ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 142. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

FLOODED DISTRICTS.

Great Damage Done to Wheat Fields in Iowa—The Traffic Suspended.

MUCH STOCK PERISHED IN ILLINOIS.

Accounts of Floods From All Over Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Thousands of Acres of Land Inundated Causing Much Damage.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 7.—The unprecedented rains of the past week have swollen the Des Moines and Fox rivers to such an extent that Black creek for a distance of two miles between this place and Alexandria, is a lake, flooding those towns and a large area of land, mostly wheat, seeds of every kind and garden stuff are being rapidly submerged. Alexandria is being rapidly submerged, and people are preparing to leave for the high lands. Stock was driven to the hills, but a great loss of cattle is nevertheless reported. Business at Alexandria is at a standstill, and the only means of egress from the town is by boat. A view of the flooded districts from Warsaw presents a picturesque sight. The river has spread out in the valley back of Alexandria a great lake, upon which is floating wreckage, driftwood and small outbuildings. The lowground is submerged, but stock and farm products have suffered little. The greatest fears are entertained for the extensive levees along the Illinois shore, but it is now thought that the thousands of acres of wheat between Warsaw and Quincy will not be inundated. The river measures about eighteen feet above the high-water mark, both at Warsaw and Alexandria, and the water is pouring over the lowlands. At Keokuk the river is fifteen and six-tenth feet above the high-water mark of 1888, and no indications of a further rise, as the rain has apparently ceased.

At Benton, Ia., this morning water got into the first floor in a freight engine. The report that a train was washed away is untrue. It is expected, if the water has fallen enough by Monday, to permit trains to run as usual.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

PEORIA, Ill., May 7.—Incoming parties have been out in the flooded march district all night, and have found six of the twenty families.

The latest reports from the submerged district indicate that all the inhabitants were rescued alive, though much stock perished. The water is constantly rising and the damage is positively

Fully 200 homeless people are in the city and between here and Chillicothe.

The greatest destruction is at La Marsh drainage district, which is now under fifteen feet of water. The crevasse is now over twenty thousand feet in length. A canoeing party was out all night, and by daylight all of the thirty families living in the district were accounted for with the exception of George Nichols and family, who reside in the lower end of the district, and it is not known what has become of them. Fortunately men were at work on the high embankment below the upper dyke when it gave way and quickly gave the alarm. Most of the residents had time to get on the roofs and in the trees and await the coming of rescuers. Many thrilling and narrow escapes are reported. The second break in the levee a thousand feet long, occurred yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the houses in the inundated district are threatened with total destruction, as driftwood and debris are piling high against them. Household goods of every description were saved by the people. Small houses along the river bank in the city were carried away and the owners are occupying tents.

STILL A RAGING TORRENT.

PEORIA, Ill., May 7.—The river is still a raging torrent, and has risen seven inches in the twenty-four hours up to this morning. Since then the water is so rough that no measurement was made. It is believed that it will not rise much more, but a strong wind is dashing the water furiously against the bank. Many bridges are liable to be washed out. Large forces are at work guarding against the cattle pen of the lower sugar works in which a thousand head are fed, are a foot under water, and unless it quickly subsides, the cattle must be removed. The dam at Henry—forty miles above here—threatens to go out, and, should it do so, the devastation along the river will be appalling. In Lacoshe district the destruction continues. Many houses have floated off or been dashed to pieces by driftwood, and by the time the water goes out nothing will be left except the debris. The residents have lost everything and are in a destitute condition. Several women have been saved from drowning by water and threatened every minute to be carried away.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES HOLDING OUT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The river at this point has remained almost stationary for several days, reaching sixteen feet and six-tenths as its maximum. The levees, while subjected to a great strain, are holding out well. Specials from river points show that the levees are standing gradually, but the levees continue in good condition. The indications are that a further rise of six or eight inches will be recorded here, which will make the crest two feet higher than ever before. Yet the people feel confident that the levees will stand if it properly guarded.

THE CLIMAX OF THE RAINY SEASON.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—As a result of the steady downpour for the last twenty-four hours, the rivers in the vicinity of the rainy season this spring, accounts of floods are coming in from all over western Missouri and eastern Kansas, thousands of acres are inundated, and damage is reported to dwellings. Considerable farmers stock has been drowned and washed away. The growing crops are badly damaged, and thousands of fields will have to be replanted. Davies county, Missouri, is the worst hit. Houses were washed away and stock lost. Along the Platte river and the "102" river, the whole country is under water, and houses and barns destroyed. Livingston, Grundy and Mercer counties are flooded, and the district from Chillicothe to Iowa is a sea of water. All the crops along Grand river valley are washed out and much stock lost. The railroads are more or less damaged; traffic is delayed, and in some cases abandoned. The Wabash bridge here was strained out of line so that no trains can pass over. Half the streets in Oklahoma Territory are out of their banks, many bridges are washed away and nearly all the overland mails abandoned. The Santa Fe has suffered several washouts, and trains are badly delayed. There was a small cyclone accompanied by rain south of Guthrie, and the houses of John Davis, Henry Smith and John Crochet were carried some distance by the cyclone and badly damaged. Barns and other buildings were also destroyed. Nalson of life is reported. All trains with the exception of the Iron Island and Union Pacific, from the south, are delayed by washed bridges, land-slides and wash-outs. The rain continues unabated to night, and the Missouri, though very high, does not show the rising rapidly, and there is much apprehension of increased damage by the floods.

The Missouri river tonight registered twenty-one feet above low watermark, and is rising at the rate of an inch an hour. Twenty-three is the danger line, at which the levees overflow the bottoms in the event of that occurring the bottoms, where are located the packing houses, Union depot and the wholesale business district of the city, will be flooded.

SUGAR AND COFFEE FAMINE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wyo., May 8.—The snow which ceased Friday morning reached a depth of twenty-four inch falls. The roads have been impassable for freight teams for two months. Two thousand pounds of merchandise is stuck in the road between here and Gillette. No a pound of sugar or coffee is for sale in Buffalo, and in Fort McKinney the commissary is nearly exhausted. Unless the snow melts the coming week the roads dry up, the people will be living on potatoes, flour and bacon only. The stage from Fuller river into Cheyenne was stuck in the snow and the driver at the latter place started south in search of it and found the stage about ten miles south and off the road.

THE IOWA FLOOD.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 8.—The Mississippi River is now twelve feet above low water mark—sixty-one at this point—and spreads out over many miles of low lands on the Illinois side. All the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern is under water, and by way of the Carthage and Quincy branch, on account of the flood the Alexandria, Ia., is thought that the flood will begin to subside tonight. The Burlington officials have almost succeeded in straightening out the traffic, which the floods demoralized.

THE WATER FALLING.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 8.—The situation between here and Alexandria is critical. The water is falling considerably today in the Mississippi and going down rapidly in the Des Moines. The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern officials say that passenger traffic will be resumed tomorrow and freights are running today. There is no change for the worse at Alexandria. The wind is blowing a gale tonight and must cause further damage.

STILL RISING.

HAMILTON, O., May 8.—Alex Lutes and Katie Clark were drowned at Woodside Island at 8 o'clock this evening by a boat in which they were moving going over a dam. Five others in the boat were rescued with difficulty.

A Waterspout Strikes San Angelo.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., May 8.—Last night about 7 o'clock a strong wind, accompanied by hail and a verbatim waterspout, struck this place. San Angelo, lasting nearly two hours. Vegetables were beaten into the ground and the trees stripped of their fruit. The Santa Fe Railroad Company lost several miles of track near town washed away. There were no trains on or out of this place tonight. The Electric Light and Power Company's dam in the main Concho river was completely washed away.

A Body Found.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 8.—A body, supposed to be that of D. M. Carry of the firm of Page, Carry & Co., whose assignment in the Pittsburgh bank scandal has figured in the press dispatches, was found in the Ohio River, a few miles below Wheeling today. The body was badly decomposed, but the clothing on it answers to the description of the well-known contractor. Carry was drowned in this city in February.

Alien Contract Laborers.

NEW YORK, May 8.—John Oneill and wife, of San Benito, Cal., arrived in this city yesterday. "Wonderful!" May 8d. With them were nine men who were to work on his farm. They were held by the Alien Labor. A number of others coming to the country in contravention of the alien law were also on board and detained.

Manning's Successor.

LONDON, May 8.—Dr. Vaughan, the new Archbishop of Westminster, was enthroned in the pro-cathedral today. The pontifical Low Mass of Pentecost was celebrated by Cardinal O'Brien and before were his trainbearers. Fathers Fanning and O'Rourke were the deacons. The Duke of Norfolk and many high nobles were present. Dr. Vaughan's eloquent address was marked by a patriotic English spirit.

A Steamer Placed in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The steamer "City of Peking," which arrived from Yokohama and Hong Kong today with several hundred Chinese and Japanese, was placed in quarantine, as there was small pox on board. She brought advices of a great fire in Nagking, which destroyed 2000 houses, and a number of people were killed.

News from Tonquin states that the French losses in a severe fight with the natives on March 25th. Twenty-three French were reported killed and forty wounded. A number of native forts were captured, but it is not known how many native were killed.

The steamer "Hesmo Mare" was cast away off the coast at Moro. Twelve passengers were saved, while fifty others, including three Japanese naval officers, were lost.

Dr. Abbott Creates a Sensation.

NEW YORK, May. 8.—Simon Ray, Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, avowed his disbelief in eternal damnation, there has not probably taken such a significant utterance in the religious world as was contained in Dr. Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church today. He arraigned and condemned the Princeton Seminary and Presbyterian. He claimed that the spirit of traditionalism showed in the teachings of the school is a murder of science and division, and the mother of heresiesis. He also declared that the spirit of traditionalism engenders the spirit of hypocrisy, because it deprives men from the pulpit and from the church, if they do not believe, and yet it is depriving the church of some of its best and noblest men.

Torture of Chinese Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Shanghai newspapers which arrived by the "Oceanic" yesterday contain full accounts of the atrocious torture of Chinese suspected of being accomplices of Mason in his foolish scheme of rebellion against the government. The poor wretches who were tortured declare that they were simply hired by Mason, and knew nothing of his plot.

An English reporter got into the prison and witnessed the torture of the men.

His legs were parted from the torture. The legs of another man were broken. Two other men who had just been released from the torture chamber could not be seen. The foreign consuls at Shanghai appealed to the government to suppress the hideous cruelty.

Coal Miners Uneasy.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 8.—John S. Hunter, a prominent labor leader in the anthracite district, said this evening: "The spirit of unrest is universal among the coal miners, and an organized effort is being made by them to avoid the consequences of the Reading deal. The men have become disgusted at the evident insincerity of those in position to bring the strikes to a close, and now propose to take the matter into their own hands. The men assert, that, in order to pay the premium offered by the Reading, they have to advanced 40 cents a ton, or the wages of the miners reduced 20 to 40 per cent. They cannot see how it is possible to advance the price of coal, and conclude that the only alternative is a reduction of wages to the starvation point. No less than four Reading men have visited me here to secure the assistance of business men in the miners in a fight against the combine. The men are determined that the combination shall be charged or serious trouble will follow."

Witnesses Afraid of Being Accused Themselves.

CHICAGO, Neb., May 8.—James and Walker, the two witnesses to the murder of Champion and Ray, who escaped from the jail at Omaha, have been recaptured at Crawford, Neb., are in jail at that place awaiting the action of the court as to whether they shall be released or returned to Omaha. The two men do not want to return to Johnson county, as they assert that their lives are unsafe there, on account of the threats against the character of their evidence against the invaders. A strong guard surrounds the jail to protect them and several strange cowmen are in town and trouble is feared.

No Catholic National Bishops.

LONDON, May 8.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Pope has prepared a decisive reply to the petition of Indian Catholics in America for national bishops. The Vatican argues that the Irish, although very numerous in America, have never made a similar demand. It is stated that the Pope will soon address a letter to the American episcopacy approving Archbishop Ireland's education policy.

A Remarkable Parachute.

Lieutenant Mansfield, of the Royal Naval reserve, made his ascent from the Victoria gardens recently, sitting upon a trapeze immediately beneath the balloon, to which was also attached a parachute of a new pattern. The ascent was to a height which rendered even the big balloon itself scarcely visible in the cloudless sky. It was now, so apparent from the brave seaman's narrative, at an altitude of 15,000 feet, or more than two miles, commencing a very serious, but the voyager's hands were so numbed that he was becoming unable to feel the cords.

Then, says Lieutenant Mansfield, "finding my apparatus all clear, I cut the balloon ring in my right hand, disengaged clear of the trapeze and dropped down into space." After descending with terrible velocity for some distance the parachute began to open, and he felt he was falling at a great speed, but was fully able to control the apparatus. At 10,000 feet he was sailing down safely by into space. Then he drifted to and fro in the cloudy atmosphere, and at 4,000 feet exactly felt the boat from a long, red, tow chimney.

Now comes the most remarkable part of the narrative "Steering my parachute," he continues, "to the earthward, I dropped into a chimney pot (fortunately large shaft), and seeing nothing but houses in descend on, I selected the finest I could find and unclipped quietly down on it." A spectator who watched the voyage from the gardens gives a vivid account of the descent. He tells he was just able to discern a tiny white speck on the blue sky. After what seemed a terrible length of time Lieutenant Mansfield became visible descending rapidly in a perpendicular and nothing the rainy line set on to make a safe landing when he chose to make it.

Such a complete master of the air has never been seen before in this country.—London Invention.

Crying Her Eyes.

I was detained in the museum of "Art Hall" with a lady friend for her benefit, for she was tired, pensive and feeling, but relative but her disposition improved when I told her that we would be home in time to see the sunset from the cupola of the Cathedral of the Madeleine, and that we should have the opportunity of seeing the "Cloud of Fire" at sunset.—London Illustrated News.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

The German Government Anxious About the Selection of the Ministerial Difficulty.

IT IS CONSIDERED A MENACE TO THE DREIBUND.

The Gravity of the Situation Realized in Germany and Austria.—French Comments.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE DREIBUND.

Anxiety on Account of the Italian Crisis.

BERLIN, May 7.—(Copyrighted, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.)—The government awaits with considerable anxiety the solution of the Italian ministerial crisis. Although the triple alliance was last year prolonged until 1897, it is still important that the successor of Rudini in a new cabinet should be a gentleman and not merely vertical nobodies. Official circles point to the selection of Signor Giolotti as Rudini's successor.

The North German Gazette says that Giolotti will entirely support the Crispi and Rudini foreign policy, and would not allow any relaxation in the war budget or a diminution in the military forces.

Despite this assurance, official circles nevertheless fear that Italy's economic weakness will be a drag upon effective action as an ally. The crisis will likely alter the arrangements for the meeting between Emperor William and King Humbert. The situation has caused a decided weakness on the bourses both here and in Vienna, and Italian stocks are held here to have an impact for beyond Italy's domestic interests.

The diplomatic circles discuss some mysterious negotiations said to be coming to Potsdam. It is certain that attempts to renew the entente with Russia in the direction of negotiating a commercial treaty are being made by the St. Petersburg opposition, and even the courtesy of the visit from the Czar would be welcome as tending to a better understanding. The Conservative Anti-German party prevails in Russia. The representation of the German element in the Baltic provinces is more worse than ever. The use of the Russian language is made compulsory in schools which were hitherto exempt. The Muscovite Deliegation, which is now in Berlin, is a strong advocate of the World's Exhibition at Berlin. At a large commercial meeting, commencing upon the last three days, the German manufacturers and traders wanted to be internationally exhibited. Delbruck attributed the delay to the favorable influence of the Vienna exhibition. Nevertheless, the movement for an international show has spread. The agricultural bodies are now preparing a petition, which will be presented to the Chancellor Von Caprivi in its favor.

Some American physicians, after forming a Koshey institute at Copenhagen, have come here to try to introduce the cure.

The American legation here is flooded with inquiries regarding the estate of Baron Von Tauchnitz, who left relatives in the United States. The German authorities set the legatees that the estate is entirely untitled.

Count Wolkenstein, the Russian minister, accompanied by his secretary, called upon Minister Phelps in order to give a quasi-official expression of Russia's willingness to cover the work of the American relief commission.

THE RIVERY OF IT ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

PARIS, French newspapers are absorbed in the discussion of the effect of the Italian crisis upon the political situation in Europe. The Journal des Debats holds that the sole cause of the crisis is the financial embarrassment arising from the military expenditures, and that a reduction in the expenditures is inevitable.

The Gaulois publishes dispatches from Vienna and Berlin, saying that the Austrian and German governments recognize the gravity of the situation, and adds that King Humbert, before leaving Berlin, promised to confer in connection with the Dreibund, most earnestly in financial necessities. A decrease of the armaments will modify Italy's foreign policy.

The Temps says: "An compromise Ministry is possible. Italy must be resolute. The abortion of a pacific policy and a reduction of the army will be an advantage to the peace of Europe."

The Matin predicts that the Italians will continue to serve King Humbert to impose the Dreibund specifically on it their sufferings drive them to revolution.

CONGRESS.

Matters to Engage the Attention of the Senate this Week.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House will be engaged in consideration of the appropriation bills most of the week in all probability. In the Senate certain matters of general interest are to figure. Among others the Chouteau and Chickasaw claim bill, the vote upon the amendment authorizing the payment to the Choctaw Nation of $1,000,000 will be taken tomorrow. The naval appropriation bill will be called up for consideration Tuesday. At the earliest opportunity Senator Frye, by instruction of the commerce committee, will report the House bill to encourage American ship building, which provides for the admission to American registry of the Indian Bess steamers. An effort will doubtless be made to insure immediate action on the bill, and merely give rise to a long and heated discussion, so it is expected that the question of free ships and the protection of American ship builders will come up. The bill of Senator Frye for the punishment of a violation of the treaty rights of aliens will be brought up by the committee on foreign relations at the first opportunity, and will likely give rise to much debate, involving as it does questions of national and State sovereignty. If the Senate takes up the Chickasaw claim the week the first bill is that providing for fortifications and other sea coast defences, and with it may be considered the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of sites for fortifications. Senator Morgan has given notice of his intention to speak on the President's communication relative to the bi-metallic monetary conference which is on the presiding officer's desk, and probably the opportunity will be utilized by the Senators interested in the silver question to set forth their views upon this phase of it. The sundry civil bill will probably be taken up in the House tomorrow, and its consideration will require several days. An effort will be made to secure consideration for the anti-option bill as soon as the sundry civil bill is disposed of, but the anti-options bill is vigorously opposed by many members, who will use every endeavor to keep it in the background. The fortifications and pacific appropriations bills are also on the calendar. Only three regular annual appropriation bills remain to be reported to the House, the legislative, the executive and judicial, and the agricultural and deficiency bill.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Various Motions and Amendments Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The House bill, donating the military reservation at Oklahoma City for school purposes, was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

The pending amendment was that offered by Whitney (Mich.), striking out the appropriation for a twenty-one foot ship canal between Chicago, Illinois and Buffalo, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the secretary of war to appoint a board of engineers, to whom shall be referred the report of Colonel O. M. Poe upon the subject. The board shall also report as to the practicability of raising the waters of the great lakes and constructing harbors by damming the Niagara River. Whitney's amendment was rejected—50 to 120.

On motion of Hitchcock (Ariz.) an amendment was adopted, appropriating $10,000 for the improving of the Colorado river by the construction of a dam or dams, and a canal to run in connection with the Colorado at Yuma, Ariz.

On motion of Henderson (Ill.) the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of Great Falls in Montana and Sioux City, Ia., was increased from 270,000 to $1,000,000.

Blanchard (La.) offered no additional section, providing that when tide under the river and harbor bill are not deemed advantageous to the general good, material may be used in lieu of the work done otherwise than by contract.

O'Neill (Mo) vigorously assailed the proposed section, contending that the effect would be to start in motion a vast political machine having control of the expenditure of millions of money. He was interrupted by a series of "Vote," but indignantly refused to be shouted down. The amendment was finally agreed to—115 to 97.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The motion to table the bill was rejected, and the previous question was ordered. Amendments were agreed to to grant, with the exception of the last section, upon which O'Neill demanded a separate vote. The section was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 97.

Stone (Ky.), moved to reconsider the vote.

Blanchard moved to table the motion, pending which O'Neill moved an adjournment. Rejected.

Bynum, (Ind.), moved a recess till 8 o'clock, explaining that it was his intention, when the House adjourned, it would be to meet on Tuesday next. After a motion to adjourn till Wednesday, which was lost, the House adjourned on Hymen's motion.

THE SENATE.

The silver question threatens to come up again as the subject of present legislative interest. The silver men are not disposed to accept their defeat, and are again circulating petitions urging the rules committee to bring out an order to fix a time for a vote on the free coinage bill. Fifteen or more signatures were obtained to the petition within the last two days by Representative Pierce of Tennessee, who has been the principal worker in the matter. He says that with the signatures he obtained several weeks ago, ninty-nine names altogether have been secured. Twenty-six of the members of the rules committee, 11 constitute a majority of the Democrats in the House, so fourteen names yet remain to be obtained. Pierce says he does not know what will be the result of his efforts, but he may fail to secure the requisite number of signatures, but he believes that if he had obtained several weeks ago, ninty-nine names altogether have been secured. Twenty-six of the members of the rules committee, 11 constitute a majority of the Democrats in the House, so fourteen names yet remain to be obtained. Pierce says he does not know what will be the result of his efforts, but he may fail to secure the requisite number of signatures, but he believes that if he had worked until he became convinced that he cannot succeed. The anti-silver men are not giving themselves much concern over the matter, and they say that they do not believe that the requisite number of names can be secured; that the House leaders upon the silver question are solidly in favor of silver, and is not in temper for a renewal of the fight over the Bland bill.

How the Nonpareil Fell.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Fred Douglas, the well known colored man, was in the city today. In an interview he said that if the outrages on the colored race continue, the Negro will be goaded into throwing bombs like the anarchists. He will endeavor to have a great convention of colored men here during the World's fair, with a view to taking united action in the matter of southern lynching.

Rumor of Constitution Between Bismarck and the Emperor.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Herald's Paris correspondent says: It was announced today on good authority that the Cuirasiers will soon become the bodyguard of Princess Margarette, the Emperor of Germany's sister.

According to another rumor, which appears to be well founded, a constitution will soon take place between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. The only difficulty in the way being the aged ex Chancellor's unwillingness to resume office. The story goes, however, that he will permit his son Herbert to succeed the Diplomatic Service, and that the latter will then be appointed ambassador to Paris or Vienna.

A rather pleasant to the effect that Queen Victoria has returned to London in a very discontented frame of mind on account of her failure to meet Emperor William during her stay at Darmstadt. It is certain that the Emperor refused to meet his grandmother, and, instead of replying to her dispatch inviting him to Darmstadt, he set out for Hohlgland, where he had no business. The fact is the Emperor desired to avoid every attempt to reconcile himself and the Empress Frederick, which was the real object of Queen Victoria's stay in Germany.

The Remains of William Astor.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The remains of William Astor arrived at 8 o'clock this morning on the steamer "La Bretagne." The widow, her daughter-in-law, Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman-Drayton—and her son-in-law, Orme Wilson, accompanied the remains. The funeral services will be held on Thursday afternoon at Trinity chapel, and the burial will be in the Astor vault in Trinity vault.

It transpires that Colonel Drayton was at the pier to meet the steamer and as his wife came down the gangplank he came forward and offered her his arm. Mrs. Drayton neither looked toward nor spoke to her husband, but gently laid her hand upon his arm, and with him followed her mother to the carriage. All was done quickly and quietly enough. Few people were on deck at the time, and the meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton attracted little attention.

Louisiana Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—A compromise has finally been reached between the two State Democratic factions in Louisiana. Under the plan the State central and executive committees will be reorganized and divided equally between the factions, and all the contested points are agreed to out the spit will be healed in a very few days.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Paris, May 8.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt at San Remo this morning. The shocks caused no damage and no alarm.

Melbourne, May 7.—Deeming's counsel has sent to Melbourne an executive petition for a reprieve pending inquiry into the general conditions of his client.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—There is a report from western Kentucky that the Mississippi river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour. Two hundred men have been called to them.

London, May 8.—Hoult's oyster house in Coventry street burned tonight. Four corpses were taken from the ruins. It is feared that there are more under the debris.

Nashville, Neb., May 8.—Snow has fallen here during the past thirty-eight hours to the depth of sixteen inches. It is feared that there are many lambs in the sheds.

Gallipolis, Ohio, May 8.—Snow has fallen here during the past thirty-eight hours to the depth of sixteen inches. It is feared that there are many lambs in the sheds.

Paris, May 8.—Rouvier, the Italian minister to the United States, was seen by the Associated Press representative while passing through Paris, on route to New York. He said that he thought that the Dreibund would not be known in the United States that he returned to his post with great pleasure.

San Francisco, May 8.—Charles Tancelin, a stevedore, who has been suffering intense agony for some time with a cancerous disease, and who made several unsuccessful attempts at suicide, this evening threw himself into the furnace fire of the big "Oceanic steam" and was burned to a cinder.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—Thirty thousand workmen at Lodz, near Warsaw, went on strike May 2nd and are still out. Yesterday the troops fired upon the strikers, killing and wounding a number of attacks on the Jews. The governor was finally compelled to invoke the aid of the military, who quelled the disturbance.

There are now more men receiving pensions for service in the late war than there were soldiers in the first year of the war.

Franklin seems to have been an eyesore of all modern inventions. It is now proved that he wrote and transmitted a message to a mule commander and actually engineered the dynamite engine, which has only been applied in the past fifteen years.

Millions of buffalo, or, as they are more properly called, American bison, a generation ago roamed over our western plains. The latest buffalo census shows that there are now alive in the world only 1,087, and half of these are kept in captivity in parks and menageries. A bill has been introduced in congress by the United States senator from Montana for the establishment of a national bison park. That the Boston zoo seals will vanish before the white elephant usually and good sense they are quick by protested by law.

General Edward W. Serrell has invented a system of electrical road and harbor defenses which is intended to prevent the destruction of a harbor by the approach of a torpedo boat, which is now all at once possible by a treacherous blow, which will destroy it in about. The idea will be equal to 20,000 men, and not much is known about it except that it will come from overhead, in a flash as of lightning. This is very fine for harbor defenses, and so hope it is true. All the same, in our judgment, the person who can stop all mosquitoes will be more of a benefactor of his race.

Lord Liverpool lack Mary Mack, home for Hindu Jubilee, has been stopping in the way and has got only as far as Cairo. She started from Calcutta on the 1st of March, and has been in that place in enforced quarantine. Then she went about on the Wabash road. She expected soon to Liverpool lady, and after could she get into Cairo in a damaged condition.—London Lancet.

THE CHINESE BILL.

A Written Protest Against It by the Minister of the "Celestial" Empire.

HE DOES NOT SAY WHAT HIS GOVERNMENT WILL DO.

Thousands of the Mongolians Intend to Go Back and Open Hostilities Against Americans.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

The Exclusion Act May Yet Blow Serious Results.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On inquiry at the Chinese legation today it is ascertained that the published statement is incorrect, that no protest has been made to the state department by the Chinese minister against the exclusion bill passed by Congress on the 5th inst. The minister says he called in person at the department on the morning of the 5th, and, in the absence of Blaine, saw Assistant Secretary Wharton, and notified him that he would send to the department at once a written protest against the bill, which he asked might be laid before the President immediately.

THE MINISTER'S OBJECTIONS.

The written protest reached the department at 2 o'clock today. The minister states that he objects to the bill mainly for the reason that it renews the Scott law of 1888; second, it deprives the Chinese of the right of bail in habeas corpus cases; third, it requires the registration of Chinese laborers, which it is practically impossible for them to comply with. They must all prove by white witnesses that they are lawfully entitled to be in the United States, and so the first exclusion law was passed in 1882, every Chinaman must produce before the collector of internal revenue white witnesses who knew him ten years ago, and can swear that he was in the United States at that time. This law leaves the issuance of a certificate of registration entirely to the discretion of the revenue officer, and provides no way of compelling him to do justice to a Chinaman. He must register and produce his evidence in the district where he resides. He white witness may be 5000 miles away.

The counsel from Wyoming had carefully examined the bill and announced in the Senate that its practical effect would be to compel all Chinese laborers to leave the United States within the year fixed for the registration.

Sherman, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, had said that this view had not been similar to the clear regulations in force before the Civil War, and to the ticket of leave of the Australian convict system. The minister of the Chinese legation of the bill are in direct violation of the treaty of 1880, which guarantees Chinese laborers in the United States the treatment of subjects of the most favored nations. He further says that the treaty of 1880 was agreed to by China at the express request of the United States, and it would be a breach of faith if the rights of its most distinguished citizens in Pekin to ask for it.

He declined to state what course his government would take on account of the passage of the bill.

THE CHINESE WILL OPEN HOSTILITIES.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—An evening paper, prints an interview with Tom Lee, a Chinese merchant, in which the latter says: "It is my belief the Chinese is greatly displeased over the passage of the Exclusion bill would be summing up the matter in a mild manner. Thousands of my fellow countrymen have signified their intention of returning to their native land and opening hostilities against America and Americans. The situation is serious as it now stands. I assure you. For several weeks past conferences of the leading Chinese have been held in most of the large cities in the country, looking toward the adoption of a plan for a general exodus. While I have not yet received official notification of the result of the conference at Philadelphia this week, I know that some definite action has taken in the matter, for the Chinese are more determined than ever since the passage of the exclusion bill. The conference adjourned to meet again. All the proceedings are highly kept secret, but it is ascertained that the principal thing discussed is what purports to be an imperial proclamation from China calling all the Chinese in this country back to their native land, and declaring that all that do not go by a certain time will be branded should they return at a future date."

Anarchists in Hungary.

VIENNA, May 8.—The residence of Dietz Stapary, Government at Vesseer, Hungary, was wrecked today by a dynamite explosion. The roof of the notary's dwelling was blown bodily into the air, and windows and all the buildings in the vicinity were shattered. It is supposed that the motives of the perpetrators was revenge. A peasant was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

Destruction of a Methodist Church.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 8.—Aided by fifty mile an hour wind, twelve houses and a Methodist church burned today before the flames were halted by pulling down the near-by buildings. Nearly all the occupants turned out are poor people. It is estimated that eighty families are homeless. Tonight mattresses have been put in the Episcopal Church, and they are all provided with food. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000, and the insurance at $30,000.

The Mexican Frontier.

EL PASO, Tex., May 8.—The international boundary survey between Mexico and the United States is at a standstill. It was interrupted by Mexico's non-compliance with the money payments for iron monuments. Uncle Sam surveyed eleven miles east of this city and set the stakes and the Mexican Congress failed to make appropriations for the cost of the monuments.