ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 295. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A Suspicion That Gladstone Has Been Secretly At Work in the Bologna Conferences.

HENRY HARRISON STANDS UP FOR MRS. PARNELL.

Labor Candidates Said to Be Defeated in the Municipal Elections Everywhere.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE BOLOGNE CONFERENCE.

Gladstone Supposed to Have a Hand in It.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—Authoritative explanation to Gladstonian papers against the Liberal leaders' view in the Bologna negotiations, will only serve to confirm the suspicion that Gladstone's old Parliamentary hand has been once more working in the interests in trying to win the allegiance of the solid Irish party, while keeping the terms of the bargain a secret. O'Brien's statements are declared by the Liberal leaders to be absurd misrepresentations. It is absolutely denied that the Liberal leaders gave McCarthy, or any other negotiator, any assurance as a basis for a secret covenant. These official denials, however, are not wrapped up in quibbles as to be deprived of force inherent in a direct and honest contradiction. Other disclosures show that Gladstone and Morley had secret communications with O'Brien, Dillon and McCarthy during the Bologna investigations.

O'Brien holds some of these communications, which Harrington and Redmond challenge him to publish. It is not probable, however, that O'Brien will disclose them so long as the alliance with the Liberals exists. The widow of Parnell has other of these communications, and it is expected that they will come to light as soon as her recovery enables her to take part in the defense of Parnell, and strike his enemies. The supporters of the position are keenly felt by the Liberals, and confirm the general party demand that Gladstone shall at the earliest opportunity make a clear statement of his revised home rule scheme. The Unionists revel in personal criticism of the leaders on each side in the Cork election contest.

T. M. Healy has to face a worse encounter than the one with McDermott. Henry Harrison, member of Parliament for Tipperary, warned Healy that, if he repeated his insulting allusions to Mr. Parnell, he would take the law into his own hands and punish Healy. Healy, in repeating his reference to Mrs. Parnell, added that he would not mince his words, because she had found protection in Harrison. Harrison, who is of athletic build, will be able to get at Healy, who is now constantly protected by the police.

The Conservative press have announced that the Labor candidates in the municipal elections were everywhere defeated. An analysis of the returns, on the contrary, shows that the Labor men carried thirty seats in West Ham. The general result is claimed by the Radicals. The election was fought on party lines chiefly, and forecast a triumph for the Gladstonians in the coming Parliamentary election.

The foreign office awaits a response from Peking to the ultimatum, demanding the adoption of measures to punish the leaders in the recent outrages. Sir John Walsham, British minister in China, has been directed to give the Chinese government until the end of the month to reply, when, failing to give satisfaction, the combined foreign fleet will seize Shanghai and other treaty ports on the Yangtse-Kiang, and the powers will take control of the customs in each port until the matter in dispute is arranged. The British admiral now at Nagasaki, two days' steaming distance from Shanghai, has been warned to hold a squadron in readiness.

St. James palace has been refitted as a residence for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale at the expense of the treasury. The cost greatly exceeds the estimate and will cause a row in Parliament.

Earl Dufferin's appointment as warden of the Cinque ports is viewed as a bribe to cause him to adhere to the Conservatives.

The Maverick Bank.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Comptroller of the Currency Lacy, who arrived from Washington this morning, spent nearly the entire day at the Maverick Bank. In an interview this evening, he said: "The feeling all along the line and among the members of the Boston Clearing house is that the affairs of the Maverick Bank are in very much better condition than was apparently generally supposed. A leading financier in Boston told me to-day that he thought the indebtedness of the bank would be paid in full. There is not one gentleman in a position to know about the affairs that does not admit that it will pay 85 per cent."

Lacey further said: "I want it distinctly understood that there is not, and never has been, a single point of issue between Mr. Magnuder and myself. It is true that he furnished me a complete photograph of the condition of the bank. Everything he promised me with is on file in black and white, so it is not a question of my veracity. I have of the undersomnable of the directors, but they were very eye represented as being drawn of adequate collateral. I can say nothing about the originality of the acts of the directors, and the newspapers should not expect me to do so."

French Before Judge Nelson.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—James H. French was brought before Judge Nelson on a writ of habeas corpus. On his plea for a certificate in bail the amount was lowered to $50,000.

District Attorney Allen said that he had received a statement from Examiner Every, that Potter, French and Dana owed the Maverick over $2,000,000. He further stated that the examiner had said that among the assets of the bank were found notes endorsed by the three accused directors, the property of which could not be found, and he believed did not exist.

The bank examiner has turned over to the assistant United States treasurer $1,739,000 for the benefit of the creditors of the Maverick National bank.

A run is being made on D. Filippo's Italian bank. The concern had some money deposited in the Maverick bank, but is perfectly solvent. Comptroller Lacey arrived this morning. He had a conference at the Maverick with Bowditch and Evans, Examiner Every and the clearing house committee.

The Pope's Health.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The health of the Pope continues excellent. He feels keenly the situation in which he is placed by the unfortunate incidents of the Pontifical Jubilee, but there is no trait whatever in the assumed intention of quitting Rome.

Much disappointment is felt in Vatican financial circles at the extremely meager result of the offerings of Peter's pence from England, the amount being only about £300.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

False Notions About the Ownership of the Soil Are Thus Exposed.

For many years I have endeavored a few and rather uncertain of notions in regard to family life among Indians. I was not in the least responsible for these views, but absorbed them by contact with people who should have known better than to retail such foolishness. Now, after a very brief experience with real life among these people, I am obliged to discard some of my opinions. For instance, I have heard it said that Indian parents never punish their children. That is nonsense. I have witnessed some very vigorous and well deserved spankings, and am prepared to assert that family discipline among Indians is fairly well maintained.

I have also heard it said that Indian children are such little stoics that they never cry when hurt or laugh when pleased. This, too, is the sheer nonsense. I cannot detect a particle of difference between the behavior of white and red children. The little Indians cry when hurt or disappointed or frightened, or laugh when pleased precisely as my Hartford child would laugh or cry. Moreover, like Hartford children, they delight in playing pranks on one another, and, I regret to say, on their elders as well. For example, I was one day quietly talking with an Indian mother not an Omaha, by the way, and failed to notice that the two-year-old son and heir of the house of Wareena was taking pencil notes of my personal appearance on his school slate.

Accidentally discovering his misdemeanor, I took the slate from him and nearly went into fits of laughter when I saw his very funny caricature of my venerable self. It was true to the life; every one of my Hartford friends would have recognized the likeness, but every feature was so comically exaggerated that it was one of the funniest things I have ever seen.

I felt that the joke called for a reprimand, but it was difficult to administer it, for, truly, I was so pleased with the child's clever sketch that my impulse was to hug rather than scold him. However, duty clearly pointed out the necessity for admonition, so, pulling myself together, I made my little speech, and really did my best to impress him with a sense of his impropriety.

Did I succeed? Bless you, no! On the contrary, after looking up sternly in the eye while I was talking, and probably discussing a great deal among between my words and the expression of my face he said: "White lady say she very fun to hell boy—her most. White lady! Ha! Ha! Ha! boy sorry, so sad. Tom know." And then with a chuckle the clever little imp turned a double somersault and disappeared in the brush, adding insult to injury by fleeing so expeditiously that I had no time to snap my bodkin at him.—Omaha Cor. Hartford Courant.

A Poor Smoker.

Although in later life Napoleon was a votary of the snuff box, he was never known to attempt smoking but once. The Persian envoy, after having presented him with a magnificent oriental pipe, he wished to give it a trial. After being instructed how to proceed, he desired his attendant, Constant, to light it. It was accordingly properly charged and lighted. We will let Constant tell the rest of the tale: "I obeyed, and returned it to him. But scarcely had he drawn a mouthful, when the smoke, which he did not know how to expel from his mouth, turned back by his palate, penetrated into his throat and came out by his nose, nearly blinding him. As soon as he recovered breath he exclaimed: 'Take that away—what an abomination! The brute! My stomach is quite upset!' in fact, he was so annoyed for more than an hour that he resolved forever all desire to try the experiment again."—National Review.

Wales' Visit to Yorkshire.

The Prince of Wales and a friend, going for a stroll one morning at the turning of a road came across a shed where had with him a brace of bull terrier pups. Wishing to appear sociable, the prince's companion asked the man how much he had paid for the pups. "Two quid," replied the miner, with true Yorkshire brevity. The Prince of Wales commented the dogs critically for a few moments, and then, moved perhaps by a sense of duty toward a future subject, remarked in a mildly apologetic tone: "Don't you think two pigs would have been a better investment, my friend?" "Maybe," replied the miner, "but mister, what a blooming fool a chap would look a-going a-setting with to pigs." The argument was irresistible, and the prince, with his friend, retired muttering.—New York Recorder.

RUSSIA AND HER WAYS

Sisters Flogged to Death by the Barbarian Governor of Simbardsk.

THE ST. PETERSBURG MONEY MARKET.

The Famine.—Prohibition of Exportation of Wheat.—Suicide of an Exile.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Suppressing Riots.—The Money Market.—The Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The governor of Simbardsk has suppressed riots with a heavy hand. The rioters are sentenced to receive 500 lashes. It is reported that three of the offenders have died while undergoing the sentence inflicted.

GRAVE APPREHENSIONS.

The condition of the St. Petersburg money market is causing grave apprehension. There are rumors affecting the stability of ten banking houses, some of which are considered the soundest in the city. The finance minister has ordered that all foreign accounts for October shall be paid in cash, without carrying over. This has greatly increased money stringency, who are obliged to pledge government securities to raise funds. The money exchange and government stocks rose sharply to fall steadily, and everything indicates a crisis impending.

PROVISIONS EXHAUSTED.

The governor of Nijnii Novgorod has declared that throughout the province all supplies of provisions are exhausted; that the peasants will soon be without food, and that 1,500,000 pounds of grain will be required, the greater part of which must be imported. The difficulty of transportation will render timely help almost impossible.

The commander of the trans-Caspian army corps has ordered all fragments left by the soldiers made into biscuits and sent to the famine districts. Many members of the foreign colonies in Moscow are contributing to the famous fund.

EXPORT TRADE ON WHEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that he learns from the best sources that a heavy export tax will be imposed on wheat, probably three weeks hence. All ministers, except Vishnegradski, minister of finance, favored the total prohibition of the exportation, thought the modification are still possible. The long warning given exporters will result in an active trade in the meantime.

Vishnegradski is seeking to redeem a quarter of the Russian loan in Paris, so as to save it from complete failure. This fact explains the recent drop in Russian securities in Paris.

M. Freycinet, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, intends to question the French minister of finance in the Chamber in regard to the alleged operations to depress Russian bonds and French rentes. The government has decided to meet the question and an important debate is pending.

AN ARMY REPULSED.

A dispatch from Vienna to the News says that a telegram is received in Vienna city from Prague, the assertion that he was arrested at Bendzher, Russian Poland, and was confined for thirty-six hours. He was subsequently released and expelled from Russia.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN EXILE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—O. M. Vlyo of the Active Packing Company, Kodiac Island, Alaska, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer "Karluk," reports the sensational suicide of a noted Russian refugee at that place. The exile was Edward Pulipolski. He had fled from Siberia to the country by way of China, and in March last went to Kodiak from this city with Nicholas Tedesoff, teacher in the schools there. He had been lashed to the back of his little Russian town in which they lived. They persuaded him to go north with them while he labored on a fish cannery, and he was buried on the political prisoners in Russia. The book contained all that George Kennan has told, and revealed much new and important matter. It was to comprise about five hundred pages, and was almost completed at the time of his death.

The escaped exile constantly brooded over his trouble. About three months ago he went aboard the bark "Cerynere" for Kodiak, but was found in the trade. Tedesoff intends to save his manuscript and have the book published.

The Parnellite Defeated.

CORK, Nov. 6.—At the close of the polling Mr. Flavin was credited with the victory. The counting of the ballots commence in the morning. The supporters of Flavin claim a majority of 1,200 for him, while the Parnellite ballots that have earlier the election by 100 majority.

An Ancestral Diplomat in a Street Brawl.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The American charge d'affaire here, Mr. Newberry, became involved in a street brawl here today. Noticing ladies vainly expostulating with a driver because of cruelty to his overworked horse, Newberry remonstrated with the driver, who, becoming violent, had his ears boxed by Newberry. The driver and his companions then attempted to close fight, but, armed by Newberry's manner, succeeded in convincing him that it would be more dignified to retain a flat position. The foreigner. The crowd was amused.

A Duel.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—Admiral De Beranger, minister of marine, recently challenged the editor of a newspaper in this city to fight a duel. The duel was fought today, and pistol shots were exchanged, but neither of the combatants were wounded. The seconds then declared their honor satisfied and agreed to allow any further hostilities. Immediately after the duel it was announced that Beranger had resigned as minister of marine.

IN CHILE.

Time Given a Timely Warning to the Junta.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6.—The newspapers here for seven days have been publishing will stories about a conspiracy among the officers at the American legation in the Hotel Central Carlo. A rodeo was organized today calling for a meeting of the people in the plaza to denounce the conspiracy. Legal notice was given to the members of the Junta that threats had been made against the United States legation and asylum for refugees, and they were given to understand that they would be held responsible for such action. Later in the day several thousand men assembled in the Portales of Santiago and, after a long and very spectacle, in which the supposed conspiracy and the United States legation were denounced, the Junta, which was meeting when the letter was received, ordered a company of troops to guard the United States legation, and on the meeting in the plaza it was stated that the Junta had taken a notice saying that the existence of the conspiracy were devoid of foundation. Serious trouble was doubtless averted by this notice, although the government did nothing to prevent the threats until receiving Mr. Egan's protest.

THE "BALTIMORE."

Admiral Brown Did Not Act as a Spy, as Alleged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A private letter received today from Commander W. Wells, one of the United States steamship "Baltimore's" officers, by his father in this city, explains the assertion of the British naval officers that the Baltimore acted as a spy on the Chilean insurgents when the latter landed at Quinchera.

The beginning of the letter, dated August 23rd, reads: "My last letter to you was from Caquimbo. The day it was mailed we received news that the insurgents had landed near Valparaiso."

The extract shows conclusively that the "Baltimore" was not spying, but lying alongside the British ship "Champion" on the day of the Quinchera landing, as the officers of that ship reported, according to a dispatch from Victoria, B. C., printed this morning, was at Caquimbo and not near Quinchera.

Mr. Wells says the news of the landing reached him at breakfast and the "Baltimore" did not leave Caquimbo until noon. He says: "We were directed to attention on Saturday Valparaiso harbor at sunset the following evening, was the insurgent war vessels, 'Almirante' and 'Magallanes,' with flags flying as all the masts, in celebration of the insurgent success in the first day's fight. The letter then describes the scenes attending the fall of Valparaiso, including the taking of wounded officers, women and children aboard the "Baltimore" and sympathetic accession of the Junta to power. It then says, prophetically: "We will not be in good favor here, that is very certain, for we helped, by capturing the 'Itata' and aiding the sailors at Iquique, the chances for here politicians are gone."

The letter concludes as follows: "I heard the Minister of War say, last night, that, as the fate of battle was turning against them, he meant to have commander of one of the battalions and sent to blue 'Algel, where are your men? Put them in ends and fight a place."

"The officer answered: 'Sir, to me the battalion no longer exists.'

"I don't think of all Balmy battalions completely spent out, and this was only one of many. There is no doubt about it, the government was frightened to death. I, the doubt we can agree are asleep working in the hospitals. Our sent ashore yesterday went up to the battlefield and worked over the wounded there. Fifteen hundred were brought in last night."

It was after this letter, telling of the "Baltimore's" surprised work of humanity for the wounded Chileans, had been mailed that a portion of the "Baltimore's" crew were delightfully surprised in the streets of Valparaiso. Mr. Wells was the officer in charge of the boats that landed the detachment of a American blue jackets and marines to guard the consular following the insurgents' victory.

The Paris Murderer.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Vassor, arrested yesterday for suspicion of being the murderer of the man whose headless remains were found in a cellar, has been tried and convicted. He charged his companion after drawing fight, and fled the body to the cellar, decapitated it and threw the head into the public latrine. The head was found tonight in the place indicated by the murderer.

Another Auction Dismissed.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Herr Dreyer, another Austrian manufacturer who was present at the Ferry banquet, has been dismissed from office which he held. Gross, the mayor of Lessenberg, having also attended the banquet, has resigned his responsibility.

COLD WEATHER.

prevails throughout Germany. The ground is covered with snow. A postman was frozen to death between Sotarn and Turkemanbe.

Theatres Closed in Bis Honour.

LISBON, Nov. 6.—Cable dispatches received today from Rio Janeiro contain information that all the theatres and other places of amusement have been closed by the authorities. Soldiers are patrolling the city for the purpose of preventing the assemblage of people. All public buildings are guarded by troops. Members of the diplomatic corps are holding a conference today in regard to the situation.

BRAZILIAN ADVICES.

A Prolonged Period of Disturbance Not Feared by the Secretary of the Legation.

A DIVISION IN FAVOR OF THE EMPIRE.

The People Do Not Want a Dictatorship.—Congress Cannot Depend On the Army.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

It Will Not Be a Prolonged Period of Disorder.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Secretary of the Brazilian legation here does not feel that there will be a prolonged period of disorder in Brazil, as the Brazilians are naturally too conservative and opposed to such a state of affairs to exist long.

A PREFACE TO THE RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Advices received by the Times today from Rio Grande do Sul state that the king and heir presumptive of Portugal, Dom Pedro, is reported to have disappeared, and that there was considerable agitation in the Portuguese Brazilian states, and that the late events at Rio Janeiro are considered to be but a prelude to the restoration of the Empire.

The Times editorial continues: "Northern Brazil has declared in favor of the Empire, and only in central Brazil is the Republic popular. This may lead to Dom Pedro's grandson becoming chief of the state under the regency of three prominent citizens."

DOMESTIC DISTRESS.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 6.—President Wright has made a forcible appeal to prominent public chiefs. Count de Figueiredo has been placed under surveillance.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT ACCEPT A DICTATORSHIP.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Brazilian Minister here and today that the Brazilians will never accept a dictatorship and President Da Fonseca will not dream of it. Martial law has been proclaimed only in the de Janeiro as a protection against the Monarchists' attempt to restore the Empire. From the experience obtained when Dom Pedro was dethroned, Congress is aware that it cannot depend upon the support of either army or navy. If it could, it might imitate Chile and seek to find Fonseca. The troops remain faithful, because they fear the monarchical menace lurking behind the eventual success for Congress. Fonseca is ill, and has neither the will nor the power to menace the existence of the Republic. Brazilian finances are in good order. There is enough money deposited in London to meet all requirements during the next nine months.

When the suggestion was made that should they the same Congress might be reelected, the minister replied that he had no fear but that the election would turn in favor of the government.

The Industrial Progress of the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Hon. Pulaski Walker of Georgia, president of the Augusta Exposition, has written a letter to President Harrison in response to a request for information regarding the industrial progress of the South, in which he says: "The South is developing rapidly, and her manufacturing possibilities cannot be exaggerated. The cotton mills alone have had last year over 500,000 of the 2,450,000 spindles consumed by the United States. In 1880 the South took only 140,000 bales of cotton, while, according to the report of last year, the South consumed 2,500,000, or more than the entire production of the Union in 1880. Indeed, fell behind our country last year nearly one-fourth the amount of iron produced in Great Britain. The figures show we are practically consuming our own cotton. The South's future for the manufacture of cotton is assured. Her production of iron and manufactures thereof afford profitable fields of investment."

A Case Involving the Silver Lead Industry of Mexico and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The Picayune's San Antonio special says: A case involving the entire silver lead exporting industry of Mexico into the United States was heard here today by Judge Pardee of the United States circuit court today and taken under advisement. About a year ago two citizens of Texas, one of them being Jesse Matthews of Monterey, Mexico, to E. H. Chichester, through the port of Eagle Pass, where the collector of customs held it for non-payment of $10 per ton duty on all ores classified as silver and admitted duty free. He appealed from the decision of the collector to the United States board of appraisers in New York as to the rate of classification and the assessment of duty. The board decided in favor of Chichester. The Secretary of the Treasury, appealed from the decision of the appraisers to the circuit court, and Judge Pardee today reviewed the case. He will render a decision tomorrow.

Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The rumor sent out Thursday from a Wall street news agency to the effect that Jay Gould had suffered a relapse and was in a serious condition, and followed by a report today that Gould was dead, was unanimously denied for the purpose of beating a rise, as there seems nothing on which to base it.

A Pullman Car Porter Beaten.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—A Pullman car porter named Wallace quarreled with Agent Gilmore at Lake, Miss., a few days ago, and struck him on the head and knocked the train just as it pulled out. Last night as the train stopped, a band of twenty-five white men boarded the train, locked into the car in which Wallace had locked himself, and marched him into the woods with him, telling the conductor that they would bring him back in an hour, but would not guarantee that he would be alive. The train did not wait. A telegram from Meridian today denies the report that Wallace was lynched, but says he was beaten cruelly to death. The engineer and conductor are supposed to be Gilmore's friends.

Abundant Wine Crop in Italy.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The wine crop of 1891 is now almost completed. Reports from every part of the country hardly to the abundance and excellent quality. It is even said in many sections to be almost as impossible to provide the casks and barrels necessary for its transportation. With a rosy number for the enormous crop and the crops of cereals consistently above the average, Italy ought to bring the coming year to enter upon a new period of prosperity.

Some Dude.

Some was a dandy, for she is being wine's dust tail. Just why the [illegible] by holding my tailors always fail but I have tried and tried and tried to get there, but they seem to do it. Some was an operation. He was the hand [illegible] Every member of the family [illegible] and shaved him, and he received every attention without order.

Some was a man who wore a short dress, he received extraordinary attention, and he demonstrated great [illegible] in the operation. Some was a man who wore a short coat, and he [illegible] to take at the entire case [illegible] and he begins the generosity of [illegible].

Some was he needed the stock like [illegible].

Some for the hair of the same returned, and Some [illegible] to feel some [illegible] of [illegible] to present her. Tell you [illegible] Some [illegible] Some [illegible] Some