# DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

**Efforts of the Government to Relieve the Suffering Provinces of the Empire.**

**FIFTEEN MILLION ROUBLES FOR RELIEF WORK.**

**An Equal Amount Granted for the Purchase of Grain for Food.**

By Telegraph to the News.

### A GOOD WORK.

**The Russian Government Cares for the Distressed Provinces.**

ST. PETERSBURG, August 12.—The freight rates to the distressed provinces have been compulsorily reduced. The minister of the interior has been authorized to adopt any steps he may deem expedient to facilitate the transportation of firewood from the crown lands, to be given to the needy inhabitants. Fifteen million roubles will be devoted to extensive relief works and roads, and a similar amount granted for the purchase of grain, both for food and for sowing purposes.

### AN ENGLISH SCHEME.

**Scotch Highlanders in British Columbia Yes Because Why.**

WINNIPEG, August 12.—Colonel Engledue and Major Clark are here en route to British Columbia in connection with the scheme to settle 1000 Highland Scotch crofters on Vancouver island. These crofters are all members of the royal naval reserves and the reason for the British government's effort to settle them in British Columbia is to have them convenient in case of an emergency on the Pacific coast. They are to be engaged in connection with the gigantic English syndicate which is being formed for the development of the deep sea fisheries on the west coast.

**Germany and the Fair—The Grain Duties.**

LONDON, August 12.—The Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular inviting the English manufacturers to send to the Chicago Fair, exhibits worthy of Great Britain.

The Times correspondent from Berlin says: "There is no chance of Chancellor Von Caprivi complying with the radical request to reduce the grain duties. The Russian ukase will severely affect East Prussia which is almost entirely dependent upon the Russian supplies. Ninety per cent. of the foreign rye imported into Germany this year came from Russia.

**Balfour Speaks.**

LONDON, August 12.—In his speech at Plymouth yesterday, Balfour, besides outlining the provisions of the local government bill for Ireland, which it is the intention to introduce at the next session of Parliament, praised the patriotism and self-sacrifice shown by the Liberal Unionists. Their example of public spirit, he declared, had borne fruit. He believed that what at first was only an alliance with the Conservative party, had now become a close union which neither chances nor changes in the political life were likely to impair. For more than a generation, Balfour said, there had been no vital difference of opinion on the great questions between the Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals.

**A Larger Yield Than Anticipated.**

MADISON, Minn., August 12.—From fifteen and one-quarter acres of ground in this vicinity, 358 bushels and twenty pounds of wheat was threshed yesterday. It weighed sixty-one pounds to the bushel. The yield is larger than anticipated, everywhere.

**A Failure.**

LONDON, August 12.—The publishing firm of W. H. Allen has failed.

**Fuel and Tallow Burned.**

CHICAGO, August, 12.—Tons of wool and tallow and thousands of hides were burned this morning in the big wagon house of Swage Hoerne and S. M. Hosick. The loss is roughly estimated at $200,000.

In less than an hour the double freestory building which the wool men occupied was completely gutted.

**Good Crops.**

TORONTO, ONT., August 12.—Reports from all parts of the province of Ontario state that the crops are the best in many years.

**James Russell Lowell Dead.**

BOSTON, August 12.—James Russell Lowell died at 2:10 this morning.

Lowell himself never inquired as to the nature of his malady. From inquiries it is ascertained that he was afflicted with cold almost incessantly for 3 days, and that hemorrhage latterly set in.

**Failed.**

BOSTON, August 12.—John M. Plummer, wholesale rubber, has failed.

**An Editor Dead.**

HOLLAND SPRING, Maine, August 12.—Editor Geo. Jones of the New York Times died at four o'clock this morning.

**Irish Matters.**

DUBLIN, August 12.—Messrs. Walsh, Gray and others have signed the requisition for a meeting of the Freeman's Journal directors to change the policy of that paper. Harrington, presiding at the meeting of the League yesterday, announced that he is obliged for the present to discontinue the grants to the evicted tenants. He said an appeal had been made to Archbishop Walsh, a daily paper in Parnell's interest. He had no doubt Gray would succeed in bringing about the apology of the *Freeman's Journal*.

**The Russian Grain Ukase.**

BERLIN, August 12.—The ukase forbidding the export from Russia of rye and rye meal, of every kind and kind, which was published in the official journal at St. Petersburg, yesterday, created an enormous sensation in this city. The ukase came as a complete surprise to the dealers in grain here. There is some difference in the dispatches in regard to the date on which the prohibition is to go into effect. Several early dispatches yesterday stated that the ukase would take effect immediately, while later telegrams announced it would not be enforced until August 27. This afforded great relief. The influence of this action on the part of the Russian government was immediately felt on the bourse here. The effect was to generally depress the prices, although the values did not fall so low as it was expected they would, as many of the leading bankers received secret advices as to the probable promulgation of the decree. One effect of the ukase has been to raise the price of rye almost to the price of wheat.

Chancellor Von Caprivi is deaf to all appeals made to him to remove the grain duty.

**American Farmers the Masters of the Situation.**

LONDON, August 12.—The *Daily News* this morning, commenting on the action of Russia Prohibiting the export of rye, says it is reassuring to learn that the crops promise to yield an exceptionally large harvest. The farmers of America, the paper declares, are masters of the situation and it is to be hoped they will use their strength mercifully. Making corners in the necessaries of life is never desirable, and at present it would be little short of fiendish.

**A Democratic Convention.**

NEW YORK, August 12.—A Democratic State convention will be held in Saratoga, September 15.

**The Riots in China.**

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The steamship "Oceanic" arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Advices from Hong Kong up to July 10, state the fire of discontent is still smouldering in north China. Occasional fires are reported. The mission stations near Canton are said to have been attacked but no particulars are received. Two Wesan rioters on trial voluntarily confessed to murdering two foreigners during the riots. They were accordingly executed on July 5 and their heads are hung up at East Wesan as a warning to other evil doers.

A correspondent at Teuten writes on July 29 that all was quiet there and no trouble anticipated. Comparative quietness seems to have been restored to Yaintze valley and the gunboats have left for other stations.

A correspondent at Teing Kiang, under date of June 27, writes: "The viceroy wrote the officials here that the residences of foreigners were to be searched to see if they had any babies or dead people's bones about." The Presbyterian mission was searched by an official while a mob of carried the lives waited outside. The mob broke into the Catholic mission but was put out by the occupants, Mr. Talbant holding the doors at bay with a revolver. The authorities finally sent soldiers to the house, who guarded the town all night.

On July 4, news came by telegraph from the southern part of the province, of serious rioting. In this section the Catholics have large property interests, many fine churches and a large orphanage, several of these have been destroyed by the mob.

At Fishouts the rioters raided outhouses and sacked churches and missionaries' houses, but did not burn buildings. It is learned the orphanage was not touched. Soldiers have been ordered out to protect the Russian property. The town is now left without a garrison and a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

A telegram from Tientsen states that the French and British ministers to China have opened negotiations with Tengli Yamen in regard to their claim for indemnity on account of the recent riots. The sum claimed is six million five hundred thousand taels.

Advices from Yoshama give further particulars of the sinking of the steamer "Saiwaye Maru" and the drowning of 200 passengers. The "Yawaye Maru" and another steamer, the "Miyashi Mayua," were racing, when the latter steered across the "Tamaye" course and the vessels collided. The "Tawaye Maru" sank immediately and only about 60 persons, who were on deck, were rescued.

**A New Map of the World.**

BERNE, August 11.—At today's session of the International Geographical Congress a resolution was introduced providing for the preparation of a map of the earth on a scale of one-millionth, and the appointment of an international committee to determine the principles upon which the preparation of the map shall proceed.

In connection with the congress there is being held a geographical exhibition, at which all nations except Great Britain and the Netherlands are represented. Much disappointment is expressed at the failure of America to send the great collection of maps recently on exhibition in New York, which were the subject of admiration by a large number of geographers for the minuteness of the details of the earth's figuration which they set forth.

**Venezuela and England.**

Dr. Lucio Pulido, the Venezuelan ex-minister who recently visited London in the hope of settling the controversy between England and Venezuela, has recently had an interview with Secretary Blaine, and Dr. Pulido's account of Mr. Blaine's conversation is very interesting.

Pulido says that Blaine expressed the deep interest which the United States felt in the settlement of the boundary question, and that he added significantly that the United States believed the future greatness and undisputed autonomy of the western hemisphere demanded that the mouth of a great American river like the Orinoco should not be controlled by a foreign maritime and commercial power, like Great Britain, which, to say the least, is plain enough to need no interpretation.

The Monroe doctrine fits the present case as though it had been made for it. It takes firm ground against the extension of European sovereignty on any part of the American continent, and is plain enough to indicate that the extension is exactly what Great Britain is aiming at. She is pushing the western boundary line of British Guiana farther and farther westward, her evident intention being to obtain control of the mouth of the great Orinoco river, to which she has no shadow of title. She is relying upon her own strength and the weakness of Venezuela for the accomplishment of her purpose, and she will be very likely to succeed unless some other power comes to the aid of the nation.

Should the United States expose the cause of Venezuela in earnest it is probable that England would change her mind on the question of boundary. She would be very apt to reconsider the construction of the treaty under which she acquired Guiana from the Dutch, and be content to remain within the lines there fixed. There would be, we think, no necessity for anything in the nature of a hostile demonstration. A formal protest against British aggression, supported by a statement of the Venezuelan case, and an intimation that the Monroe doctrine was believed in and would be upheld by the whole nation, would be sufficient to bring about an amicable adjustment of the Venezuelan controversy and a disclaimer of any intention to trespass.

**THE BEGINNING OF LONDON.**

**A TOWN IN THE MIDST OF MARSHES WITH SMALL PROSPECTS.**

Let us go back to the beginning of all things—to the day of the land in which London was planted, says Walter Besant in *Harper's Monthly*. The reader, if he will consult that edifying book, "Cunningham's History of London," will find a most instructive map. It shows the terrain before the city was built at all. The river Thames, between Mortlake on the west and Blackwell on the east, pursued a serpentine way, in the midst of marshes stretching north and south. These were marshes all the way. At spring tides and at all tides a little above the common those marshes were (some water) they were always swampy and covered with pools, but a dozen tributary streams flowed into them and were lost in them. They varied greatly in breadth, being generally much broader on the south side than on the north. On this side the higher land rose up suddenly in a cliff or steep hillside twenty to five and-thirty feet in height. The cliff, followed from east to west, approached the river, then fell to a point and then receded again as it went westward. This point, where the cliff overhung the river, was the only place where the city could have been founded.

I call it a point, but it consisted of two hillocks, each about thirty-five feet high, standing on either side of the little stream of Walbrook, where it flows into the Thames. On one of these hills, probably on the west, there was a small fortress of the Britons, constructed after the well-known fashion of hill forts, numerous examples of which remain scattered about the country. On the other hillock the Roman city was first commenced.

Here was the beginning of the city; here was instituted very early a ferry over the river. On the eastern side the Romans built their forum and basilica, with the offices and official houses and quarters. When foreign trade began to increase the merchants were obliged to spread themselves along the banks, they built quays and river walls to keep out the water, and the city extended laterally to east and west, just as far as was convenient for the purposes of trade—that is, not farther than Fleet street on the west and the present tower on the east. It then began to spread northward very slowly, because a mile of river front can accommodate a great working population.

When the city wall was built, about the year 300, the town had already run out in villas and gardens as far as the wall. Outside the wall there was nothing at all, unless one may count a few scattered villas on the south side of the river. There was as yet no Westminster, and no Strand, no Fleet and marshy heath spread over the whole area now covered by the city of Westminster, Millbank, St. James' Park, and so far north as Oxford street. Beyond the wall on the north lay weary, unvaluated plain, covered with fens and swamps, stretching from the wall to the lower slopes of the northern hills, and even to the foot of an immense forest, as yet wholly unbounded, unbroken and untouched by man. Fragments of this forest yet remain at Hampstead, Highgate, Epping and Hainault. In a word, all through this period and for long after, the City of London had an immense marsh lying on the west, a third on the east, while on the north there stretched a terrible swampy moorland, followed by an immense impenetrable forest.

Later on a portion of the land lying on the northwest, north of the new Holborn, was cleared and cultivated. But this was later, when the Roman roads which went out of London ran high and broad over the marshes and the moors and through the forest primeval. Round other great towns there is always a broad belt of cultivated land protected by the wall and the garrison. Here the people grow for their own use their grain and their fruit and pasture their beasts and their swine. London has no such home farm. The cattle which were driven daily along the roads into the city grazed on pastures on Essex farms beyond the forest and the marshes of the river Lea; the corn which filled her markets came down the river in barges from the inland country. All the supplies necessary for the daily food of the city were brought in from the country round. Should these supplies be cut off London would be starved.

**MARKETS AND STOCKS.**

NEW YORK STOCKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar Refine | | Tenn. Coal & Iron | |
| Sugar | | Virginia | |
| Cotton Oil | | North Carolina | |
| Pacific Mail | | Pacific Mail | |
| Atchison | | Rock Island | |
| Central Pacific | | Union Pacific | |
| Lackawanna | | St. Paul | |
| Ill. Central | | Texas Pacific | |
| Northern Pacific | | Denver & R. G. | |
| Preferred | | Pacific Express | |
| Northwestern | | Western Union | |

Stocks dull; steady at or near last prices at morning.

**DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN**

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on Aug. 12th, 1891, observations taken at 7 a.m., 15th Meridian time, and at noon.

| Place of Observation | Barometer | Thermometer | | | Wind | | Rainfall | State of Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum | Minimum | Mean | Direction | Velocity | | |
| Salt Lake City | | | | | | | | |
| Milford | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Cantonment | | | | | | | | |
| Modena | | | | | | | | |

Reports by Half Telegraphic Co. at 8 a.m.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Lake City | | | |
| Ogden | | | |
| Milford | | | |
| Park City | | | |
| Provo | | | |
| Kanab | | | |
| Richfield | | | |
| Lehi | | | |

Salt Lake City, Sunrise 6:00.
Sun's S. Tables 12:01, Observer.

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years, and I have tried many remedies, but none did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm. It completely cured me.—M. J. Lolly, 39 Woodward Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt so well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches every three times a week for 20 years.—A. Alcorn, Adv. U. P. R. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.

The question of Emperor William's death is being discussed in Germany and France. It seems that his health is in a bad way. An eminent surgeon has been summoned from Berlin to Kiel. It is thought the crown would revert to a seven year old child. But there is a brother, Prince Henry, who would become regent. He is a staunch admirer of Bismarck. Should Prince Henry come into power, Bismarck would once more take the helm, and Germany would rise in.

**NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.**

WHEREAS GEORGE A. EDDLE AND ANNIE E. EDDLE, husband and wife, by their certain deed of trust, executed and delivered to Joseph E. Taylor, trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, conveyed the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Salt Lake County, State of Utah, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in block 3, in Taylor's Addition to Salt Lake City, according to the United States Survey, and the plat and survey of said addition on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of said County, excepting and reserving therefrom the following described portions of said lots, to wit: Beginning at a point 10 rods north of the southeast corner of said lot 1, block 3, in said Taylor's Addition to Salt Lake City, and running thence west 10 rods; thence north 10 rods; thence east 10 rods; thence south 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 1 rood and 25 rods, more or less, and also the following described portion of said lots, to wit: Beginning at a point 10 rods north of the southeast corner of said lot 1, block 3, in said Taylor's Addition to Salt Lake City, and running thence west 10 rods; thence north 10 rods; thence east 10 rods; thence south 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 1 rood and 25 rods, more or less, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said indebtedness and the payment of said notes has been duly demanded by said trustee, and said trustee has duly recorded a notice of default and election to sell said property, and has given notice of the time and place of said sale, in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed, and whereas said default still exists and said trustee has duly