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# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## ON THE OTHER SIDE.

### Blazing Sunshine and Intense Heat in London.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S TROUBLES.

Royal Honors for the Son of a Slater—Brother Criticised for Winning the Derby.

LONDON, June 1.—(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)—Cablegrams received here yesterday told of the intense heat which has been prevailing in New York, and so it may interest people on the other side of the Atlantic to know that London has been without a drop of rain for 32 days. The metropolis has had a hot week of blazing sunshine and intense heat.

On Thursday the thermometer registered 80 degrees in the city, the highest figures recorded since May 30 in 27 years. But the heat has had a good effect upon certain lines of business, so ladies in consequence of the torrid weather have been wearing the lightest and prettiest clothes, and the girls in Hyde Park and other such places during the outings have been trying to keep themselves cool in gray flannels and white pats, which were exchanged for the afternoon for white duck trousers and thick coats. In fact, this cool costume was worn even in the sedate House of Commons and hundreds of times night have been seen daily taking tea on the terrace of the House of Commons. The House proper, however, has been deserted, while the prince referred to has presented one of the gayest scenes in London.

DISPLAY OF GOLDWARE.

The state ball at Buckingham palace on Thursday last was the most brilliant affair of the kind in years. The local society of the gentlemen were very many uniforms, their breasts covered with glittering orders, while the ladies in their charming dresses and jewels formed a very pretty contrast to the picturesque Afghans of the suite of Nazrulla Khan, whose gorgeous eastern dress added additional lustre to the scene. There was a wonderful display of gold plate in the supper room. Many of the richest and heaviest piece were fixed as ornaments in low stands, while the tables were magnificent and were covered by some of the most valuable and highly prized specimens of the goldsmith's art. Besides remarkable display of gold plate, there were several Oriental pieces which were displayed in honor of the Afghan prince. Among these was a gold tea service, the ornaments stones and valued at $150,000. Two thousand invitations were issued for the state ball, and it is said by my friends at the time that nobody who were present. The representatives of the royal family entered the ball room at 11 p.m. in a procession headed by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the great officers of state with their wands of office, walking backwards at the head of the procession. Directly after the members of the royal family was ended dancing began. There was very few Americans present, but among the ladies who attended the published list of the persons invited all not include the names of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winsor, or in fact, or any of the Prince of Wales's drivers friends. Lady Randolph (the Duchess of Marlborough) was present on both sides. Captain Napier-Leland represented Connecter in the House of Commons, but resigned his seat on February last.

The Turkish ambassadress was to have been represented at the State ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night by the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, his wife and daughter, Mr. and Miss Hamewell, Commander Cowles, Mr. Wells and Mr. Carter, but on account of the death of Mr. Walter Q. Gresham they remained away.

THE DERBY.

The result of the Derby seemed to surprise Lord Rosebery as much as anyone. He looked easily changed since he was in London last year previous with Ladies. Tom Jennier carried a worse umbrella and the effect on him of his recent illness was quite plain.

The Afghan prince, Nazrulla Khan, viewed the scene apparently unmoved from the royal box. Nothing could perhaps be more different to what he all arranged refreshment for the Prince of Wales to win the first race, the Caterham stake, with his entry, Courtier, and for the premier to win the Derby.

It is considered not unlikely that Lord Rosebery's cerated Derby may engender a feeling against the Jews. In 1894 the nouveau-riche conservatives, as reflected by the Chronicle is already up to arms "at the spectacle presented by a foreign Jew and a Jew premier." It said on the following day: "Doubtless he may be called fortunate, but we hope he will never aspire to win another Derby."

On the other hand, the other newspapers heartily congratulate the premier on his double victory, and it may have a great deal of social effect upon his waning popularity.

"He is a lucky fellow, and I stand by him," was the remark made on many occasions yesterday when the victory of Sir Visto became known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is announced here that Count de Castellane, who recently married Miss Anna Gould, intends to devote a part of his wife's fortune to a grand racing stable. He has already bought several horses, which will soon be run in the races at Auteuil, France.

Mr. Charles L. Wilson, the designer of the Tulsie, Britannia, Valkyrie and other yachts, in an interview during the week, said he regretted the fact that the defender is a test boat as a means of proving that neither the ruler nor his yacht would have their native country. As a matter of courtesy, the yachts were addressed to the sincere hope that the latter accepted it, "without permitting," but from the first all who are posted on the subject were certain that the sincer would not leave Cabul. It was, however, generally believed that the sheik, even would represent his father, and it was somewhat of a disappointment when it was announced that the second son—who, by the way, is the child of a slave woman—would visit the capital of his father's ally.

Considerable difficulty as to the etiquette to be observed was held and until about a week before the prince's arrival, and not been settled how he was to be styled. As everything, however, has been smoothed over, the authorities are seeking to impress upon the young Afghan the greatness of the British empire and by this means to confirm the sincer in his preference for Great Britain over his near neighbor, Russia.

From the moment the young prince—he only 23 years old—set foot on British soil he was received in right royal form and with every possible distinction. Addresses innumerable were presented to him. He has been received by the highest officials everywhere and his journey here was no long series of receptions. The prince, as a matter of fact, brought with him a large suit and detachment of Afghan troops. Being a Mohammedan, the religious peculiarities of his Moslem faith had to be taken into consideration. Among his attendants are a number of cooks to prepare their leader's food in accordance with Moslem customs. Nazrulla Khan has also in attendance upon him Colonel Talbot, of the foreign department of the Indian government and Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan agent.

Throughout his six weeks stay in this country the prince will be received at the Stadtgate (son of a king). He is attended by royal escorts, has been received by the queen, is received by royalty, and will, in fact, have a royal progress until his departure.

Dr. Lepper, director of the medical college, has made an extensive examination of the case and reports the condition of the president as threatening serious consequences. He has been confined to his bed for four days, and his sight is greatly interfered with.

### The Rebellion in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special from Panama says: A schooner is reported off the coast laden with arms destined for Ecuador, where it is said the rebels have gained important victories.

A special from San Salvador says: The rebels have captured Tonkasco after severe fighting in which many were killed.

*La Democracia*, a newspaper, to an issue said to be the government, asserted that the country is on the verge of the greatest revolution it had ever seen.

### Earthquake Shocks.

VIENNA, June 1.—Two sharp earthquakes were felt at Laibach, capital of the Duchy of Carniola, yesterday.

### Negotiations Interrupted.

ANSONIA, CONN., June 1.—The business of Wallace & Sons, the insolvent brass and copper manufacturers, will not pass under the control of W. A. Clark, the wealthy Butte city copper king, who has been negotiating with the firm several months. The stockholders refused his offer and he declined to make a better one.

### Five Oil Tanks Destroyed.

HAMBURG, June 1.—The great petroleum fire which broke out at Harburg six miles from here, at the works of the Diesmer Trading company, destroying five tanks of oil and a great deal of other property, has been considered. The damage is 2,000,000 marks.

### French to Dinner.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special from Rio Janeiro says: The official gazette states that a fight took place between French marines and Dahomey troops on May 15. Lieutenant Lemoine received the reinforcement of marines. The rebel retreated and fled toward Lemoine. The French force burned the village of Ichkoo, but the Hottentots rallied and compelled the French to retire. The Brazilian government declares the French had no right to invade neutral territory.

### Postoffices Robbed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Joseph Kilbreen, Charles Allen and Harry Hunter have been arrested here on a charge of robbing the postoffices at Bedford, Ind., and Bloomington, Ind., of a quantity of stamps. During the absence of Postmaster Vaughn and his clerks at dinner, thieves entered the vault of the inner steel door and took over $6,000 worth of postage stamps. On December 3 the postoffice at Hendricks was entered during the absence of Postmaster Curran and $6,000 worth of stamps taken. April 1 the postoffice at Spring Hill was robbed of $1,000 in money and $6,000 worth of stamps. In this case also there was no lighting of the doors.

### Fatered in Court.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Justice Barrett fell fainting from the chair while presiding over the trial of Police Inspector William McLaughlin for the crime of oppression and terrorizing. He will recover.

### Sustained the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Several months ago Attorney General Maloney began quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car company for the purpose of taking away the company's charter and terminating its corporate existence. In his information the attorney general set up that the company had violated the charter by buying real estate and building the town of Pullman; by erecting and operating the Pullman building in Chicago; by manufacturing stock and in other ways. Judge Baker handed down his decision today, favorable to the company in all the points but one. The court held the company had no right to own the Pullman iron and steel stock. It is understood the company will dispose of the iron and steel company stock.

### The Heat in New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Today the temperature is as high as yesterday with the added discomfort of greater humidity. Several cases of prostration were reported during the forenoon. The weather reports forecast thunder storms during the evening or tonight, but Sunday is likely to be as hot as yesterday.

It appears that after the last race between Vallyrie II and Vigilant off Sandy Hook in 1893, when Mr. Watson was asked for his opinion of the contest, he put it in writing in an envelope and asked that the envelope remain unopened until the next international race. Mr. Watson is said to have added in the interview: "If this state that the next cup defender would be a keel boat."

### RESCUED FROM THE COLIMA.

#### A Peculiar Circumstance in Connection with the Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—An *Examiner* special from Mazatlan says: The steamer San Juan has arrived here with the twenty-one passengers picked up on Tuesday from the ill fated Colima. All the rescued are fairly hearty. They were all picked up from pieces of wreckage and rafts, with the exception of A. J. Sutherland, who had swung to a boat after it had capsized five times and drowned all the other occupants.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with the disaster is the fact that Prof. Hewitt Whiting, he was starting with his family on the Colima, drowned his wife. It was he probably that in case the steamer went down and he was drowned his estate should revert to the surviving members of his family. In the clause he provided that in the event of the death of his entire family his property should revert to his surviving relatives in the East. After executing the two wills, and but a few days before starting on his voyage, the professor visited the testamento in Anthony Brewster of Bridgeville, who was a classmate at Harvard with both Professors Whiting and Stingham.

### President Diaz Sick.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—President Diaz is confined to his bed with a very serious inflammation of the eyes. Dr. Lepper, director of the medical college, has made an extensive examination of the case and reports the condition of the president as threatening serious consequences. He has been confined to his bed for four days, and his sight is greatly interfered with.

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## MINERAL AND METAL.

### The Total Output of the United States for Two Years.

GREAT DECLINE IN THE VALUE.

Increase in the Output of Copper and Gold—Reduced Production of Silver.

NEW YORK, June 1.—According to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* the total value of the mineral and metal production of the United States for 1894 and 1893 was 1895—$[illegible], 1894—$[illegible], 1893, a decline of about $[illegible], or 8 per cent. This great falling off was, however, due far more to lower prices than the lessened quantity of the product. Thus the value of the coal production declined last year $13,783,826, or 7 per cent, while in quantity it fell off only 9,338,970 short tons, or 3½ per cent. This small decline in volume of coal produced is not notably the measure of the whole mineral output of the country. The copper output increased 8 per cent, from 317,285,198 pounds in 1893 to 343,000,000 pounds in 1894, though in value it declined no less than $[illegible], or 41 per cent. The production of gold increased from $[illegible] in 1893 to $[illegible] in 1894, but the commercial value of silver produced declined from $[illegible] in 1893, to $[illegible] in 1894, a fall of $[illegible], or 34 per cent.

This was partly due to reduced production, but the price also declined from 78.2 on cents in 1893 to 65 cents in 1894. The output of lead increased largely under the tariff of