The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 254 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

CUBAN REBELLION.

Efforts to Secure for the Patriots Recognition as Belligerents.

PLANS FOR SECURING A NAVY.

Details of the Death of Amador Guerrero, a Rebel Leader, on the Battle Field.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrangements have been perfected here and in other large cities to get up a popular petition that the United States recognize the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. The Cuban junta have the matter in hand and every humanitarian influence is to be used to get the United States to acknowledge the rebellious government in Cuba. Past efforts have given to call the attention of the American people to the work being done by Cubans to free the island will be the sending of 500,000 petitions to the signing of which it is hoped by the signatures of three-fourths of the people of the United States. In consequence of belligerent recognition, it is expected there will be at least 10,000,000 signatures to this petition, representing all classes.

CUBAN NAVY.

According to the reports current among those interested in Cuban affairs the patriots are in a fair way to have a navy before the first of the year.

It is positively asserted by those who claim to be conversant with the facts, that Cuba will have the rights of belligerency accorded her by Mexico and several South American republics before a month has passed. Facilities for making stations will be provided for the patriot navy and for all vessels selling under the flag of Cuba Libre by the officials of the republic of Cuba.

There will be several of the latter which will be manned by naval officers of different countries and there are many applications on file at the Cuban headquarters here for positions in the fleet. The mission of Senor de Quesada to Cuba which has been kept secret was to arrange details in connection with this plan. They are now practically completed.

The recent capture of the port of Gibara, on the north coast of the island of Cuba, was the initial step in the plan.

In the harbor of Antwerp there is at present a vessel waiting to sail for the island of Cuba. She is partially loaded and has on board 2,700 peacemaker rifles with bayonets, 2,000 Mauser rifles, 5,000 Gras rifles with sword bayonets, and 1,000,000 cartridges. There are also 10 or 15 cases of the same rifles used by the Spanish troops. The cables is selected because the Cuban navy will have a large quantity of ammunition from the Spanish. The vessel is offered by men who have served for years in various navies of European countries.

DEATH OF A CUBAN REBEL LEADER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The report of the death of Amador Guerrero, the Cuban insurgent leader, has been frequently denied by the Cubans. The Cuban papers publish an account of his death by Gomez, the Spanish soldier, who killed him, the translation of which is as follows:

"It was in the battle of Peralejo. My men were two men wounded and six dead. As the firing was quite heavy, I took three of the corpses and placed them between the other, between a protective barricade. I kept my men here until the battle had been won by us and the enemy had fled.

"With three other soldiers, I then went to the enemy's camp. The insurgent dead and wounded was large. Stretched on the ground was a negro. He must have been a leader, as he had a machete with a silver handle. I took his weapon from him and in a few minutes we came across a group of twenty Spanish soldiers, who began to the leader Amador Guerrero, trying to take a weapon.

"Jumping over several corpses, I rushed towards the leader to find time to use the machete in his weapon, and with a single stroke of my machete, I cut his head off. I offered the machete to the Spanish officers in proof of my feat but they refused to take it. I carried it to Governor Martinez Campos. The latter said I could keep it as a memento of my exploit."

Railroad Speed Controversy.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 23.—President H. Ely, chief of motive power of the Pennsylvania railroad was asked the facts regarding the controversy between English and American railways now over speed contests.

"First of all the world's record for a long distance train," said Mr. Ely, "is held by the London & Northwestern railway and is, by the official figures that received, 64.5 miles an hour for 50 miles. Second, the longest run ever made without a stop was 422 miles in two hours and 40 minutes. This was the Jarrell and Palmer train, the Jersey City to San Francisco. Third, the speed record in the United States for a long distance train was the held by the New York Central, 52.5 miles an hour, which, according to newspapers, is 64.5 miles per hour, although the Railroad Gazette of Sept. 20, gives the figures as 52.5. It is of course, have not the official data for that particular record. Fourth, the fastest record for 50 5-10 miles is held by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, 75.4 miles an hour. Fifth, the fastest record for 5 1-10 miles is at the rate of 102 miles an hour, made by a regular train on the Pennsylvania railroad."

ALLEGED FRAUD IN WYOMING.

Letter of Senator Schurz Referred to the Secretary of the Interior.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 21.—Robert Fullerton, a resident of Johnson county, has written an open letter to Secretary Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, charging what he characterizes as "one of the most glaring and gigantic frauds of the age," which he should be committed, he says, in Wyoming, by the Cattle and land law. He says all the waters of the streams in the big Horn basin were patented into the hands of the cattle land ring" by the state engineer, and companies have been formed which propose to charge settlers $10 per acre for water rights. The letter which the state authorities have asked to have set aside and cancel the entries of arid desert lands, as contemplated in the act of Congress, Mr. Fuller asserts.

In conclusion, the Senator says: "The land ring of the state has made up of United States Senator F. E. Warren, Congressman Frank W. Mondell (Democrat) W. A. Richards, State Treasurer Henry G. Hay and a few others, aided by William Paxton and two or three bankers of Omaha, W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and a combine of pioneers wire-pullers. The design is to create a system of peonage or bondentry at will along all of our rich valleys, where honest and independent manhood should be found. God forbid such a consummation."

Hohenlohe and His Imperial Master.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—(Copyright by the Associated Press.)—Great official denials that a change in the Imperial ministry is impending, have been accepted here as settling for the present the question of Emperor William's intention of dismissing Prince Hohenlohe. A government in Cuba. Past authors of government in Cuba. Past efforts to call the attention of the American people to the work being done by Cubans to free the island will be the sending of 500,000 petitions to the signing of which it is hoped by the signatures of three-fourths of the people of the United States. In consequence of belligerent recognition, it is expected there will be at least 10,000,000 signatures to this petition, representing all classes.

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A CHIEF'S WAR TALK

Cleveland Accused of Hostile Intentions Toward Spain

IN THE INTEREST OF GOLD.

That is What a Prominent Leader Among the Free Silver Men Claims.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A meeting of Democrat silver leaders called to put in practical shape the conclusions of the conference held in Washington last month is to assemble here today. There are present Senators Harris and Jones of Arkansas; W. H. Hornsmen, chairman of the Illinois State Democratic committee; Governor Stone, of Missouri; Hon. Casey Young, of Memphis, and several others of less note.

The chief object of the meeting is to appoint chairmen for different states who are to organize the silver forces with a view of inducing the state conventions to the national Democratic convention. The leaders seem hopeful of accomplishing this result, particularly Northern Illinois, where the Democracy of the South and the doubtful states of the West are for free silver and will vote for it next election.

He reiterated his former declarations as to the policy and purposes of the administration. Cleveland, he said, would bring on war with Spain about Cuba and especially with Congress. This would give him an excuse to call for a big issue of notes and river the gold standard on the country and besides clear the way for a third term.

AN OLD CHUM TALKS.

Recalling the Tragic Death of General Custer and His Men.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 23.—The tragic death of General Custer and his gallant men at the massacre of the Sioux Indians in the massacre of Little Big Horn, was recalled here this week by the forwarding to Mrs. Custer of a check for $1,500 drawn to the order of General George A. Custer in 1875. The check is dated June 25 and is signed by B. L. Smith, at that time assistant paymaster in the army. It was on June 25, 1876, that the massacre took place. The check is still unpaid, and soiled and tattered though it is, constitutes a valid claim against the government for the amount represented upon its face, which was no doubt intended as part payment of General Custer's salary as an officer of the United States army.

The story of the massacre has been all these years as one known, least of all Mildred Francis, who found it in the street here last February and was not related it in his sickness until the Mrs. Francis picked up the bit of paper it was almost as legible as when it was drawn, but three nasty creases in it showed that it had been well worn through. The parts were joined together by narrow strips of paper pasted on the back and the edges were somewhat soiled, as though the paper had at one time been dropped in the mud. It has evidently been under shelter since then and not being a Will Paper it was held last February and swept out into the street where it was found by Mr. Francis.

Died of Oxydization.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—S. Corning Judd, postmaster of Chicago during President Cleveland's first administration, chairman of the Republican caucus in Chicago, and a leading lawyer in Illinois, died Sunday at the residence of his daughter here. He had been suffering for nearly twelve years from a chalky deposit and a species of oxydization.

Bank Gold Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in gold was withdrawn from the subtreasury today for shipment to Canada. $100,000 was taken by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Secret Marriage and Death.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 23.—M. E. Stinson, traveling man, and Miss Ada Moore, senior at Grinnell college, were the victims of a double tragedy at Oskaloosa yesterday. Stinson shot the young woman and then himself. They were secretly married in Ottumwa, on October 14, 1892, by Rev. H. D. Crawford.

Defense of the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The United States government is now able to blow out of the water at a day's notice a whole hostile fleet that might attempt to enter the Golden Gate.

The battery of big pneumatic dynamite guns ordered for the defense of this port a year or more ago has been completed and tested to completion that two of the guns could be effectively fired with only twenty-four hours' preparation. The two guns now set up will be actually fired during the contractor's preliminary tests within ten days, and it is expected that within six weeks at most the guns will be ready to blown to splinters in official tests and the battery will have been turned over to the government.

To Inspect Mines in Asia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Quite an amount of interest has been excited in local mining circles following upon the departure for Corea of two noted mining engineers, J. K. Eveleth of England and A. W. Decker of Detroit. The two mining experts left for Japan on the last trip of the Coptic. Both of these gentlemen are on the same mission, though they represent different syndicates.

It has been learned that they have been sent by two wealthy syndicates to investigate and investigate the properties situated upon the mines in some of the most eminent mines in the history of the world. They are in Corea and China.

But little definite knowledge has ever been secured concerning the mines of Corea, but they are reported to be very rich in gold.

It is generally believed that the king of Corea has offered inducements to prospectors to develop the mines on the payment to the king of a certain percentage of the profits of the enterprise. In fact, the supposition is that the man behind the whole proposition is Clarence Greathouse, formerly of this city, who has been for some time the adviser of the king of Corea.

Seven Persons Drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, today reports that a steamer ran into and sunk a row boat last evening, drowning seven persons.

Pasteur Sick but Not Dying.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The report cabled from this city to the United States on Saturday that Prof. Pasteur is dying, is untrue. Pasteur, however, is in very feeble health, the paralysis of his legs, from which he has suffered for some time, steadily increasing.

American Advisers Superior.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Pall Mall this afternoon comments as follows upon the result of the international shooting contests at New York on Saturday: "There is little doubt that America would have won, had all her best men been available. Under the circumstances could we do better than the New Yorkers. Every Englishman possessed of any sporting feeling will be glad to express admiration at the excellence of the American shooters." All the other continental papers comment in a similar spirit.

Challenge for the America Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. J. M. Soper, yacht designer, came to London today and had a conference with Charles Day Rose regarding the details of the yacht with which it is proposed to challenge for the America cup. It was agreed to communicate with the secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht club, and the officer cabled as follows to the New York Yacht club: The formal challenge by mail will read—In behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht club and in the name of the Q. E. Dyer, a member of the challenger, to sail a series of matches for the America cup against any yacht or vessel built in the United States. The name of the yacht is the Distant Shore; length at load water line, 69 feet; rig, cutter. The challenge will be unconditional.

THE SULTAN IN DANGER.

Macedonian Plot to Blow Up His Palace with Dynamite.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Great precautions have been adopted for the protection of the palace of the sublime porte, owing to the discovery of a Macedonian plot to blow up the buildings with dynamite.

Cuban Filibusterers "Not Guilty."

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—The jury in the Cuban filibustering case, after being out fifty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Lumber Destroyed by Fire.

FOX DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 23.—While the work was slowly forty miles an hour late last evening, fire broke out in Moore & Galloway's lumber yard, North Fox Du Lac. The mills and 10,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The loss is about $140,000, insurance, $79,500.

WILL GO TO THE COURTS.

The Fight Between Chicago Board of Trade and Elevator Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Chicago board of trade was victorious today in the fight on the grain elevator men, the state railway and warehouse commission declaring that the interests of the elevator owners dealing in grain through their own warehouses, shall be revoked. The elevator people declared they at once would apply for an injunction to restrain the revoking of their licenses and the war probably will be continued in court.

Civil Service Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President by executive order issued today put dated September 20th, the extended the civil service system, in modified form to all consular officers whose compensation directly or through fees range from $1,000, to $2,000. Vacancies to the service will be filled hereafter by transfer or promotion, by the appointment of qualified persons to merit in the employ of the state department and by the appointment of persons selected by the President after passing a non-competitive examination.

A $50,000 Blaze.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23.—A fire this morning destroyed the Pacific hotel, Crescent hotel, Hot Springs Valley livery stables, the Jewish synagogue and five cottages, involving a loss of $50,000, partly insured. The fire caught in the Pacific hotel supposedly, the building being unoccupied except by the watchman in charge of the furniture. The guests of the Crescent hotel, but little saved their effects and house furniture were destroyed.

Race of Half-Sisters.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 23.—The indications early this morning for the international half-rater race were much the same as those on Saturday, the breeze being light. The course is the same as that used last Saturday, they will go three times out and back, and repeat, making twelve miles. The preliminary signal was given at 12:30, the preparatory signal at 12:40 and the starting signal at 12:45. Shamrock got over the line first and started away on the run before the wind. Spruce IV followed eight seconds later. Both set their spinnakers immediately. The English boat succeeded in blanketing the Yankee and at 12:50 had run by Kidd Wynn. The course is northeast by east, the wind blowing five miles an hour.

The run out was remarkably close and an interesting race as seen from the Sewanhaka yacht house on Center Island. Ethel Wynn overhauled her opponent and the yachts sailed on almost even terms a long time. This was more noteworthy because Spruce did such fast work off wind on Saturday. Who rounded the outer mark first could not be seen perfectly from the observatory on the club house, but it looked like Spruce, with a small difference between the contestants. After rounding they stood in on a starboard tack for Long Island shore. Ethel Wynn appeared to gain very much when both were close hauled on the first tack for home. Close at first on the Long Island tack, Ethel Wynn soon fell to appear, both on the port tack. Ethel Wynn stood out further from shore than her antagonist and came about first on the starboard tack followed soon after when both headed back for Lloyd's Point, Ethel Wynn was well ahead. Ethel Wynn came about again at 2:15 and stood off shore. Spruce made a long board in under Lloyd's neck. When she came about she was a few feet ahead. She was able to cross Ethel Wynn's bow. On the contrary she passed at eighth of a mile behind Ethel Wynn's stern. Tide was at 2:35. Ethel Wynn displayed excellent windward work and continued to gain on the Englishman. At 2:55 Ethel Wynn led, it was estimated by three-eighths of a mile. They were then both on the port tack and probably will make the first round in three or four tacks. Ethel Wynn was on the port tack and disappeared from view behind Point Centre Island.

It seemed evident she would have to tack about twice before she could round, but she did not. Spruce came about in starboard at 2:10 and headed for shore. At this point Ethel Wynn had fairly overhauled her head. At 3:02 Spruce went about for the mark.

The official time of rounding the first mark was as follows: Spruce, 2:58 and 30 seconds; Shamrock, 2:59 57; Ethel Wynn was first by 17 seconds on the first run before the wind, which had increased to about 10 knots an hour.

On the beat to the second turn Ethel Wynn clearly had the best of the game. Spruce was a little slower coming around but followed up handsomely. Ethel Wynn left the second mark on her starboard quarter at 3:08:32 and passed with Spruce in close company to port. Spruce IV rounded at 3:09:07. She broke out her spinnaker at 3:09:15.

Day Set for Holmes's Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—H. H. Holmes, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned before Judge Finletter in the court of Oyer and Terminer today on an indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, September 2, 1894. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Graham asked that Monday, October 28, be fixed for the trial, which was strenuously objected to by Holmes's counsel. Judge Finletter set the trial for that day.

Victory of Gamblers.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 23.—Judge Blake in the district court today held the anti-gambling law unconstitutional. The case will be appealed, but the gamblers have no cure the decision will be sustained, like all old gambling houses in Helena will reopen today. The decision leaves the old Territorial law, licensing gambling, in force.

Fumigating the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Postmaster Coffin at San Francisco has notified Superintendent Bristol of the railway mail division of the postoffice department that foreign mails arriving by the Gaelic from Hong Kong and Yokohama were yesterday fumigated as the bags then opened and the contents fumigated a second time. Superintendent Bristol says the quarantine regulations are so stringent that there is no danger of contagion being introduced through the mails.

HOME FROM THE CONGRESS.

Colonel Stevenson Returns from the Great Irrigation Meet at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Colonel Stevenson, of the Utah State Irrigation Commission, who was a delegate to the fourth annual irrigation congress recently held at Albuquerque, arrived home at an early hour this morning.

The colonel says that it was the best and most important congress of the kind yet held, and that Utah's representatives were simply overwhelmed by the many courtesies and general hospitality showered upon them. Other delegates were also received with marked consideration, but, as is well known, Utah's position in irrigation matters is a unique and prominent one and whenever her representatives appeared they were flooded with respectful and unusual attention, because it is certain they will have something out of the ordinary to say. Her pioneer work in this regard will cause her to occupy the honorable place for all time to come.

Colonel Stevenson speaks very highly of the speech of Judge Kinney in which reference was made to Utah's column when the convention was in session.

Utah, had she chosen, could have secured the presidency for the next year, the delegates to the congress being unanimously in favor of conferring that honor upon Hon. George Q. Cannon. But that gentleman repeatedly and positively declined and the responsibility fell upon other shoulders. A telegram was received from President Cannon today from a point in Texas where he has been visiting the last few days, which says he will not be delayed in his journey home by washouts and that he will probably not reach here before Friday next.

He Killed Snipes, Too.

Bart Gaston was before U. S. Commissioner Sommer today for violating the game law in having killed snipe yesterday. He was found guilty and fined $15 and costs. He turned $10 over to the court and was given time to raise the balance.

Judge Smith Returns.

Judge Grant H. Smith and party returned to this city last evening after having spent a most enjoyable nine days upon the Weber, in catching the finny tribe and bringing down the feathered game found in that vicinity. The judge says they enjoyed themselves splendidly, the weather being very nice until the days ago when it began to have a frigid flavor. Grant's appearance indicates that he has been taking the water for his new days of recuperation.

HIS STORY OF SHAME

Kelsey's Relations With the Mothers of His Children.

ADMITS BEING MARRIED ONCE.

Denies a Second—Did Not Live With His First Wife—Admits Paternity of Children.

After disposing of some routine business in the Third district court this morning, Judge Merritt called up the Kelsey case, in which Lewis P. Kelsey, the real estate man, is being sued for alimony, by Mrs. Hadlee B. Kelsey, who claims to be his wife. The case was continued over from last Tuesday.

Lewis P. Kelsey, the defendant, was called as a witness. He testified that during the past 16 years his family consisted of his mother and niece, and his home had been with them in this city. He had never resided at any other home than with them. He knew the plaintiff in this case. He first met her in September, 1887, was introduced to her by a lady; did not meet her very often before July and August, 1888. He had called on her a few times before the last named date. Had paid no attention to her; called on her at her request; she sent notes to him; never took her to any place of amusement. Plaintiff and her mother lived in a house rented to them by Kelsey & Gillespie. While he was called on her, other gentlemen also called; one of them was young Thomas Jenkins. In August or September, 1888, he received a letter from the plaintiff, Miss Hardland, asking him to call and he did so. He never conversed with her about marrying her, and never entered into any agreement of marriage with her.

Col. Ellis, defendant's counsel—Do you know whether she ever understood that there was any agreement of marriage between you?

Kelsey—I do.

Continuing, Mr. Kelsey said the plaintiff never made to him any declaration showing that she understood there was any such agreement. She had frequently stated to the contrary; had never married or promised to marry her. There was never any marriage or pretended marriage ceremony between them, he said. She had not been in his office since 1889. There was never any ceremony of marriage there. He did not remember the 16th or 18th day of October, 1888, when he married her. There was nothing to draw his attention to either date. He never presented anybody to partner or witness a marriage ceremony between them.

Referring to plaintiff's testimony upon that point, Kelsey said it was not true. He had never made the home of plaintiff his home in Salt Lake. Had never occupied any room with her as her husband in this city. She never performed any of the duties of wife in the way of caring for his personal belongings. He never furnished a room or house for their joint occupancy. He had stayed at home every night when he was in Salt Lake City, because of his mother's tears on his behalf; she always worried about him if he was out late at night. He had sent letters to the house occupied by plaintiff and her mother in 1888. He had some furniture in it; did not know what to do with, and loaned it to them. He had proposed to lend it, as their house was poorly furnished. This was about Oct. 12, 1888. The furniture consisted of a bedroom suite, some carpet, and a stove. The carpet was put on the floors, and the furniture was in evidence. The furniture was not sent for his use. He paid visits to the house after the furniture was taken there, and usually remained from one to two hours, the parlor, on his visits. He never lived there with the plaintiff as his wife. When Mrs. Bergland and her daughter left, he raised the house and furniture, and afterward took the furniture to his home.

As to their relations, Mr. Kelsey said he had never introduced the plaintiff as his wife, or referred to or addressed her as such. She had never introduced him as her husband, or called him her husband, or his name as her husband. He had written and sent telegrams to her. On all but one occasion he addressed the plaintiff as Bergland. She never called him her husband. He had contributed to the support of the plaintiff and her child. He had never contributed to the support of the plaintiff and her family. The plaintiff had made him a present at Christmas, 1888, and sent to be sold one he bought presents to relatives, 1889, he never gave plaintiff any presents, or never saw her a dime at ring.

Q—Did you ever give her a gold watch?

A—I don't remember.

Kelsey, continuing, said he gave plaintiff some money in October, 1895. She said she was in need of it, and it was a gift. He had no money, so he gave her some. He gave money at different times in 1894, 1893, 1892, to March, 1889. At the last named date he gave her $600. This was to pay the family's passage to Denver, and to take care of them. He gave a $200 certificate of deposit to the plaintiff, purchased three bonds in Denver, and every one in instances in money. On the 1st or 2nd of May, 1889, he gave plaintiff $200 or $250, which he was in Denver. In the next June he gave her $200. Then he sent $100 and over monthly. Up to the time he ceased to give her money, he had sent her $4,000, subsequent to the time they arrived in Denver. He had given over $5,000 altogether.

Q—Why did you give the plaintiff this money?

A—She told her mother of her condition, saying I was the cause, and I believed it. I promised her mother to care for her, and I did. About March 1, 1889, he visited the house, and the plaintiff and her mother were present. Mrs. Bergland asked to Kelsey the condition of her daughter, expressing

(Continued on Page Five.)