50,000 yearly a week. More go from Canada and Great Britain than from the United States.

THE TRIAL OF ALMY

Was to Account of Harlor Murdered Miss Christie Warden, His Sweetheart.

OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Prisoner Tells a Rather Unlikely Story of How the Shooting Occurred.

By Telegraph to the News.

ALMY'S TESTIMONY.

His Story About the Killing of his Sweetheart.

PLYMOUTH, N.H., Nov. 18.—At the Almy trial today the examination was resumed. Almy passed a sleepless night and shows evidence of the strain he is passing through. Attorney Storey opened the case for the defense, detailing the relations of Almy and Christie Warden for each other. He detailed their quarrel and Almy's preparations to go to Texas he claimed the trip on his might see her. Then followed the story of the crime and Almy's subsequent arrest. Almy told the story and detailed his relations with Christie, giving the impression that they were always of the most friendly and endearing character. He said he wanted Christie alone before going to Texas, and waited about the house a month to see her. He described meeting the Warden party the night of the murder. He said that in going over the bars with his arm about Christie they stumbled. He heard noises. Fearing she was coming, and to keep her back he fired his revolver, not intending to shoot anybody. His fall had stunned him, and when he recovered he saw Christie lying on the ground unconscious. Then realizing that the was dead, he hurriedly left her and went to Warden's house. He claimed he watched the man take the body to the house. He detailed his various trips to see Grace.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Found Dead in his Bed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Dr. A. J. Hosmanek, who was recently held by the grand jury for causing the death of Mary Matsky, for a criminal operation, was found dead in his bed this morning. An autopsy showed that the cause of his death was heard to say that he would kill himself, and there is little doubt that he carried out the threat.

GARZA.

He Seems to be Found Everywhere.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 18.—Reports from the United States cavalry forces against the notorious Garza, who had headed the Mexican revolutionists, Garza, at a ranch on the American side of the Rio Grande, Captain Hardy's troop started out to capture him, but in a short time a report came from another source down the river that Garza is on the Mexican side with several armed men, and is now waiting for New Laredo. The conflicting reports have caused much excitement tonight in that vicinity.

Another Collision.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Nov. 18.—Two passenger trains on the Philadelphia & Erie collided at Bard's siding this afternoon.

Engineer Day of Harrisburg was fatally injured, and Mr. Hay Nugent, Miss Kate Hussey and Miss Murray, members of a dramatic company, were painfully hurt.

FROM HONOLULU.

News Brought With the Steamship "Australia."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The steamship "Australia" arrived this morning, ten days from Honolulu. The Hawaiian Islands held a special election at Honolulu beginning October 20th, and discussed a number of important topics, among them the foreign labor question and the advisability of the extensive raising of coffee and tea on the islands.

Ex-Attorney-General Ashford published an article October 30th in which he charged the press of Honolulu with being afraid to freely discuss the situation arising out of the changed conditions on account of the McKinley bill. The Honolulu Bulletin, commenting on the letter says: "The United States does not want Hawaii for our autonomy. Those reported utterances of her public men in favor of a protectorate are based on the false light in which the Hawaiian situation is presented by such writings as appear in the Alohu (newspaper) and to which Ashford's letter gives a somewhat close affinity. The reasons for Hawaiian independence are as strong today as they ever were.

Consul McKinley's advice from Honolulu under date of November 11, is to the effect that the rumors regarding the ill health of Queen Lilliuokalani, so widely circulated in American and French newspapers, are without any foundation whatever, and receive no attention in Honolulu, and the facts are to the contrary. The advice states that the Queen's health, as a matter of fact, is excellent, and that she receives much attention in State affairs.

The Queen has commissioned Honorable A. S. Cleghorn, father of Princess Kaiulani, to be governor of Oahu.

While there is considerable political discussion growing out of the preparations for the next legislative campaign in the islands, the discussion is marked with calmness, and there are no signs of the disturbing elements that have been reported from time to time.

SMUGGLING ENGLISH MONEY INTO PORT.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—There was considerable excitement here during the past two weeks over the arrest and detention of the owners of the British yacht "Hindle," charged with smuggling a large amount of English money into port. About September 1st the yacht, containing Messrs. Blunn and Douglas, then owners, and a young man named Joe Byrne, landed. On their arrival. The yacht was placed in the dry dock for a thorough overhauling, while the party rented a fine residence, furnished it handsomely and entertained royally. Money was spent freely, arrangements being made in English sovereigns. On arrival at the steamship "Australia" from the schooner, some a detective with the news of the robbery of a bank at Sydney of over 30,000 sovereigns. The photographs of the had tallied whilst apparently in the people here. He went on to San Francisco for the purpose, he said, of calling Sydney for further instructions as there was no extradition treaty between Australia and Hawaii for such a crime. Several days before the return of the steamer the detectives without the packing party getting ready to leave. As he could not hold them any other way, they were arrested on the charge of smuggling in the money. The detective did not arrive in on the steamer, however, but sent any testimony, and as the officer could not find any money in the yacht, the charge had to be dismissed, and the mysterious party sailed away.

CHARLES DURKEE'S DEATH.

They Begin Suit to Recover the Sum at Stake.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The sixteen belts of Charles Durkee, at one time Governor of Utah, began suit in the Federal Circuit Court today to recover the money held by the stakeholder, it is claimed, they did not receive, because of the Presidential sale of Franklin H. Head to Lucy and Harvey Durkee, a half-brother and half-sister. These two latter were executors of the estate.

It is alleged that through their manipulations the stakeholder never were cheated. Mr. Head is charged to have so managed the estate as to get money in his possession of himself and Harvey Durkee. The latter is now dead. The bill, which is a lengthy one, makes sensational charges. The complainants are Georgia Durkee, of Dr. Forney, Wis.; Charles L. Hendricks, of Waterbury, S. D., and fourteen others who are scattered all over the country. Head, who was a clerk in the office of Governor Durkee, said tonight that the estate amounted to only $2,000, instead of $40,000. It has been in the probate court, both times going against the plaintiffs. Head declares that the proceedings are blackmail.

Wage Workers Pay the Taxes.

Every month two or three of the eastern magazines have essays on the government of American cities. This month Mount Holyoke, in the Cosmopolitan, has her shack at the question. Its remedy is the best education of the workingmen, and the opening of their eyes to the fact they are the same who pay the taxes. When once they realize the fact, for fact it is, then they will use in their strength and energy as with a new vision political jobbery and robberies from American municipal administration. Mr. Halstead says of the workingmen:

They have only value to the capitalist that they pay all the taxes—and they do so to the same same sub to the same extent that the slave owner paid taxes on his slaves because the latter. The workingmen and their wives and children are the real taxes of our municipalities, and they do not know they are the consolidated consumers. We do not ask the workingmen to be members of our political parties, but we do ask them to be men who by professions and participation in local affairs, have long ago ceased to be men of a party, there is improvement. There is a point in the question yet.

If intelligence and high responsibilities and gratitude at the work of municipalities are accomplishments great of interest including the people, we have an American city in the United States. The commonwealth is present, as is a public purchase and finally dispatch. Some of the work of municipalities is done by the money is taken from the work of the people, and the money is taken from the people in taxes. The citizens that constitute this laborer build cities will never be prosperous and solve the social problem, despair, distrust, problem of the republican form of government. The contrast lesson is that all classes work together for the good of the whole community and that public choice are their political servants.

America's Greatest Stump Speaker.

A newspaper correspondent furnishes some interesting facts about famous stump speakers in this country in recent years. There is much difference of opinion, of course, about who was the best. Mr. Blaine thinks Henry Clay was the leading orator of the Whig party during all the years of its existence, while in the judgment of Roscoe Conkling, who himself owed his success to the power of popular oratory, Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was the most brilliant speaker that ever addressed a political assembly in America.

But Chauncey Depew believes that America's greatest stump speaker was Abraham Lincoln. Now as men are beginning to look back over his history, it is apparent that Lincoln was really the most capacious and forceful statesman of his day. It looked, indeed, as if he dreamed always of the time when he himself would be called to be a leader of men. In the little log house in which he practiced law in Illinois, he learned the eloquence—the marvelous power and purity of English expression which characterized his later messages and speeches. The writer mentions how he used to lie flat upon the floor of his home, without shoes or coat, studying law after hard days' tomfoolery and the kind of hard and English which, poor soul, for his early education had been sadly neglected. This he plodded on, overcoming by such fits of melancholy that at times his friends feared for his reason, till his hour struck. It occurred when the great joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas began in 1858.

It was a high water mark of public oratory. Never before or since have people had such and such powerful, so long continued, such a sustained and such a knight at it and at the end.

Applications for Europe.

Applications for Europe by the 1,000 from the United States and Canada, at the rate of 50,000 yearly a week. More go from Canada and Great Britain than from the United States.

AGAINST SOCIALISM.

Rev. Alsop Does Not Think the Present Social Condition so Bad, After All.

THE EVIL OF THE SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM.

The Difference Between Christianity and Socialism Pointed Out.

By Telegraph to the News.

SOCIALISM.

Rev. Alsop of Brooklyn Delivers an Address on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Dr. Reese F. Alsop of Brooklyn opened the second day's proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal church congress with an address on socialism. He pointed out the difference between the social solution of socialistic theorists and urged the adherence to the present system of social organization, holding that if later forced the change it might still the grace not free the golden eggs. He did not believe the present condition so bad as some said. Theft and enterprise rarely failed to reap profits. It was not true that the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer. The laborer today enjoyed luxuries and dreamed of one hundred years ago. There were shown under the present system of wealth conditions such as the wage monopolies and trusts, that led to illegitimate profits, but they were diseases, to eradicate which the body need not be destroyed.

Professor Gould of Philadelphia said the pernicious evil of the socialistic system was the destruction of individuality. The pulpit should continue to teach by the moral evils of the present system and the people should be taught to live in a state of freedom according to the Master's teaching.

Rev. Wm. Prall of Detroit spoke of the prevailing discontent among the laboring classes, based on the belief that they failed to receive their share of the world's wealth. The difference between Christianity and socialism was found in the fallacious socialistic belief that changing the conditions of men changed their character.

Rev. Dr. Ridge of Baltimore said the most radical and stupid misinterpretation had been given the Scriptures. Religion was never law (but economic sense. What would become of the fine arts under socialism? What would become of the freedom of the press?

Rev. Mr. Huntington of New York agreed with Dr. Ridge, but from exactly opposite reasons. He was not a socialist, but recognized that there was a discontent among the people—an intellectual discontent—moving toward socialism. The capitalist was a hard working man. The laborer was not. Men did live without iron, gold and silver, but could not live without bread. Was it not absurd to talk of land, the gift of God, as private property, with the things man made? He did not favor the division of land into little lots, but he favored the land-lord. His title was blasphemous. For there was but one landlord, and the human race were his tenants.

When the question opened the topic was, "The Relations of the Clergy to Politics." Several addresses were made.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Various Factions Cannot Unite Upon Any One Line of Policy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The longer the Alliance remains in session the further apart are the various factions. Such appears to be the situation this morning. It seems impossible to unite the various organizations upon a definite plan of action or to any settled policy. The Third party fight is earnest and make every move with more or less direct reference to this main issue.

A split in the Alliance on the subtreasury and land loan principles is now seems is inevitable. The open meeting of the Alliance this morning was a complete fizzle, and lasted but a few minutes.

When the executive session opened trouble over the sub-treasury matter began. A communication was received from the executive committee of the Anti Sub-Treasury Alliance asking a hearing for a protest prepared by Hope and Yeomans, of Missouri, under instructions from the St. Louis convention of last September. The Alliance faction opposed any hearing, but Livingstone, of Georgia, moved the appointment of a committee of five to read protest and report to the Alliance weather or not it should be read. On this motion, which was finally carried by a twenty-five vote, a bitter fight was made by the McCune men who made the charge that the Georgia faction attempted to assassinate McCune in Memphis.

Before the adjournment of the executive session

SIGNIFICANT ACTION

was taken which shows the protest of the sub-treasury people will receive very little consideration. A resolution was adopted almost unanimously reaffirming the adherence of the Alliance to every plank in the Ocala platform.

McCune's resolution to reduce representation one-half, in view of the fact that the Alliance of nineteen hundred delegates was come here with a narrow alliance of funds.

At the close of the Alliance meeting this morning, it was decided to permit women who gave their adherence to the main principles of the Alliance to be admitted, and to open whatever minor ideas they please.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

was in secret session until 1 p.m. on routine business. The State agents this morning adopted the Kinchloe plan which contemplates cash sales at Alliance stores and division of profits among patrons. This is regarded as a black eye for the union company.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association is having a hard time over the matter of funds. About half the organization is delinquent and there is no money for delegates. As a consequence the Ohio delegation left the meeting at 1 o'clock and many more threaten to leave this afternoon and evening unless the matter is adjusted.