ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 273 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

EXPRESS WRECKED.

The Fast O'Sullivan Train on the Central Pacific Derailed on the Top of a Mountain.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Capture and Conviction of the Train Wreckers.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WORK OF DEMONS.

A Train Wrecked, but the Villains Escape No Booty.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 12.—The fast westbound express on the Central Pacific was wrecked this morning between Emigrant Mills and Cisbar. The place where the wreck occurred was on a curve at the top of a high mountain. The engine, a ten-wheeler, got safely over, but the first two cars were derailed. The baggage car and two day coaches remained on the track, but the four Pullmans left the track. The Pullman sleeper Santa Cruz turned on its side and rolled down the mountain side, the other Pullmans remaining on the line with colors through the track. It is probable that from "Sixteen" twelve men in a thickly wooded or brush country, where a prisoner would have some chance to escape. The military are hunting up the Modoc posse, and along the Rio Grande since the Genoa outbreak has exceedingly strict regulations been made. Only 1 is to be seen in groups of two and three.

Starting Sentence.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Advices from Valparaiso state that the points still held by the revolts are flocking into the towns from the various country districts pillaging for food, many dying in their tracks. Gold is useless, and the washers have no food. Incendiarism and pillaging are spreading. The coal miners of Lota have joined the revolt for want of food. Dominic Jaw, expelling from the various provinces, are swelling the ranks of the starving Bolivians. The engineers of the Valparaiso and Santiago railway, and the relief committee for the distribution of corn has been suspended.

Charged with Malfeasance in Office.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—John Hoey, president of the Adams Express company, was today removed from his position as president and trustee by a resolution vote of the full board of managers. Hoey was charged with malfeasance in office. Cropp Spencer, vice-president of the company, has tendered his resignation immediately after the board voted for the expulsion of the president and the resignation was accepted. It was during Hoey's absence in Europe that an investigation was made that resulted in the action taken. On his return he was notified to attend the special meeting of the directors which was held today, with the result as above. After the reading of the charges against Hoey he acted as a senior spoke bitterly of the president and the course he had pursued. Then the vote was taken and Hoey was retired from the corporation, where he had labored, man and boy, for half a century. The trouble which overtook Hoey today was foreshadowed last spring in a suit brought by Henry C. Bloodgoodsen against the Adams Express company, Edward A. Taft were co-defendants with him. The action was brought to recover a sum of money equivalent to half a million dollars. Hoey then admitted under oath that he had been party to a transaction by which the syndicate of three men had purchased which cost them about $100,000 of William B. Dinsmore, then president of the Adams Express Company. For this $100,000 they received from Dinsmore, and Dinsmore afterwards received from the Adams Express Company the sum of $600,000 for the property. Hoey had not paid a cent, but he had accepted a share of the profit they made which profit amounted to $750,000, his share was latter at $170,000 and $180,000.

More Double Lynchers Arrested.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—Three additional arrests were made this morning of citizens charged with participation in Friday night's lynching, and when all the warrants are served there will be twenty-five under arrest. Nearly all the defendants have bonds.

An Attempt on Mercier's Life.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The chief of Police last evening received a telegram from Premier Mercier to send a detective and sergeant to his country residence. The reason for the call is unknown, but it is stated that an attempt was made on the life of the Premier.

Hardship Get Commissions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The legislative committee investigating the conduct of the offices of attorney general and State treasurer by the present incumbents met here today. Colonel Hardt, editor and proprietor of the North American, and Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the Evening Telegraph, published several pamphlets in defense of the mercantile tax adversement, but said that no commission was paid, either directly or indirectly, of the Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamers and vessels. The Spanish and Italian claims amounts to $2,000,000 and another exciting hearing during the day that followed the Kelley of Valparaiso by the Junta's troops. The American claims amount to only $25,000, the estimated value of property destroyed in the vicinity of the city. All these claims are now filed at the respective legations, and the resumption of guano shipments from the Lobos Islands will be made at an early date and new officials will be duly called to look after them.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The supreme Court of the United States met for the October term today. Three justices were absent from the court. Chief Justice Fuller is in Chicago, where his daughter is ill, Justice Harlan and Justice Bradley and they have both been ill, but are now recovering. The business transacted was the admission of applicants to practice before the court and the announcement by Justice Field that the most important cases advanced for argument next Monday had been postponed until the second Monday of November. The step was taken for the reason that it is doubted that they shall be heard by the full bench and the possibility is that all the Justices will not be present Monday next. The list includes the Sayward case, which involves the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the set fisheries in Behring sea; the anti-lottery case, the electoral case and the case involving the question of the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act. The court adjourned a few minutes after twelve and went in a body to pay its respects to the President.

A Peculiar Mexican Custom.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Times-Democrat from Laredo, Tex., special says: The two suspected revolutionists, who were captured within the last few days by agents of the Mexican war ship, under a peculiar Mexican law permitting the shooting of a prisoner who "attempts to escape." By its warrants hundreds of men have been executed in Mexico in the past five years. A political prisoner is given to understand that he was given a chance for liberty, and if he dies not he will be shot anyhow. The room is allowed to put some ten yards of space between himself and guards, and at the numbers on his face with colors through the back. It is probable that from "Sixteen" twelve men in a thickly wooded or brush country, where a prisoner would have some chance to escape. The military are hunting up the Modoc posse, and along the Rio Grande since the Genoa outbreak has exceedingly strict regulations been made. Only 1 is to be seen in groups of two and three.

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METHODIST COUNCIL.

Bishop Foster Talks About the Responsibilities and Qualifications of a Bishop.

THE DELEGATES RECEIVED BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

High Price Bagles, or "The Press"—The Reverend Gentleman Accused of Blasphemy.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE METHODISTS.

Mixing Politics and Religion in Their Episcopal Selections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The 19th day of the Ecumenical Methodist Council opened with Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church in the chair. The opening services of the great council were conducted by three bishops.

The light of the morning sessions was "The Church and her opponents," and Bishop R. S. Foster of Massachusetts presented a paper on the subject "The Responsibilities and Qualifications of a Bishop." Bishop Foster said the preacher needs high qualities of mind and good qualities of body. He should be a good, not second rate preacher. He should be well versed in the Bible. He should be well versed in the sciences, the most popular in the environments and the people he addresses, and be able to expound and defend the Bible in the way of his mission. Preachers become men, at times, subserve to their office, because of lack of knowledge of the way to deal with their people. No man could think a fool intelligently. He did not be considered. He should be able to grapple with those who come to him for counsel, and when he is the teacher with doubt, he should be able to grapple with those doubts, and show them the way to the truth of the gospel.

Rev. John Reid of London followed Bishop Foster in a brief address in the same strain.

Rev. Frank Bellew of London and Rev. G. W. Clinton of Pittsburg also spoke, and then Dr. Leonard of New York closed the morning session with a few remarks commendatory of preachers who invited people by pulpit sermons on Darwinism and Huxley.

During the recess the delegates were received at the White House by the President and Mrs. Harrison.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

the topic for discussion was "The Religious Press." Bishop Ross of the Canadian church, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes of London being the essayist, "It was strange," said Dr. Hughes, "that the great secular press has rarely received consideration of the churches. It was now the fourth estate, the greatest engine of the world, and because so without the aid of the church or its teachings. Christian churches must face the fact that this great engine was in the hands of men who were, in some cases, indifferent to the church and in others absolutely full of hatred to it. For the creation of a healthy opinion the value of the press was supreme. If so disposed, the editors of the daily papers could render irreducible service to the cause of God. The religious press should never be used for political purposes." (Great, hear!) And it should do the work in securing and extending the progress of God's work on earth. The speaker had learned from the journal that Mr. Blaine was a consistent, and God grant that they may now been a little from us. For, indeed, we and the journalist can hasten the creation of that state which Christ is bringing to all lands, in which there shall be no room for or sign of misery."

REV. F. M. EWANY,

editor of the Christian Guardian of Toronto, had too few records had yet formed a sufficient high estimate of the influence of the religious press, and had not used it to its full capacity for good. The religious press should not be regarded as a rival to the pulpit. It supplemented and focused the teachings of the preacher. He utilized to hear a religious paper called an "organ" of the church, as if its main business was to raise the sentiments of the church, and consequently, like a pipe organ, or as if it was an instrument on which certain tunes were to be played to order.

In times of moral degeneracy, when the public conscience is paralyzed by selfish views of duty, the religious press should fearlessly rebuke sinning sins, whether it brings popularity or opposition and reproach. The church paper should be liberal in spirit and loyal to Christian truth.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, president of the Primitive Methodist Church of England, could not say "Amen" to Dr. Hughes' assertion that the religious papers should not take cognizance of politics. In England there were thousands of people who read nothing but politics, not from the daily papers, but from the weekly religious journals, and occasionally it became necessary that religio-political questions should be treated by them. (Murmurs of disapproval.) He would not go further than the subject, because he was troubled his Wesleyan friends. (Cries of "Go, go.") He had been told that many parts of this great country were strongly influenced by the Roman Catholic power. It might be because that power was unannounced, but right it not also be because of a little use of the proof Churches should ally themselves with the daily press give the press their sympathy. Very few of the men who attended the head of the great dailies would reject that alliance. The great questions of the day, questions of social reform, of religion, should be dealt with, not in the pulpit, but in the press.

REV. O. HIRD

of Nashville, Tenn., said the religious newspapers had not kept pace with the secular press in development, though the improvement had been great. The religious papers should have an expert corps of contents to the chief editor. Attention should be given to the advertising columns; these had been much abusing, but there was all an abuse now, although to do so an advertisement of a quack medicine—consumption cure—upon the an insertion article calculated to injure life. (Great laughter.)

Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, believed that the weekly religious newspaper had a greater influence in manufacturing public opinion than the daily. He was seventy-five years old, and the press for its treatment of serious topics, laughing at vagaries and ridiculing doubtful reports of scientific discoveries.

John H. Lyle of London said that lawyers should be heard on this subject, and he read from a paper in the New York, Boston and Washington and the to take to say a religious paper. The English religious papers are treated with respect, but he heard a religious daily paper would be brought forth. The London morning papers had a body of Christians from all the religious sects.

Mr. Atkinson, an English member of Parliament, thought the religious papers should take a stand on the political questions. He was proud of Dr. Hughes as a preacher, but was not well versed in politics. He was one of the Salvation Army of England, and he was an officer. When Dr. Hughes was he wrote to ease them from his duties, and he was a preacher of the gospel. He was a preacher of the gospel. He was a preacher of the gospel. He