ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 10. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The First Rumors of a Revolution Are Now Said to Have Been Exaggerated.

NO DANGER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

2 Manifests Issued Urging the Exclusion of all Foreigners: The Hunnese Defiant.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

Riots Not Unusual in the Winter Season.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A cable dispatch received from the British consul at New Chwang, a treaty port of China, in the province of Mukdenia, states that rumors were recently current in New Chwang that the people in the country 120 miles west had risen in revolt against the authorities. The English note, however, that the rising is now reported to have been suppressed. The consul further says that a band of bandits had recently looted a village in the province Hsing King. The telegraph says that such an occurrence is nothing unusual in the winter season. The people as a whole, throughout the province are friendly to the native Christians and to Europeans.

IT IS NO REVOLUTION.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Tien Tsin telegraphs as follows: Li Chang Hi informed me through the British consul that he has no doubt that the rising in Mongolia is a mounted city expedition, prompted only by greed of plunder, and there is no reason to regard it as a revolution. All is quietness and peace in Peiho. The American gunboat "Palos" arrived today. The fort is about to close for the winter.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Dispatches received here today from Peiki state that it is officially announced there that the reports of the disturbances in Mongolia are grossly exaggerated. The movement the dispatches add, is a purely local one and entirely devoid of danger to the local government. Notwithstanding the receipt of these dispatches, it is believed that the revolutionary movement is of more greater import than the Chinese government would have the outside world to believe.

ONLY 1,500 DISCIPLINED IN THE FIELD.

PEKIN, Dec. 2.—Advices received by the government as to the strength of the rebels in arms in the field place the total number of men at only 1500. To judge from the activity in military circles, however, the imperial authorities do not place implicit confidence in the reports reaching them, and they are making preparations to deal with a much larger force than that which is said to be heading toward the capital. There are now 60,000 imperial troops guarding the places along the great wall, where it is expected the rebels will attempt to force a passage. Advices received by the government further state that the movement, instead of being connected directly against the Emperor, is nothing more than a scheme of private vengeance. The wife of a leader of marauders was forcibly abducted. When she had traveled through the country on a mission of vengeance, instructing his followers to make reprisals upon the inhabitants.

THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 2.—A financial correspondent of the Japan *Daily Mail*, under date of November 20, says that nothing has yet been done to punish the leaders in the Ichang outbreak. The viceroy of Nanking and the governor of Kiangsu jointly sent a memorial to the throne expressing their horror at the recent outrages against the foreign missions and their condemnation of the abandoned wretches who dared to take part in them. Europeans look upon this document as prepared for the purpose of deceiving the ministers of foreign countries. And in the face of this omen a manifesto, issued to the people of Hunan and translated by Rev. Griffith John, D. D. This document contains no reference to the Peiki Riot nor any sympathy to the existing dynasty, bringing the matter to a crisis issue, and the issue is the exclusion of foreigners.

Mr. John points out that Li Hung Chang promised that there would be no more riots and destruction of foreign property, but the Hunanese manifesto declares that the foreign mission buildings shall not be burned, but they will be confiscated to the use of the Chinese.

Li Hung Chang, the correspondent says, diverted the fleet to some point on the pretext of inspection, and never sent a vessel to Yangtze during the outbreak.

The magistrate in his report to the viceroy enumerated the real offenders and throw the blame on suppositious dead men. The correspondent concludes: The Hunnese are certainly defiant, and they will not be officially carried until a part of the province is opened to foreign trade whether they like it or not. There would be no difficulty in opening Yuh Chow and Changsha. Hence Changsha and they cannot defy the strength of Europe.

The New Publisher of the New York "World."

ST. PAUL, Dec. 2.—Frederick Driscoll, Jr., for some years secretary of the *Pioneer Press* company, has gone to New York to assume the duties of publisher of the New York World.

That Handiness Resolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—A telegram from Honduras received here today states that Dominge Vasquez, congressman from Honduras, arrived at Nacome, has said if President Leyva does not attack him he will march on the capital tonight and make another attempt to capture Leyva, who is entrenching himself at Tegucigalpa, where he is awaiting reinforcements before following Vasquez. The same telegram also states that a number of American miners are coming to the aid of Leyva, being expected to arrive tonight, while the rebels count on salvadorian refugees to aid them. Another telegram, however, states that Vasquez is retreating.

Fanny Davenport Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.—When the curtain went up at Cooke' Opera House this evening, where Fanny Davenport is engaged in "Cleopatra," it was announced that Davenport was too ill to attempt to play. It was afterwards learned that she was suffering from nervous prostration, due to the high altitude of Denver, where she has been playing the last week.

Captain Schley Mad to Apologize.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Times* today prints a dispatch from Santiago de Chile, which says that, during the hearing before Judge of Crimes Foster, who is investigating the attack on a number of sailors from the American cruiser "Baltimore," a witness from the "Baltimore's" crew appeared in court in a state of intoxication that it was necessary to remove him forcibly. Captain Schley, commander of the "Baltimore," apologized to the court for the condition of the witness.

To Terminate the Concordat.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Dubrant gave notice of an intention to question Minister Pallares in regard to the attitude of the Catholic bishops, and to demand that the government notify the Vatican of the termination of the concordat at the end of the year.

The Imparger La Figura has been fined 500 francs for opening a subscription for the benefit of the condemned Archbishop of Aix.

TRIUMPH OF THE ALTO.

The Know the Supreme World Have to Bid a Saloon to Keep the Place Out.

"Come all sorry, lonely and unfortunate, good Lord, deliver us," merrily sang the minister.

"Good Lord, deliver us," echoed the congregation.

It was a day of triumph for the angels of the place.

All the city folks who were passing the summer in cool Berryville were in the congregation, and the alto, her dowdy corset, had such a cold that she could not sing a single note.

So she waved aloft in highest notes of gladsome praise, while the unfortunate alto sat upon the body bench in the corner left, enthroned with every that ever had happened to her would not speak.

"Glory be for evermore!" echoed the man with gusto.

"Glory be for evermore!" thrilled the tenor with fervor.

Then the organ seem took it up, took up the glad strain, "Glory be forever more!" Took it up and held it longer, took it up and played with it among the lower notes, fluttered it again from the deeps and ran up the tonal scale with it to her tender treble, and it sat above the heads of the enraptured congregation and catching it again before it could strike bottom, as she swept up the scale and over the measure in triumphant joy. It was a day of triumph for her indeed.

Again she took up the fervid cry, "Glory be forever more!" Rolling the lowest note in her compass, the globular rolled up her chromatic scale with the gusto of victory—up—up—up—with her swaying head far back, her straining eyes half closed, her mouth round and open with the full crescendo of the morning Sunday school. Up—up—up—higher and higher, till the air quivered in unison and the souls of the listeners lost themselves in ecstasy. Up—up—up—

Then suddenly, without warning:

"Peach—peach! Cheese-ack—urbank—chow-chickerees!"

Her voice broke into a choking gasp, a thin, rusty wheeze, a terrible, eye starting gurgle—she turned black in the face and fell backward into the chancel rails to land the green curtains in front of the loft.

The minister stared wildly from his place, hanging over the pulpit's edge.

The entire congregation rose as one man to stop upon her prone form and strain into the unknown horror with suffering eyes.

The organ representative dashed out the side door on a dead run for the telegraph office to wire in the death of a choir singer from a bursted blood vessel.

When from the deathly stillness which hung over the fatal loft came a hissing whisper that stung the farthest ear distinctly:

"Ah—h—! Swallowed it, did she? Indeed! I did her once that if she would open her mouth like that in the summer time she'd have to get a screen door to keep the flies out! Why don't some one shake her by the back teeth or twist?"

It was the alto's voice.

* * * * * *

"From sorry, lonely and unfortunate, good Lord, deliver us!"—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

People Who Did Not Kill.

The inhabitants of the Canary islands, the Canaries, were, it is supposed, not the ancestors of a subsequent generation of the world. Though so strong physically, the Canaries were, nevertheless, a very gentle race; they rarely made war on one another, and when the Europeans first came upon them they had never heard of weapons. In fact, when the Spaniards first landed they came and fed our forefathers.

To kill an animal deprived a man the hunter was a reputed criminal and outcast, and food spoil, he and his accomplices being supported by the state. No women was allowed to appear in the chamber, and to touch a bow was killing held by these giants that no man could be convicted until he had publicly declared that he had not been guilty of killing any animal, nor even a pest. Their standard of morality was lofty; history was almost silent on drinking them—St. Louis Star Sayings.

A giant pendulum, 800 feet long, with a steel globe at the end weighing 100 pounds, has been suspended from the Eiffel tower, at the second platform. It is designed to demonstrate the earth's motion.

GREAT CÆSAR!

A Nineteenth Century Imperial Speech to Soldiers of the German Fatherland.

THE KAISER SAYS THAT HE OWNS THEM

And if Commanded to Kill Their Parents, They Must Do So Willingly.

By Telegraph to the News.

SLAVERY.

German Recruits Sworn by the Kaiser, Body and Soul.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The *Freisinnige Zeitung* asserts that the emperor's speech made to the recruits on the occasion of the administration of the oath of allegiance to the recruits of the guards really contains the following: "Recruits, you have before the throne and chair sworn fealty to me. You are too young to understand the true meaning of the words in which you have sworn, but he obliged to do so by following the instructions given you. You have, my children, sworn. That means that you have given your word of honor, holy and sacred, to do unto my enemy and that is my enemy. In the present unsettled situation I may order you, which God forbid, to shoot your relatives—your brothers, even your parents—and you must obey without murmur."

FROM CHILE.

Agitation Against American Interest Reported in the Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Correspondence to the Associated Press by mail from Chile, under date of October 24th, speaks of a renewal of the agitation against the Americans, and particularly Minister Egan. Since the arrival of the New York and other papers to September 24th, the papers of Santiago and Valparaiso have been publishing the American press comments. The attacks against Admiral Brown are still being kept up, and the papers are making much of the dispatch from Admiral Vial, the former intendente of Valparaiso, to Balmaceda, on day after the leaving of troops at Quintero. In it Admiral Vial informed Balmaceda that Admiral Brown expressed the belief that the Congressional troops would not re-march. At that time the government force were inclined to believe that the landing of the troops at Quintero was merely a feint, and that they intended to re-embark and effect another landing south of Valparaiso. The object in publishing this dispatch is to give the impression that Admiral Brown gave information to Vial in regard to what he had seen on his visit to Quintero and expressed an opinion or gave information in regard to the movements of the troops there, which assisted Balmaceda in arranging his plans so as to resist the attack.

American residents of Chile whose sympathies were with the Congressional party during the war express indignation at the conduct of the Provincial Government in regard to certain matters in which the American government is interested and also the hostile attitude of the public toward the United States.

Referring to the "Baltimore" massacre the correspondence says that the attack was brutal and cowardly in the extreme, and it is believed that it was made merely because the men were Americans. There is also good reason to believe that the affair was premeditated.

The attack was made not only by sailors of the Chilean warships and boatmen and other rough characters who lolled low salons along the waterfront, but also by the police of Valparaiso, who made no effort to stop the disturbance, but joined in the assault upon the American sailors.

Up to the date of the letter the correspondence between Minister Egan and the Junta was still going on regarding the refugees in the legation. The American and Spanish legations are the only ones containing refugees. The Spanish minister has five of Balmaceda's supporters under his protection, and he taken the same stand as Egan, and claims the countenance be acted in harmony with him at all times.

A sensation has been created by the publication of a notice by Manuel Isochero of Aldunate, minister of foreign relations under Balmaceda, who surrendered after the fall of Valparaiso, and who afterwards was killed and his dead body was left on the roadside, mutilated in a horrible manner. The existence of the notice by those in whose charge he was that he had been shot while attempting to escape. He those brothers, who were active members of the Congressional party, now assumes that they have discovered beyond doubt that he was deliberately murdered. They demand an official investigation and claim that it will show that their mother's death was caused by order of persons now in authority in the provisional government.

The Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Justice Woodman, before whom the cases of the anarchists were tried, has fixed the bond November 11 as being fixed, the day decided the assemblies ended were unlawful cites. He fixed the bonds for one hundred thousand dollars each. Those fines, at the instance of the city prosecutor were at once suspended. This action is presumably taken for the purpose of appealing as speedily as the higher courts. It is understood, however, the defendants will appeal nevertheless.

Chauncey M. Depew on Politics.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Vanderbilt party arrived tonight on the regular train of Interstate of their lines. In an interview with Chauncey M. Depew, touching on politics, he says that there is no division of sentiment in the Republican party as to Blaine, it is unanimous as candidate for the nomination. Nothing on earth can prevent his nomination, if he desires it. If he doesn't President Harrison will be the nominee. At present the relations between these two gentlemen, I am told by each of them, are of the pleasantest nature, and that they perfectly understand each other. The idea, fostered by disappointed office seekers, that President Harrison was a small man, mentally and physically, cold and narrow, because of the fine and accepted belief of seven-tenths of the American people. While Mr. Harrison did not have this in view in talking his big speech the contention yet he accomplished the herculean task of talking to the whole people through the Associated Press at the places he stopped at from day to day, so that they might know him better. There is no question that he accomplished this task better than any one has yet done before. The people saw that they had been misled. There was a universal change of public sentiment.

THE McKINLEY LAW.

The "No Quorum" Question Raised Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The hearing of the long case involving the McKinley act came to the Supreme Court today with a brief argument by Mr. Taft of New York, representing the Tax Payers for the government. The case was brought here by the United States on an appeal from the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York in favor of Dalin & Company. The case involves the validity of the McKinley tariff act.

The point of most public interest in connection with the act is that the well remembered question of "no quorum" in the house. The point of the attorney general's argument is that the House had power to make the rule under which the bill passed. Edwin R. Sanders of New York joined the tax payers' side of the case, sustaining that it was necessary to show a man's presence by his action.

Justice Brewer stated that the point seemed to be that it was necessary that a man should be heard and not seen, and he inquired if the act of a man answered by telephone to roll call could be counted?

Smith was doubtful on that point, but thought that if the man was in one of the house yet his name on the journal.

Attorney General Miller closed the case with a brief argument in favor of the government contention.

BIGELOW'S DEATH.

The Harlem Riller in Business Concerning the Warrens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Valparaiso advices to the *Herald* says Commander Kimberly of the United States cruiser "Yorktown" visited the Intendente today in reference to the advisability of permitting the sailors of his vessel to go ashore. The Intendente assured Commander Evans that he would insure the safety of the American seamen, but advised that they be not allowed to land in large numbers at a time.

At the examination of the "Baltimore" men last night Dr. Hill, the American surgeon, stated that it was his positive belief that Boatswain's Mate Biggin was shot with a rifle ball.

The Chilean surgeons have given the opposite opinion. The Chilean police are armed with rifles.

At this point the court adjourned.

A mob surrounded the law courts at the closed of the day's proceedings, and as the carriage left he was hooted at and attempts were made to stop the carriage. The police endeavored to protect him, but the crowd overpowered them and the surl was obliged to seek refuge in the tenders. Being still followed, however, he jumped into a cab and succeeded in getting away, amid the jeers and hisses of the mob.

A LIST OF DISASTERS.

Loss of Life Through Explosions and Other Causes.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The dynamite factory at Haverstraw was blown up this afternoon.

M. Wadsworth, Peter Carlisse, Joseph Williams, Joseph E. Adler and Perry Lounsbury were instantly killed. The first four named were employes, were literally blown to pieces. The last named, who was in a boat near the factory, was instantly killed, while his companion, Grant Wilkins, a few feet of him, escaped injury. After the explosion the building, which was a frame structure, caught fire, burning to the ground. The office, 100 feet from the works, 150 feet from the explosion, in which was also stored dynamite, escaped destruction. The property belonged to the Chemical Dynamite Company. The explosion broke glass in the buildings of several adjoining villages. The cause is not yet learned.

At the company's office tonight the body of the dead Bateman, Lounsbury, and a bean-blanket full of parts of human bodies, including one arm of the seventh, the legs, and a bag full of pieces of entrails and numberless tones, with burnt flesh. The remains presented a terrible sight, all being black with powder marks and the flesh burned off. The parts of the bodies are supposed to belong to Wadsworth and the two Italians. In the dynamite packing house were 300 pounds of gelatine being packed in tins. In the powder house were 1500 pounds of giant powder and 200 pounds of dynamite.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In crossing a switch at 130th street this evening, the rear car of a train on the Harlem railway was thrown from the track in its entirety. An unknown man, two cleaners and another employe of the company were killed, and two others were injured.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 2.—The fire on the burned steamer "Eastern Oregon" is 100,000. The fire was caused by burning grass in the gallery. The steamer is a total loss. She was formerly the "City of Pekin" in the the Florida trade. In 1887 she was bought by the Oregon Pacific Railroad company to run between San Francisco and Yaquina bay, but last year the Oregon improvement company purchased her and brought her to Puget Sound. The insurance is unknown.

A SPIRITY CASUALTY.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 2.—The Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of China" arrived here today having left Yokohama November 19th. The vessel had a very stormy passage, with hard winds of hurricane force, and the most fair mountain high. The Aleutian Islands a wave swept over the steel tile boat and swept over the hurricane deck, the water nothing there the binnacle and the casing, extinguishing the fires in some of the furnaces. The mainmast was cutted over a spar on the ship's decks by the force of the gale. She weathered the storm bravely and reached port on time and has only one boat slightly damaged.

On November 20th Charles W. Goode of Cleveland died and was buried at sea.

NATURAL GAS

DEPEWIT, Dec. 2.—Last night, through some machinery getting out of order, the flow of natural gas was suddenly shut off, remaining so for some time. When the flow was resumed the gas permeated many houses, the inmates of which were all asleep. Although patrolmen were at work and out in force in the city during the night station, several persons were not found until they had suffered greatly. It is thought that there are no fatalities.

A DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRE.

COLDWELL, Kan., Dec. 2.—A disastrous prairie fire swept over the northern portion of this county yesterday morning. Many haystacks, granaries and orchards were destroyed, and the loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

FOUNDERED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2.—Captain Maxwell's class at Dowitt, was founded last night. Three children in it perished.

CHILDREN KILLED.

WEST DUNKIRK, Wis., Dec. 2.—Last night two boys, August Swan and Amonier Gerson, did not return home. Today their remains were found in a frozen sawdust pile. They had dug a cave in it and the roof had fallen in and crushed them to death.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A DEATH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Two men, an engineer and a fireman, lost their lives today by the bursting of the steam barge "James E. Pease."

AMERICAN ART.

A fair summary up of the present condition of American art appears in The Century, from the pen of Francis D. Millet, who presided at Austria's building art exposition, the Philadelphia centennial and at Chicago. We as a people became conscious of our artistic deficiencies after the Philadelphia exposition and at once sought to remedy them. After the close of that century of education in 1876 art schools and art museums began to springup throughout the country. Before this many American artists had studied in Europe, after that they went across to Paris to get what they could, and when they have now come home in numbers and the result of their education and their subsequent labors is to some extent manifest.

To begin, our American artists have proved apt scholars. They reproduce the teaching of their foreign masters with careful labor and fidelity. With much ease and finish, indeed, that when they have been brought upon the walls of galleries with heavy paintings they cannot be distinguished from the foreign work by anything in either subject or treatment. This, Mr. Millet thinks, is the chief criticism to be made on our matter pictures. American art is now in that stage of development in which it is able to "operate with distinguished skill in the methods of others." But for the reason that it is the leading outcome of school tradition and the glorification of technique."

There is no such thing as an American school of art or American style in the treatment of a picture. But our progress is full of hope. The artists who have been educated abroad have devoted themselves faithfully to teaching those beginners who are at home. So the fundamental principles have been well grasped and well learned. The field most attractive that lies immediately before the American artist is that of portraiture. We have a national type of feminine beauty distinguished for symmetry and refinement; we have a "strongly accentuated masculine type." The typical American face is serious, high strung and keen, possessing great sentiment of beauty. To represent this face will be one of the first achievements of the American school of art. Finally, in the art institution which Mr. Carnegie has presented to Pittsburg, with an income of $50,000 a year, we have the greatest and richest art museum in the world. The feature of most interest to the American art world is museum the fact that 90 per cent. of the money spent there for pictures must purchase works of art produced in this country.

A Champion of Ghosts.

W. T. Stead, who is always with the under dog in the fight, stands forth ready to break a lance in defense of ghosts. His Review of Reviews for December will contain an assortment of well authenticated ghost stories. Wherever strange appearances and experiences have been encountered by any person who is willing to sign his name or address to Mr. Stead, he will insert this information in his review. The story of them and send it to him for publication.

Mr. Stead does not say whether the appearance in clothes under the head of ghosts are apparitions, hallucinations or even real spirits. He inclines to think the apparitions cannot all be accounted for under the head of hallucinations, for some, when they can then be accounted for they will be a valuable contribution to psychic science, and yet, on the other hand, he thinks the world stands great in need of at this stage of its progress. He himself is thoroughly in earnest in the belief that there are genuine appearances and experiences outside the realm of the material senses. As to these, although to worn these apparitions are for good, defensive, Mr. Stead characterizes their appearance as the "laughter of God which the wise man of old compared to the crackling of thorns under a pot."

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Countess Russell Persists in the Statements Made Yesterday Concerning Her Noble Lord.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL DEFENDS THE EARL.

But His Case is Evidently Already Hopelessly Lost in the Court of the Mob.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE RUSSELL CASE.

A Mob Surrounds Him when He Leaves Court.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Interest in the suit of Cornelius Russell against her husband, Earl Russell, for a judicial separation was increased by the production of the proceedings yesterday. Long before the opening of court every seat was taken.

Immediately upon the opening of court Sir Charles Russell took up the cross-examination of the petitioner, where it was broken off yesterday by the adjournment of court. Sir Charles put many questions to the witness regarding the relations between the Earl and Roberts, and tried in every way to lead her to contradict herself. The witness, however, persisted in the statements she made yesterday regarding Roberts. She also repeated the statements she made concerning the information her colonel had by the Dowager Countess Russell, Lady Agatha Russell and Leslie Russell.

Dr. Gudson then took the stand and, in response to a question by Sir Charles, said that the countess was suffering from epileptic hysteroid. The counsel, however, was a strong-minded woman, and her trouble was not likely to cause hysteria in her case.

Zilva Vane, the maid who found the countess in a faint on the floor of her room, testified that on this occasion she heard the countess pleading with the earl. Afterwards the witness found her mistress lying faint on the floor.

With the prosecution of this testimony the evidence for the countess closed.

Sir Charles Russell then spoke in defense of the earl. Sir Charles, in substance, said that he would limit himself to the broad issues of the case.

The sole object of the present suit was to force the payment of alimony by the earl. Sir Charles then proceeded to retail the charges of cruelty. He asked the jury not to be carried away by a clever and engaging woman telling them a story in which in all its essential details—a woman so perverted as to put forward the historic incident in order to support a hopeless case of marital imputations. These imputations, Sir Charles declared, were made not only against another man, but his honor and reputation might have been blasted by them, if he had not stood high in the opinion of his colleagues.

At this point the court adjourned.

A mob surrounded the law courts at the closed of the day's proceedings, and as the earl left he was hooted at and attempts were made to stop the carriage. The police endeavored to protect him, but the crowd overpowered them and the earl was obliged to seek refuge in the tenders. Being still followed, however, he jumped into a cab and succeeded in getting away, amid the jeers and hisses of the mob.

A PITIFUL CASE.

The Condition of the Family of Cyrus W. Field Review of His History.

THE OLD MAN LONGING FOR DEATH.

He is Bereft of His Wife and Fortune, and Feels That His Name Has Been Tarnished.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

CYRUS FIELD.

Tragic End of a Seemingly Brilliant Career.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Fifty-one years ago today a new England young man by the name of Cyrus West Field, stood at the marriage altar full of vigor, hope and sturdy ambition. His strength made its impress upon the century, his hope here time or in his work and his ambition has been rewarded with medals, with knighthood and with the thanks of the United States Congress. Today in hand the New England youth and his bride with whom came honorably down through a half century of time, stood to the present day. Little gone then a week ago, however, the woman he wedded on the day of his majority died. Tonight, bereft of life and wrecked in fortune, and made penniless by the hand of his fragrate and degrades son, Cyrus Field lies dying at seventy-six years of age, in the handsome home that no longer shall be his. Edward M. Field, the son who wrecked the firm of Field, Lindley, Webster & Co., is in house of Vernon House, a private asylum near the village of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Edward M. Field lies dangerously ill at the home of her brother, Dr. Lindley. Mrs. D. A. Lindley, daughter of Cyrus W. Field, is believed to be on her death bed. Only the saloonist in a few weeks the pitiful condition of a family which, a few weeks ago, was envied for its wealth, happiness and social eminence.

The fact that today is the fifty first anniversary of Cyrus W. Field's marriage, adds new sadness to the story of his life. Members of the family tonight came from the bedside of Cyrus Field and said: "He is completely broken in health and spirit. Bereft of his wife, his fortune, and crushed by the fact that his favorite son financially ruined the family and made a mental wreck of himself, the unfortunate old man feels that death would be a blessed relief to him. He feels his name has been tarnished, notwithstanding the fact he has sacrificed his all to keep his name honorable." Dr. Talbot, the family physician, said: "He may linger for several days, and he may die in a few hours."

Edward Field appealed to his father recently for assistance to prevent the failure of the firm, all his resources having been used up. The father consented to assist him, and authorized him to take certain securities from his strong box for the purpose. The son, however, took more than the authority, there was in the box, but even that did not prevent the firm's downfall. It is believed that all that remained of Mr. Field's fortune, amounting to about the fresh fall did not exceed $1,000,000, and of that not a dollar is left. How much Edward succeeded in getting on his forgeries, is not known, but it is said to have been $300,000. The business was believed to have been in unencumbered real estate, of which his father, which he sold this week, formed part.

That Cyrus W. Field is now penniless, recalls the fact he was supposed to have been a special partner in the firm of Field, Lindley, Webster & Co. for $300,000 until March 1 last. On that date the firm reorganized and the senior Field withdrew from the firm with the $300,000. It is now believed that this $300,000, if it existed at all in this way, was never withdrawn, but was taken and that he has brought about the reorganization and introduction of new members, and that Edward M. Field's speculations were continued with the result that the money of all the partners was lost as well as half a million belonging to his father. The report frequently made by the assignee that two partners, Lindley and Webster, were innocent of all knowledge of the firm's condition and that it has not been going on until failure is laughed at by bankers and brokers. The remark made by Assignee Gould has been the subject of much comment today. Mr. Gould said: "It seems to me that the greater part of the money lost by the operations of E. F. Field was lost right here in this city and that he has been continued until he begin to give any estimate of the assets and liabilities of the concern firm. I know the difficulties he labored under," he said. "Suppose partnerships come here and pay large sums of money to one of the partners, and suppose his money was paid right on account to that partner to his profits, then these transactions might not appear in the books. Now, I have a suspicion this very thing was taking place."

Report of Treasurer Schuber to Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Treasurer of the United States Schuber has submitted his annual report to Secretary Foster. The ordinary revenue of the government during the fiscal year just ended was $372,412,447, or $16,464,555 less than the year before. The net ordinary expenditure, exclusive of the sinking fund for retirement of the national debt, was $365,272,954, an increase of $17,026,198. The surplus revenue were thus cut down from $30,139,493 to $7,139,493. The last surplus was applied to the reduction of the public debt. The postal revenue amounted to $60,703,908, and the expenditure to $62,667,000, an increase of about $3,000,000 on both sides. The retention checked during the year in the principal of the bonded debt and available money which cannot be restored amounted to $116,195,222, and required the expenditure of $120,000,000, including premiums on bonds purchased. This sum was made up by taking $64,531,791 from the reserve in the treasury, in addition to the surplus revenues of the year. The consequent reduction in the annual interest charge was $3,622,000.