

There are no breaks during its entire length and the nicks are filled with a substance resembling cement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A delegation of C. M. pioneers left this city at 1:20 p. m. to be present at the interment of General John C. Fremont's remains in Rockland cemetery, near Spark Hill station, Rockland county.

DENVER, 22.—H. L. Winter, sentenced to six years' imprisonment for perjury at London today, was organist at the Episcopal cathedral here in 1881-2. He was brought from England by Dean Hart. It was found necessary to dismiss him on account of misconduct. He subsequently sued Dean Hart \$10,000 for alleged libel; but the suit was never tried. He left here four years ago. The perjury of which he is convicted was committed in obtaining a divorce in 1880.

PORTAU PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 23.—Another revolutionary plot of General Manigat has been discovered by President Hippolyte. The president's son-in-law was implicated in the attempt to overthrow the government and he was ordered arrested and shot. He eluded the soldiers, however, and escaped. Attaches of the German legation and prominent officials are also said to be parties to the plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived today from the South Seas, brought up seven Mormon Elders who have been on a mission to the islands. They are en route to Salt Lake. Their missionary work has been done in Samoa, the Friendly Islands and New Zealand, and they have 3,000 followers in New Zealand. They, with twenty other Elders, who remained in the islands, have been carrying on their work for three years past.

Traveling with them in the steerage were a little girl and a little boy, aged 8 and 11 years respectively, who are still detained on board the steamer. The local commissioner of immigration refuses to allow the Elders to land them. The children, who are whites, are from the Samoan Islands. The Elders claim to have been given custody of the children by their parents. They say it was their intention to educate the little ones at Salt Lake. However this may be, the local authorities threaten to send the children back to Samoa.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 23.—Today Mrs. Martin, living at Hastings, eighteen miles from here, left her two children, aged 2 and 4 years, alone in the house to go on an errand. The house took fire and burned to the ground, cremating both of the children.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Chee Foo says Port Arthur was taken Wednesday. The fighting was continuous from noon of the 20th. The Japanese fleet did not take part in the engagement, though the torpedo boats attached to the fleet did. The Japanese are now leaving Port Arthur.

A Shanghai dispatch to the *Times* confirms the report of the capture of Port Arthur. It says the Japanese torpedo boats distracted the forts while the troops entered the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—A rising against the Turkish rule is reported from Van, Armenia, in which district the recent massacres occurred. The

outbreak is said to be due to the failure of the Porte to convey the Armenian national assembly to elect a new patriarch in succession of Mgr. Archakim, who resigned in consequence of the dispute with the Turkish government.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 24.—A proposition is now well under way to erect on Mount San Miguel, about 18 miles from this city, an observatory with the largest telescope in the world, an observatory in which all civilized nations shall have not only a scientific, but a financial interest. The scheme, at first reading is so stupendous that it appears visionary. Negotiations have been going on for several years and have reached a stage where it was impossible to longer keep the matter a secret.

It has been known for years that the wife of Sir Richard A. Proctor has been desirous of founding a memorial in honor of her deceased husband, who, when living, was a brilliant luminary in the astronomical world. Mrs. Proctor finally selected from personal observation and experiment the summit of Mount San Miguel. Contributions for construction are asked from all civilized nations, as well as governments and individuals.

The practical reasons for the selection of Mount San Miguel by Mrs. Proctor are the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere, the freedom of that locality from fogs and the unequalled number of cloudless nights and days. It is positively asserted that nowhere on the globe do the same conditions obtain.

HALLETSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 24.—The details of the attempted burning and sacking of the town Shiner are at hand. Just before daylight on Thursday morning the citizens were awakened by a terrific explosion. Hundreds were on their feet instantly, but when they reached the point, one block from the business center, they found themselves looking into the muzzles of six-shooters and Winchester. Just two hours later the business portion of the town was in ashes. Nine buildings were burned. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars. The work was done by a daring gang.

A freight train passed immediately after the fire and a lot of men boarded it and rode away. Sheriff Houchins left here as soon as possible with bloodhounds. He returned with four tough looking tramps, who refuse to give their names. Two of them have been identified by Shiner people as the men who kept them back with six-shooters. The Shiner people are greatly excited and hundreds surrounded the sheriff when he marched the four prisoners through Hallettsville streets to the jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There are various schemes to utilize the arid land and law that was passed at the last session of Congress. It gives the new states and territories a million acres each of government lands, if they will redeem them.

Among the schemes proposed is one for the states to build irrigation ditches with labor brought from the overcrowded towns and cities of the East and to pay for that labor half in cash and half in land to be occupied when the irrigation works are completed. It will, however, be difficult to induce any great number of city people to go West under such conditions.

It is proposed to establish a model irrigation colony somewhere in the West for the purpose of demonstrating what can be done by a single man in the way of agriculture if his labors are properly directed. Five thousand acres of land will be taken in some locality convenient to water and transportation facilities and one hundred farmers placed on it with farms of from twenty to forty acres each. They will be organized on the village scheme as adopted by the Mormons, in order to avoid the objections that people in thickly portions of the country invariably raise when they are recommended to go West. The farmers will live in a village with schools and churches just as convenient as they have them in Ohio or Massachusetts and have their barns and store houses on their farm which will not be more than three miles away at farthest. Their wives and children will have plenty of society, and there will be a store established by the association at which they can procure at reasonable prices everything they need. This is the plan suggested by Brigham Young and has proved to be very effective in keeping the Mormons contented and happy and in promoting education and adherence to the doctrines of the Church.

YUCON, Ariz., Nov. 24.—The fate of R. E. L. Robinson, newspaper correspondent, who, with his companions, went down the Colorado river from Yuma in the sloop Examiner, has been learned and comes from reliable sources. They were killed with their rifles.

On April 14, 1894, the sloop Examiner sailed from Yuma for San Francisco, via the Colorado river and the gulf of California. On board were R. E. L. Robinson, James Logan, Charles Cowell, George Flavelle, Knash Clark, the trapper, and a man named O'Brien. On reaching Angel bay on the gulf, Cowell left the party and the others sailed southward. On June 5 a letter reached Yuma from Guaymas, Mex., dated May 31, which had been sent by Flavelle and which gave an account of the sloop's trip to Tiburon island, which is close to the Mexican coast, and of the probable killing by the Indians of Robinson and Logan, while hunting on the island. Flavelle said in his letter that he and O'Brien only escaped because they were on the beach at the time and succeeded in hauling out their boat before the Indians could shoot them.

On receipt of this letter a telegram was sent by Robert Hornbeck, a Yuma editor, to Representative Reed, asking him to invoke the aid of the state department in ascertaining the fate of Robinson and Logan and if they had been murdered to punish their slayers. The state department asked for fuller information.

Pending an answer, it was ascertained that Robinson, who was a newspaperman, had been the author of some lurid tales, which had given him the reputation of being a hoaxer, and it was thought that he had concocted the story and given it to the press through Clark. Nothing more was done in the matter by the United States government, although the Mexican government sent a troop of dragoons to the island, whose search proved futile.

The story of the killing of Robinson