ESTABLISHED June 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 119. MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

A GREAT EVENT.

The Electoral Contest at Gostenmunde: Bismarck Has Accepted the Candidacy.

INVESTIGATING THE ALLEGED DYNAMITE PLOT.

A Big Deal Recently Made With the Northern Pacific Directors in New York.

By Telegraph to the News.

BERLIN, April 11.—The electoral contest at Gostenmunde, where Prince Bismarck's candidacy for the Reichstag is opposed by candidates belonging to the socialist and Progressist parties, has assumed the proportions of a great event. Bismarck has definitely accepted the candidacy, on the assurance that he will receive a triumphant majority.

Accepting Bismarck's reappearance to the Reichstag as certain, everybody asks what his line of action will be when there. He, himself, states that he will only sit as a political owlet, despite his intervention. Count Herbert Bismarck has told some of his friends that events seem to hasten his father's presence in the Reichstag. The prevailing view of the foreign situation, published by the Bismarckian press, generally concludes with the suggestion that the Prince's continued absence from politics is bad for the country. No doubt the renewal of the European crisis is the motive of Bismarck's reassuming the leading role.

Professor Cohrbach, an eminent Free Conservative, in an article in *Preussisch Jahrbucher*, predicts absolutely to the Prince of the government. Either the ex-chancellor, he says, will overthrow the government to realize his ideas, or he will be crushed and end his life in gloom and shame.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* denies that it is the intention of the Prince to offer any vehement opposition to the Emperor's foreign policy, but proceeding to give authoritative views on the situation abroad, the *Nachrichten* discloses that the Prince's ideas are directly opposed to the policy of the government.

In a discussion of the question as to whether Prince Bismarck will try to form a party, *Gegenwart* publishes a letter of the Prince to George Winter, in which he says: "Though I desire to see formed a political homogeneous parliamentary majority, I fear it is a vain wish."

These expressions clearly denote some intention to construct a potent parliamentary group.

The Hamburg socialists threaten to make a riotous demonstration in Gostenmunde on the day of voting. Their sympathizers will send contingents for the purpose of making a lively time.

The exact details concerning the Russian movement on the frontier prove that the increase of troops along the Galician frontier amounts to 150,000 soldiers. The St. Petersburg government will acquire all the southern Russian railways, so as to form a direct line from the Black Sea to the Baltic. The plan is of great strategetic importance.

The report of an abolition of the restrictions against American pork was entirely premature. The truth of the matter is that the government will not withdraw the restrictions until the new American inspection measures are put into efficient operation. Probably five swine will be admitted first, following the precedent of live cattle. The importation of American cattle grows apace. If it develops in the same ratio every month, it will soon assume enormous proportions. The official Hamburg figures show the importations to January were 144 head; February, 461; March, 811.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

The Investigation Continued by the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The investigation into the alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the distillery of H. H. Shubuhl by Secretary Gibson of the Whisky Trust was continued today by the Federal grand jury. Government Gauger Dewar, who, it is alleged, Gibson sought to bring into the plot, and several other persons were examined. It is said that the government has evidence to show that the material for the explosive compound was bought at Colburn & Hirth's drug store in Peoria, and that the compound was made in the laboratory of the trust at Peoria. The government officials also assert that the trust has been using large amounts of money to buy off witnesses before the grand jury, and hint that some of the witnesses who have been examined will be prosecuted for perjury.

This afternoon William Burry, attorney for Gibson, entered the office of United States Marshal Hitchcock and gave that official a severe tongue-lashing for alleged high-handed arrests of witnesses. Mr. Hitchcock says Burry's attack was without foundation, and that the government simply took precautions that Ashford, colored janitor for the trust at Peoria, should be brought before the grand jury at Chicago, and for anyone connected with the defense a chance to cook him. This was done with valuable results to the prosecution. Ashford, it is said, testified to having gone into the trust laboratory one night and accidentally broken a bottle on a shelf. The contents ignited and Ashford was actively turned in extinguishing the flames. This testimony and evidence that Gibson personally purchased phosphorus is regarded by the government officials as lending heavily to fasten upon him the guilt of constructing the peculiar infernal machine said to have been designed to blow up the big national distillery.

A BIG DEAL.

The Northern Pacific to be Extended to Aberdeen.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—A Hemlan, Washington, special to the *Pioneer Press* says: A big deal was recently made with the Northern Pacific directors in New York, whereby the Northern Pacific line now in operation from Centralia to Montesano, is to be extended and completed to Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Gray's Harbor City by July 20th. The bonus to be given the Northern Pacific is the same that was given Jerome Hill a year ago for J. N. Hunt, who was to have built the road from Centralia to Gray's Harbor City, and expends in excess $1,000,000, the contract for which will expire on or about July 20th. Hunt being unable to build the road himself, has arranged to assign the bonus deed over to the Northern Pacific, and he will also build the road for them, in order to earn the subsidy.

The Principal Topic of Conversation.

BERLIN, April 11.—The principal topic of conversation today has been the latest report, put in circulation last evening, to the effect that unless the American government made a speedy reply to Premier Rudini's last note, Minister Porter would be politely requested to leave Rome, and the Italian legation be recalled from Washington. Such attitude on the part of the Italian government seemed so unreasonable, that the report developed doubts, and that the report was at first generally discredited. Many of the newspapers, however, today gave it prominence and seemed to believe that it was substantially correct. They say America will be allowed until April 14th to reply. The original report fixed today as the limit.

The original source of the report seems to give it increased plausibility. This, it is learned, was a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is a supporter of Rudini and is believed to share his confidence. Whether or not the Premier has actually decided upon the extreme course indicated, it is unquestionably true that this course is under discussion in high government circles and meets with favorable comment. It may be that the deputy who started the report supposed a decision had been reached when there had not been only being consistent. It may be that the report was given out to test public opinion before the Cabinet should commit itself absolutely to a grave step. A dispatch from America hints that Secretary Blaine has already prepared his answer and that it is thought Italy be less already sent home to Rome, instead of through Marquis Imperiali.

The Indians.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., April 11.—Several months ago Indian Commissioner Morgan wrote Superintendent of Public Instruction Cheney of Arizona, asking if Indian children should be placed in the Territorial schools, the National Government to pay their tuition. The Arizona *Republic* will publish tomorrow morning Mr. Cheney's reply, dated February 19th. He says the plan proposed by the Commissioner would not result in the civilization of the Indians; but would, on the whole, be evil rather than good. The Superintendent quotes from a published statement, in which Commissioner Morgan is credited with the assertion that no Indian only goes to war when his stock is stolen and when Indian men, women and children are murdered. Superintendent Cheney asks: "Can it be possible that you would permit the twisting infant minds of these poor victims of the white man's wrongs and humanity to mingle with the cute of their persecutors?"

The superintendent says in closing: "Our years of trial, peril and loss have taught us a lesson we would have you learn, teach the Indian to submit to the source of control and punish him for crime as you would punish the white man."

No Danger of a Conflict with Italy.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Secretary Tracy said today that the current rumors that orders had been sent to all the navy yards to hasten work on the vessels, guns, etc., were nonsense. He would not talk on the Italian matter further than to say there is no danger of a conflict.

The Coke Strikers.

SCOTTDALE, PA., April 11.—The strikers' convention wound up this evening. Mass meetings are to be held daily at the principal points in the region, stirring addresses are to be delivered and strong efforts made to bolster up the drooping courage of the strikers. On the question of remaining out there was no mitigy of expression, although nearly every delegate present hoped for an early conference and a satisfactory settlement. This seems a very remote possibility, however. The operators will make no overtures for a conference and have determined not to.

The convention passed resolutions declaring that they were law-abiding citizens and orderly. The delegates counsel the use of the utmost vigilance, although nearly every delegate present hoped for an early conference and a satisfactory settlement. This seems a very remote possibility, however. The operators will make no overtures for a conference and have determined not to.

The coke company will make a general effort to resume Monday morning, and lively times are expected. Many eviction notices were served on the strikers' families throughout the region today.

A Mistake Which Cost a Piece of Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The *Chronicle's* Dalles special says a mistake which cost the British government a piece of land as large as Rhode Island has just come to light. Engineer Ashford, of the United States coast survey, is authority for the statement that the true monuments for the British and Russian possessions, in and anyone connected with the defense a chance to cook him. This was done with valuable results to the prosecution. Ashford, it is said, testified to having gone into the trust laboratory one night and accidentally broken a bottle on a shelf. The contents ignited and Ashford was actively turned in extinguishing the flames. This testimony and evidence that Gibson personally purchased phosphorus is regarded by the government officials as lending heavily to fasten upon him the guilt of constructing the peculiar infernal machine said to have been designed to blow up the big national distillery.

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The convention passed resolutions declaring that they were law-abiding citizens and orderly. The delegates counsel the use of the utmost vigilance within the bounds of the law. They criticise Captain Lowe severely.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM

Shows Positive Hostility Towards the French Ambassador in the German Capital.

THE CZAR ORGANIZES THE DEFENSE OF RUSSIA.

The Confession of Pollitz Concerning the Guilt of Mafia and His Own Intrigues.

By Telegraph to the News.

PARIS NEWS.

The French in Berlin—Chilian Cruisers—Other Items.

PARIS, April 12.—Herbette, French ambassador to Germany, has sent Minister of Foreign Affairs Ribot a message full of misgivings as to the nature of his relations with the Berlin foreign office.

He says Von Caprivi treats him with formal politeness, while Emperor William, who was formerly affable, now speaks curtly and shows positive hostility. The Czar's Frenchmen whom Herbette has introduced at receptions. All this, which is probably due to dissatisfaction at the treatment received by Empress Frederick in Paris, has caused increased anxiety in government circles here.

A GREAT STRIKE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the opinion of the legal advisers of the foreign office, the Chilian cruisers built in France will be handed to the government of Balmaceda, under the stipulation that no French crews shall be engaged, and that only Chilian officers and crews shall get in France will be given permission to coal and complete such equipments as are necessary to enable them to reach Chili. The cruiser *Presidente Pedro* will be completed in May. The *Errazuriz* is nearly ready. A certain crew, occupied chiefly in strengthen the Chilian navies, is already here under Col. Villegrin.

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS

with quick-fire guns has been made at Canet's great factory at Havre, in the presence of French officers, the Russian commission, headed by Colonel Sanatsky, and the Danish General Linnemon. In an interview General Linnemon said the large gun was fired nine times in succession, while another of heavier caliber was discharged seven times in fifty-four seconds. The results of the experiments, he added, justified the belief that the French factories can successfully compete with any ordnance factories in the world.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK

in the American Colony here will be the marriage of Miss Mansfield, eldest of the twelve daughters of Mr. Henry Hodges, a member of a wealthy American family. Minister Reid will be the bride's witness.

SOCIAL.

Baron Gustave Rotschild has returned from Algeria in precarious health. It is stated that in recent years he has lost 20,000,000 francs in speculation. He has still a large fortune. He has retired from the bank with which he was connected of his own accord and been replaced by his second-in-law, M. Lambert. He has not retired. Baron Alphons Rotschild intended to wind up the business of the firm and start on a new basis.

IN RUSSIA.

The Czar Reorganizes his Regiments and Increases the Reserves.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Czar has renamed most of the regiments of the Russian army after commanders and generals notable since the time of Peter the Great and the reserve battalions after important victories gained by the Russian armies. Ten of these battalions are being raised to full regiments, 20,000 men being thus added to the reserves. With the recent decree for the construction of military roads and large increase of the dockyards, it is clear that the contemplated increase of the defensive forces of the Empire.

The *Military Gazette* records important experiments in the adaptability of snow breast-works against an enemy's fire. Such breast-works have been found to be exceedingly valuable, in fact they have been impenetrable when water is poured over them so as to form a crust.

MAFIA.

Pollitz' Revelations Concerning that Secret Society.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The grand jury is expected to report the coming week and, among other things, it is said the confession of Pollitz will be used in the report. Pollitz confessed his own innocence and said he joined the Mafia under the impression that it was a benevolent society. He was present at the meeting when Hennessy's death was decided upon and was ordered to carry the gun in a sack to Monasterio's house, but refused. He did not know of the killing until the Sunday following, but afterwards learned the details from Monasterio, and they were substantially the same as claimed by the State in the trial, implicating Scaffidi, Marchesi, Bagnetto and Monasterio as Hennessy's slayers. The State did not use the confession because it had such direct proof of Pollitz' presence at the killing, which his story omitted. Pollitz is said to have had a brother who resembled him, who has not been heard of since the killing and is presumably in Italy. Had he been found the identification might have been undermined, and Pollitz' testimony would have formed an important link in the chain of evidence.

An Omaha Fire.

OMAHA, April 11.—A fire broke out this evening in the kitchen of the Paxton hotel, on the fourth floor of the annex back of the main building. While the firemen were raising ladders the wall fell out, burying four of No. 2 Hose Company's men. Martin Malloy's hill was fatally injured and Captain Carter, Peter McHaire and Thomas Dwyer were seriously hurt. The fire was soon gotten under control, with damage of about $25,000. A panic prevailed among the guests for awhile, but all got out without serious accident.

A singular fatality lies in the fact that thirteen years ago four members of No. 2 Hose Company were killed and six injured in the fall from the Grand Central Hotel was burned.

A Terrible Explosion.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 12.—Three small boys, sons of Thomas Wood, a well-known citizen of Franklin township, found a partly empty glycerine can this afternoon and not understanding the dangerous character of the stuff threw a stone at the can. The stone struck it and a terrible explosion followed, which was heard for miles. Two of the boys were blown to atoms, while the other was fatally injured.

Republican Leagues Clubs.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The arrangements for the forthcoming annual convention of republican league clubs of the United States at Cincinnati, April 21st, have been completed. The convention will be the largest one in the history of the league. Over one thousand delegates are expected to be present, among the prominent are Chauncey Depew, Sherman, ex-Secretary Allison, General Alger, ex-Governor Foraker, John M. Langston, Major McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed.

Fatally Injured.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—This afternoon a party of boys returning from Sunday school came to a pile of nitroglycerine from a factory. They took it to the river, built a fire, placed a can in it and waited to see it blow up. In the ensuing explosion with terrific force, fatally injuring Michael O'Boyle and Edward Caldwell, aged about 12. The other boys escaped unhurt.

Bill in Equity Filed.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A bill in equity has been filed against the Baltimore Equitable Society of insurance houses against loss by fire. It asks for the appointment of a receiver to distribute the surplus of the corporation, and if it shall be found that the corporate life of the society was ended that the receiver be empowered to distribute all the funds among its members. The bill alleges that the corporation expired by limitation in 1878 and asks that a receiver be appointed to wind up its affairs and to discharge the duties of its trust imposed in it under policies. It alleges that there is $1,000,000 over and above the amount of surplus required by law in the treasury and asks that though it should not be dissolved, this amount be divided among the old policy holders.

The Proposed Boycott of the Trades Unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Seventy-five contractors and builders met yesterday to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the proposed boycott of the trades unions on from manufactured by non-union boilermakers. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the boycott and a committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization of the employers of labor to resist the unreasonable demands of the trades unions.

Besides this association of builders, another committee of employers is being formed in which over a hundred million dollars of capital is represented. This association is being formed for the purpose of protecting employers against the unjust demands of the labor unions, but will not touch the wage question.

A week ago the shoemakers in a prominent factory would become the firm introduced hot machinery. As no settlement could be arranged the other firms comprising the Shoemakers' Association decided to lock out 20,000 thousand men, women and boys are thus thrown out of employment.

The Coke Strikers.

SCOTTDALE, PA., April 12.—The coke region was alive with strikers' mass meetings today. The labor leaders are busy everywhere, trying to hold up and strengthen the wavering. The strikers were out in full force and have stationed their pickets, in the hope of checkmating the reported general movements of the operators for a resumption, which is to be started tomorrow. With this end in view the company yesterday sent to the ovens relighted in the engine boilers at a number of plants where illnesses has reigned for nine weeks.

The Knights of Labor are holding meetings at a number of places this evening, but no outbreak is feared, though it is a well known fact that they are anxious for the withdrawal of the Eighth Regiment.

The Labor leaders assert that money is all that is needed to prolong the strike, and any contributions will go a long ways toward a return to work on the part of the men are starvation and sickness.

Death of a California Pioneer.

SAN DIEGO, April 12.—Ex-Governor Waterman died this morning of pneumonia, after a brief illness.

R. W. Waterman was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1825. He moved to Sycamore, Illinois, at an early age and when he grew up engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came to California in 1849, mined for two years, and returned to Illinois, but came back to California in 1874, locating in San Bernardino. He was part owner of rich mines in San Diego County, engaged in farming on a large scale and owned a vineyard of land. In 1883 he was elected lieutenant governor on the republican ticket, the only republican elected. The democratic governor, Washington Bartlett, died in a short time and Waterman filled out the term.

BOSTON, April 12.—Dr. Elson Tourtelee, who founded the New England Conservatory of Music, died today.

AN IMMENSE BLAZE.

Chicago Has a Most Destructive Fire: The Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

PANIC AMONG THE FREAKS OF A DIME MUSEUM.

The Haymarket Theatre on Fire Twenty Minutes Before the Close of the Last Act.

By Telegraph to the News.

A CHICAGO FIRE.

The Most Destructive One Since 1871.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Chicago this evening suffered the most destructive fire that has occurred since the fire of 1871. The loss is fully $1,000,000. It was almost in the geographical centre of the city that the flames started, and like the terrible disaster of twenty years ago, began in a stable. In the one-story stable was the property of the well-known furniture manufacturer and politician, John M. Smyth, and was located in the rear of his big house furnishing establishment on West Madison street, near Halstead street.

The flames speedily spread to the furniture establishment, and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime museum. A general alarm was turned in to fire departments, followed by a special call for extra engines, as the fire was gaining ground with great rapidity.

In less than five minutes the smoke was pouring from every window of the museum and enveloped the large six-story building occupied by Smyth, and in a marvelously short time both structures were turned into

A MASS OF FLAMES.

Great fiery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the building on the north side of Madison Street. A moment later the flames found themselves working between the two towering walls of Russell. For a time it looked as though the conflagration would get beyond control and, as in 1871, swept toward the lake.

To add to the trouble, the wind was blowing briskly from the west. Probably 20,000 people gathered in the neighborhood, watching the progress of the possible impending calamity. At the critical junction, however, the thoroughly disciplined fire department of Chicago, by hard work, kept the flames, despite the strong winds, confined to the block bounded by Halsted, Madison, and Randolph streets and Fulton street.

THE INTENSE BLAZE,

however, continued to rage in the buildings already partly destroyed. The museum was nothing but a heap of ruins, and a score of the freaks had very narrow escapes from being killed by falling one after another. Fortunately they all fell inward, and no person was injured. Across the street also the walls were full.

The upper story of a three-story building on the northwest corner of Madison and Halsted streets caught fire. Frames helped greatly to spread the Haymarket Theatre building and was soon stretching along under the mansard roof. Just west of the Haymarket the five-story building of the People's Outfitting Company caught fire in front.

Despite all efforts the buildings between Union street and Haymarket Theatre were wiped out, as were those on the south side of the street. In the Haymarket Theatre the fire was confined to the upper story, but the whole building was filled with smoke and water.

The first intimation the inmates of Kohl & Middleton's Museum had of the close proximity of the fire was when some one opened a window on the third floor, through which a vicious cloud poured.

A WILD PANIC

followed among the 400 persons in the building, the most of whom, fortunately were on the first floor watching the variety performance. They were appalled of their danger by the stampede on the upper floors, and at first stood to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front doors, fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror.

The emergency brought out a hero in the person of Policeman Sheehy. Forcing his way through the frightened people, who were madly retarding each other, he succeeded in closing the door of the stairs and, drawing his gun, declared his intention to kill the first person refusing to obey orders. By his coolness and determination he succeeded in quieting the panic, and with one exception everybody reached the street safely. The exception was C. H. Sampson, who jumped out of a window before the officer reached the stairs, and was frightfully injured. Several people were following him, but stopped when Sheehy ordered them to be roped in by Sheehy and his little gun. One old lady fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm.

As soon as Officer Sheehy cleared the people out he went up to the third floor, where scores of monkeys were caged. He wrenched apart the iron bars of the cages and the little monkeys could escape, but with the innate perversity of sheep they scampered upstairs and were burned to death. The policeman is nearly lost his own life getting down stairs.

The excitement among the freaks who were on exhibition on the third floor was painful. They were practically unable to help themselves and were with difficulty restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Madame Carver, the bearded woman, seized her babe, dragged herself to a rear window and was about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty secured them down stairs.

A. D. Lafayette, the father of the big-headed boy, who was so top-heavy that he could not navigate alone, seized the boy, and while holding him out found the Albino girl, almost blind and groping about in the smoke. With the big-headed boy under his arm, he seized the Albino, dragged her to the stairway and soon reached the street.

THE HAYMARKET CLEARED!

The fire in the Haymarket Theatre was discovered just twenty minutes before the close of the last act. The smoke was barely perceptible when the manager stepped out on the stage and tried to persuade the audience to file out in order. At this moment some one yelled fire and a panic seemed imminent. The excitement was partly allayed by prompt work on the part of the ushers, and the theatre was soon cleared without any one getting hurt.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Just before the west wall of the Smyth building fell, a vacuum-car descended up to the third floor of the building as fast as it could walking the flames. When the walls toppled and the smoke cleared away he could not be seen, and it is feared he went down in the mass of debris. While the fire was at its height the sidewalk in Union and Meridian streets collapsed, precipitating forty people into an excavation beneath. Mrs. Bessie Higgins was fatally injured and several others painfully hurt.

When the fire broke out, Dr. J. Z. Bergeron was attending Mrs. Stuart Hall, who occupied one of the buildings subsequently burned. When the fire got close, Bergeron seized the suffering woman, and wrapping her in some bedclothes, descended the flights of stairs with his burden and carried her to a refuge near by. In less than fifteen minutes a fine girl baby was born, and Bergeron, Mrs. Hall and the baby shone a Bremen. Both mother and child are doing well. Dr. Bergeron lost a valuable set of instruments and the overcoat and hat, but thought was happy in having saved his patient.

The Episcopal Cathedral on Washington boulevard caught fire from flying sparks, but all of flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

One of the exciting incidents was the scene within sight of the rear of the Haymarket hotel. When the flames leaped across the street about forty occupants of the hotel, fearing the fire would make a will rush for the back stairway. The latter is a narrow, winding affair and became blocked, resulting in the men being badly bruised and frightened before getting out.

Charles Meager was asleep in his room and was nearly suffocated, with one side of his face badly burned, when he was found and carried out.

IT TOOK FORTY FIRE ENGINES

and 300 firemen to bring the fire under subjection. Several times it looked as if the men would be compelled to abandon the engines, so intense was the heat and so dense the smoke. Chief Bonfield, who had charge of the operations, was compelled to remain at a big distance from the fire himself, leaving the fight in the hands of his lieutenants. The nerve displayed by the firemen was beyond praise, for the chief, who is a man who knows best at least the nature of out warmth, etc., was absent in the business of the Smyth establishment, the fire at any time could have cut off his retreat. They fought the flames, keeping the off bravely completely covered.

LOSSES.

John M. Smyth's loss on stock and building is fully $80,000; Kohl & Middleton, museum, $80,000; Nasy Bros., tools and stock, $30,000; Schumpfer, jewelry, $20,000; Albert Boyd, wine, will pay $50,000; Mittmann, tobacconist, $25,000; Hanna & Hogg, liquors, $25,000. The miscellaneous losses of the other floors and the Haymarket Theatre will bring the total up to a million. The insurance is light. Smyth carried but $12,000, Kohl & Middleton and Mittmann had allowed their policies to lapse, so they expected to move in a couple of weeks. The insurance of the other sufferers is light.

Indiana.

DENVER, COLO., April 12.—Reports received yesterday from the Southern Ute Agency are to the effect that the Indians lost nearly all their stock by recent heavy snow storms. Some covered the ground for miles and for four feet, and horses and cattle by thousands starved to death. The Mouachies and Capotes had 1,700 horses and equally as many cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches in New Mexico, who owns the largest herds of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost an incalculable number.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Colonel Wade of the Fifth United States Cavalry, at Fort Reno, says, in his report to General Merriam, in charge of the Bureau of Indians in the regular army, that strong efforts are made to induce them to enlist, but they are of no avail. General Merritt thinks the Indians in the attempt on the part of the Government to enlist Indians as regular soldiers will prove a failure. They will serve as scouts without difficulty, but have a positive aversion to enlisting in infantry or cavalry regiments.

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—The Kentucky constitutional convention today completed the consideration of amendments offered, after being in session 159 days. It has cost about $200,000, and made many changes in the fundamental laws of the State. Some of these are recognized as wise, but very many are untried and are considered of uncertain benefit. The new constitution is expected to be voted on next August, and may be rejected by the people when voted upon in August. The new constitution, among other things, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to bring cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches in New Mexico, who owns the largest herds of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost an incalculable number.

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DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

The Department of State Gathering Statistical Figures to Lay Before the Italian Government.

BARON FAVA HAS ONLY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath: The Kings of Europe Want Peace.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE ITALIAN PROBLEM.

The Government Proposes to Deal With the Questions at Issue Earnestly.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Blaine was informed today and was confident to his mind by an attack of gout. In the course of the afternoon the President walked over and conferred with the Secretary regarding diplomatic matters that may require action during the President's approaching absence from Washington. It is now a matter of public knowledge that the Italian government has not sent to this government, or any of its representatives, notification that a reply to a question in Blaine's note within any specified time. It is not customary in diplomacy for any nation to undertake to dictate the date of correspondence coming from another nation, and had Italy adopted this course it would certainly be regarded with misgivings by our own government, and would cause great surprise among the diplomats of other nations, whose customs are regulated by an unwritten but almost immutable law.

As stated in Secretary Blaine's letter to the Marquis Imperiali, the government of the United States proposes to deal with the questions at issue earnestly, but with caution and deliberation. The Department of State is not expending itself with a specific inquiry into the history and antecedents of the New Orleans victims. It proposes to show the Italian government that the action of the evil of unrestricted immigration from which the United States is now suffering and this purpose necessitates quite dwelling with the character of a considerable element of our population, which has largely been recruited from Italy, so some interesting statistics are in course of preparation that will trace with blunt directness upon a number of murders and outrages committed in recent years in the United States by the Italians and other secret Italian organizations upon the vendettas that are imported into the United States to the disturbance of the peace and to evading the ordinary course of justice in the prosecution of the malefactors. Time is required to compile these facts, and the Department will take the necessary time.

In high official circles there has been no change of opinion that the New Orleans matter is being manipulated in Italy to influence Italian politics.

DESIRE FOR PEACE.

That is the Feeling in Europe, Says Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, March 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph opened the session of the Reichsrath. Himself, in his speech, touch upon the desire for peace manifested throughout Europe. He said the Hapsburg relations were existing, guided the hope that peace will prevail for many years to come.

FROM BARON FAVA.

He is Only Going on a Leave of Absence to Rome.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In response to a request for his autograph before he sailed, Baron Fava sent the following card to a reporter: "I am satisfied to express my sympathy with the United States. FAVA."

Dr. Revesal of *Il Progresso Italo Americano* stated tonight that he had been authorized by Fava to state for publication that he was only going to Rome on leave of absence, and that he still is Italian minister to Washington. The doctor further stated that he believed Blaine a smart politician, but in this affair he had been kind-hearted that his policy exceeded the limits of diplomacy. Referring to the recent dispatches from Rome, the doctor said he believed them fictitious, or inspired by French newspapers, or else inspired by politicians.

L'Ere d'Italia has the following editorial: "It is the duty of a month since the Italian Government sent its first note to the Cabinet at Washington, asking for equitable and immediate reparation for Italian citizens cruelly murdered in New Orleans. Blaine and Blaine, before our Minister who brought the formal note of Rudini, shed, in an admirable duet of Americanism, the purest tears of sorrow over the poor victims, but gave no other satisfaction than Presidential and Ministerial tears. But the treacherous tears of Blaine are now worth no more current on the Italian market. The most cunning Blaine, having once dried up his obligatory tears, thought that the affair of New Orleans could be settled in an easy and friendly manner. But the New Orleans outrage could not be so lightly put aside. The laughter at Washington and the behavior of the Washington Government have raised in all European Cabinets an awful question. The United States signs treaties with us, but when the occasion comes to put them in action they say they can not consider them, as they are bound by private engagements, and they can not, for dignity and violation of Government pledges last! All Europe has learned the note of Marquis di Rudini. A recent state dispatch has proved to the American Government that the Italian Cabinet is not joking and that it is quite equal to the occasion in the emergency. The United States must learn that to hold a position among civilized nations it is not enough to have millions of dollars, but it is necessary as a first condition, a sense of honor, to be honest."