

forth soft glowing flames. In Leipzig-Platz, Unter den Linden and in all the large streets every house contributes to the general effect. Crowns, stars and eagles are in rich profusion and numerous colossal busts of the Emperor surrounded with exotic plants are displayed. The electric light on the square tower of the town hall emits a ruddy glare. On the Brandenburger gate are immense canlons from which flames are bursting forth every moment. The

#### COLOSSAL ARCHES

at Potsdam station are illuminated with eagles, stars and crowns, and the whole building is encircled with blazing pitch fires. Amid all this light 500,000 persons moved in perfect order.

After dinner the Emperor and Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William and his wife returned to the palace and attended a solree in the white hall of the royal castle. The hall was divided into two sections, one for the stage and the other for the guests. The two front rows of seats were reserved for the princes of the imperial and royal blood. In front of these were placed three army chairs for the Emperor and Queens of Saxony and Roumania. The Emperor, however, refused to occupy the

#### CONSPICUOUS POSITION

selected for him and seated himself in the row with other members of royalty. At 9 o'clock the Empress entered the hall on the arm of her grandson, Prince William, walking with the aid of a cane. She looks much older and more feeble than the Emperor. She wore a pale green dress, trimmed with lace, and had diamonds in her hair. When all the guests had assembled the performance began with tableaux vivants representing Charles V. in Augsburg. A duet from the opera of "Tannhauser" followed, which was sung by Herr Niemann and Frau Holmeister. The quartette from Verdi's "Don Carlos" was rendered by Krausleins Benard and Patti, Frau Artal and Herr Paddila, after which was presented a scene from "Don Juan."

#### DURING THE INTERVAL

between the first and second parts of the entertainment, the Emperor walked about and exchanged greetings with his guests, conversing with the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Christian and Irene. Passing between the rows of seats, he shook hands with the ambassadors and their wives, saying a few words to a number of the diplomats. The Grand Duchess Vladimir wore a costume of pink satin with sable trimmings, and a tiara of diamonds and a necklace of emeralds and diamonds. The crown princess was attired in a dress of silver gray material and wore a parure of diamonds and rubies.

After the performance the company adjourned to the supper rooms, of which there were four, the members of royalty occupying one, the diplomats another, and the suites of

#### FOREIGN PRINCES

the two remaining. The Emperor retired to rest before midnight, but the guests remained at the festive board till night became morning.

Among the presents received by the Emperor is a general's sash which the Empress had made for him. It is an exact pattern of the sash worn by Frederick the Great. The Empress insisted upon being the first to congratulate the Emperor. Punctually as the clock struck ten she entered the Emperor's study and presented the sash and other gifts. When the Emperor appeared at the window he wore the sash. The floral presents were numerous.

#### THE CROWN PRINCESS

painted for the occasion a life-size portrait of Prince William, around which were placed the bouquets presented by members of the family. Special pleasure seemed to be afforded the Emperor by the children of Prince William, who carried their bouquets to their grandfather, followed by three children of Prince Albrecht and the children of the Crown Prince of Sweden. Many floral tributes came from distant parts of Germany and from England. High officials of court presented the Emperor a picture representing a military scene.

At noon a charming ground of terra cotta by Eugene Blout came from Paris entitled, "Grandpapa's Birthday."

Berlin, March 22.—Bismarck assured Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austro-Hungary, who is here representing his father at the Emperor's birthday celebration, that Germany's foreign policy is pacific and that peace is assured for 1887, and that there is no cause for disquietude in either the east or west.

All the best hotels are filled with loyal people. The enthusiasm is universal. The weather is fine. The Emperor's health is good. He began to receive guests at 11 in the morning and appeared at his favorite window in the palace overlooking the street, as often as he could find time to do so, to respond to the cheers of the people who passed by in thousands to get a glimpse of him.

Vienna, March 22.—The leader of the anarchists is on trial here. Wawrunck, a weaver, and Kaspar, a mason, will be tried charged with having secretly prepared explosives with criminal intent. This charge has been substantiated for the graver charge involving death on which they first intended to prosecute the prisoners because the latter would, it had been found, involve a shocking number of

executions. The prisoner will be tried without jury.

Bessemer, Mich., March 23.—The Colby iron mine boarding house at this place burned this morning. The loss of life is not yet known, but ten bodies have already been taken out. Several persons are so severely burned that they will die.

Washington, March 23.—A dispatch from agent Upshaw says there is no truth in the frequent reports of late that the Tongue River Indians are starving; he says not an Indian has starved to death and that they are drawing rations as usual.

Constantinople, March 23.—Nellidoff, the Russian ambassador, was here Monday and had an audience with the Sultan, and declared to his majesty that the mission of Kizil Bri, a special Turkish agent in Bulgaria, had been useless and expressed dissatisfaction with the action of the Ottoman ministry respecting Bulgarian troubles. Nellidoff has sent a note to the Porte pressing Turkey for payment of arrears in the war indemnity due Russia and reproaching the Porte for suspending the money due Russia on the Turkish army and navy.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 23.—A severe snow and wind storm prevailed last night. Three trains on the Passumpsic Railroad are fast in the drifts and trains on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain road are blocked.

Buffalo, March 23.—The work at the ruins of the Richmond Hotel continued this morning. No more bodies were found. William Thompson, of Erie, and E. D. Johnson, of Toronto, reported missing in previous lists, are safe. This leaves the unaccounted for J. C. Pratt, Albany; W. H. Shepard, Cleveland, and Henry Perry, Welland, Ont. Nothing further has been heard regarding Robert S. Boyd, of the American Bell Telephone Co., of Boston, and his friends believe he was one of the victims of the fire.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—All the grand dukes, ministers, diplomats and court officials visited the German embassy yesterday to congratulate Gen. Von Schweinitz, German ambassador, on Emperor William's birthday. In the evening a banquet was given at the palace to Von Schweinitz and Major Villame, military attache of the German embassy.

It is reported that six persons were captured on Sunday, in connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar, and were hanged on Monday. Dezaroff, the man who murdered Lieut. Col. Sudzikin, the Russian chief of police three years ago, and who was suspected of having planned the plot against the Czar's life, is said to have been one of the six.

St. Paul, March 23.—The Northern Pacific resumed through business today. Telegraphic information was received at headquarters to-day, that the steamer Helena had been secured and that transfers of all passengers, baggage, express and mails would be made between Bismarck and Rock Haven. From Mandan to Rock Haven is three miles, which will be overcome by teams. The large number of passengers who have been detained in St. Paul on account of the flood left this afternoon and the road issued instructions to all agents that the line is open for travel again. The ice gorge in the river above Bismarck remains solid, but it is expected to break soon.

The Pioneer Press' special from Bowlder, Dakota, says:

#### THE WATER

has backed in Swan Creek and carried off the bridge between Libeau and Scranton and flooded the bottom lands eight feet deep. It is believed several Indians have been drowned. The family of Garrett Berry barely escaped with their lives. They lost their cattle and household effects. The steamer General Tompkins is in the ice, a total wreck. The Missouri is steadily rising.

A Mandan, Dakota, special to the Pioneer Press says: The water fell two and a half feet to-day. The Heart River is not yet broken, but most of the water has passed under the ice, so no danger is anticipated. Aside from the railway damage by the flood, the loss in Mandan will not be over \$1,000.

A dispatch to the Pioneer Press from Bismarck says:

#### ALL ATTEMPTS

to break the Sibley Island gorge by dynamite were unavailing. A man was seen riding down the river on a cake of ice, frantically calling for help, but it was impossible to assist him. Twelve families near Livenia had a most terrible experience. After being on roofs twenty-four hours a thin coat formed over the river, and on this they walked to the shore, two miles, some breaking through several times, but being rescued. The Fort Lincoln officers here are still of the opinion that the people opposite the post, on the lowlands south of the city, perished in the flood. This belief is becoming prevalent, and as the reports come in from the remote river districts the story of suffering and loss of life is intensified.

London, March 23.—Gladstone cabled the following message to Charles A. Dana of New York, in acknowledgment of the cable dispatch sent him by wire informing him of the endorsement of his Irish policy by the mass meeting of citizens at the Cooper Union, Monday: "I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which from the first we have received from, I believe, the majority of the American people, in our efforts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland, a sympathy which I feel sure

will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consummation."

Trenton, N. J., March 23.—Janitor Titus confessed to the board of pardons to having murdered Tillie Smith, concerning whose death there was such a mystery. He says they had a quarrel and that he choked her to death in a sudden fit of anger, she having come to his room late at night of her own accord.

New York, March 23.—The United States steamer Thetis, the sailing vessel purchased by the Navy Department as an exploring steamer and which was the flagship of the expedition, has been equipped as a naval vessel and will sail to-morrow for duty in Alaskan waters. She will make her first stop at Montevideo and thence through the straits of Magellan, thence to Valparaiso, thence to San Francisco, where she will take full supplies for her cruise. She is in command of Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, who commanded the Bear on the Greeley expedition.

Paris, March 23.—La Paris publishes a telegram from Leomburg, the capital of Galicia, Austria, which says that on the 15th of March an attempt was made to upset a train conveying the Czar and Czarina to St. Petersburg on their return from their visit to Grand Duke Vladimir.

Berlin, March 23.—The police have discovered stores of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs in several villas at Bargalevo, a summer resort in the suburbs of the Russian capital.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—It is reported that six persons were captured Sunday in connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar and hanged Monday.

Dezaroff, the man who murdered Lieutenant Colonel Sudzikin, the Russian chief of police three years ago, and who was suspected of having planned the plot against the Czar's life, is said to have been one of the six.

Newark, N. J., March 23.—Jacob Bread died last evening from the effects of scalding received at the hands of his wife Sunday evening during a quarrel. The couple frequently had trouble and on this occasion, becoming exasperated at some abuse by her husband, Mrs. Bread threw a pan of boiling water in his face. She kept everybody out of the house after the scalding, but since his death she has become a raving maniac.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 24.—Eighty-five men were employed by an explosion in Bull's colliery yesterday. The accident occurred in a tunnel a mile and a half from the mouth of the pit. Seven bodies have been recovered. The tunnel is blocked with debris caused by the explosion.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—The revision of the west-bound freight tariff for posting on April 1st, when the inter-state law enters into effect, shows a reduction of from 50 to 42 1/2 cents per 100 pounds between this city and Chicago. Other classes are reduced two and one-half cents. The reduction was unexpected by shippers.

Dublin, March 24.—United Ireland, Parnell's organ, publishes a bitter attack on Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland. It calls him "the bloody Balfour with a tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide," and says "He has entered lightly into a struggle with the Catholic Church; in such struggles, the proudest despots have been humbled into the dust. Prince Bismarck, swaying the destinies of Europe, in his whole career but once learned the bitterness of defeat, and that was when he laid his hands on the church which resents the sacrilegious handling of the sacred privileges of the priesthood."

Paris, March 24.—Germany has refused to participate either in the industrial or art sections of the Paris international exhibition of 1889.

#### POINTS FROM PROVO.

COURT NOTES, LOYAL LEAGUE RALLY AND OTHER ITEMS.

Afternoon, March 18, First District Court:

The grand jury returned five indictments, four under United States laws and one Territorial.

They ignored the case of the United States vs. Samuel James.

The case of The People vs. Cox was called. Court asked defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. Defendant then said that the complaining witness had been owing him; that he would not pay it and as he understood he could take the property of his employer and hold it till he was paid, he took two ponies to satisfy the claim—\$114. The citizens of the neighborhood of the defendant's home also set in a petition for leniency of the Court; the grand jury recommended it and the attorneys consented to a suspension of sentence, so it was granted.

The lynching case continued:

Ole Peterson surprised the defense with his testimony. He said the first thing he saw when he came up to the crowd was Sullivan trying to put the rope round Fisher's neck, and three men were beating him while it was being done, that the rest of them were at the other end of the rope. There were about seventy men dragging him and two men behind with guns shooting them off and acting as guards; I walked behind the crowd; it took about ten minutes to hang him; then all were ordered to touch the rope, take off their hats and take the oath; I did not think it safe to object and took it with them; they were then or-

dered to kiss a book, which was part of the ceremony of the oath; it was not much of a book—a kind of fairy tale novel; the oath was administered by Joe Murphy and was to the effect that we keep secret all that was done or we would receive the same fate as Fisher; the crowd then dispersed and went down town.

Cross-examined, and denied saying he would take \$200, and leave the country; did not relate these facts till after he was discharged from work at Eureka, but told some of it to Hugh Jameson before leaving town; told it all to the grand jury; told it to Mr. Knowles in part, on the stage at San-taquin.

March 19th.

Demurrer was overruled in the case of the People vs. Louis Stein, and defendant pleaded not guilty.

James Smith was arrested yesterday on the prevailing charge.

Defendant plead not guilty in the case of the People vs. Joe Young.

Defendant plead guilty in the case of the United States vs. Don C. Snow; sentence set for April 4th.

Defendant plead guilty in the case of the United States vs. A. T. Arrow-smith; sentence set for April 4th.

Defendant plead not guilty in the case of the People vs. James Fuller, petit larceny.

Prosecuting Attorney Blerbower got his ire up this morning in the grand jury room, abused the Gee family and slapped the young boy Gee.

The grand jury returned four United States indictments, made their report and were discharged.

Tintic lynching case resumed:

The rope with which Fisher was hung was produced in evidence with witnesses this morning.

J. G. Malcom and Charles Noel, testified to being placed at the jail as guards, were driven away by the mob, heard threats against Fisher and identified the defendants being there, etc.

James Whittaker said he sold the rope to Green and Harrington; E. T. Taylor saw Green going up the street with the rope on his arm.

The prosecution closed their evidence and the court adjourned till Monday morning.

#### A LOYAL LEAGUE RALLY.

The Loyal League had a rally last night, Baskin and Bennett being in their midst.

Mr. Bennett dwelt particularly on the different phases of the Tucker-Edmunds bill, and Baskin on the story of Mormonism, but more particularly in regard to the spoils they were after. Baskin said: "We have the sinews of the business, and it will soon be cutting diamond by diamond; they have the most perfect system; they pay their tithing and offerings, and we cannot fully meet it only in a similar way. We must make ourselves as strong as they. You will see in the Loyal League the sinews of operation. Heretofore we have been operating single handed. The trouble of the Liberal idea was that everybody had an idea of his own, and we had no means to carry on our operations; not so with the new organization, and we will know now how to carry every voter to the polls. They had a majority of 16,000 before, but with the repeal of the woman suffrage there are several thousand less. Their acquisitions must come from some other source, while ours come from their side. Many have apostatized, and many more will do so; many because they were not able to maintain themselves under the Mormon theocracy. We are now at the point that we have only four thousand votes to overcome; that is if the Mormons took the oath. We will overcome it through the ballot box, and if the many proposed railroads come through here that are contemplated, thousands will be added to our numbers. The ballot box is better than the Tucker bill. The legislation was not what we wanted, but was a step in the right direction. The test oath is not very good for them to take. Why argue, however, that the bill is no account; when are we going to accomplish our ends? If this is not effective to a considerable degree, Congress will be prepared to pass laws that will be. I am in the hands of the prophets; I will prophecy that within five years we will win them. If that is not done the government will wake up to it and you can send your men to Washington and get just what legislation you want. By redistricting the Territory we will have a majority in the lower house and a number in the other. If we want to live in this country we must do away with this system. If I am to leave my posterity here I would not want them to be fettered by this mutilated system and godforsaken country."

In the next campaign we will follow very close to their necks and when we get these the battle is won. It injures them to discourage them in the least, for they are on the losing side, while we are on the winning side. It was hard work in Washington and I felt almost disheartened at times, there alone, and I was very grateful for the assistance of Brother Bennett; then when we were on our greatest strain Gov. West was announced and soon helped us out. Congress is a big institution and it was hard work alone. This people only make up their recruits from anti-American foreigners, and they are now shut out from the boon of citizenship and the day will soon come that only one question will be asked, and that is, "Do you belong to the Mormon Church?"

"I came through Colorado and saw these beautiful, thrifty cities and

towns, although not blessed with the advantages of nature as here, simply because they were Americanized, they were thrifty, but when I came down Spanish Fork Cañon, and soon entered this beautiful valley, with its mountain bulwarks, beautiful pure streams of water, soil fertile and all, and through all this, I saw dilapidated fences, gables of the houses tumbled in, people careworn and a general lack of enterprise."

D.

#### FIRST DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, March 21st

The prosecution introduced more testimony this morning in the Tintic lynching case, and court adjourned that case until seven this evening, waiting for witnesses to come in. The defense expect to open their side to-morrow morning.

U. S. Marshal Dyer testified to having arrested Quiluan at Salt Lake about a week after the killing of Fisher at Tintic; that he gave his name as Lacey, but was identified as the man and we arrested him; he was one of the first arrested; I asked him how long he had gone by the name of Lacey and he replied always.

Mr. Ether was recalled and identified and named the relative positions of the parties around the jail, and said he heard Dennis Sullivan in a loud voice say "Kill the damned Mormon s— of a b— boys."

Mrs. Sarah A. Jackman: Resided in Eureka the 9th of last July; when walking down the street that afternoon heard a conversation in which Mr. Green took a part, and said, "We will take him out of the jail and kill him like a dog," at the same time using an oath. Heard Mr. Regan talking with another man, the latter saying he would defend Fisher all he could, but Regan said, "We will have him out of the jail before this night is over."

Cross-examined: I was first subpoenaed here last Friday; did not tell these facts to any one but some of my friends and to Mr. O'Connor; Kattie Hill was with me and we had a conversation in regard to the matter.

A. G. Sutherland: Was in Eureka the 6th of last July; remember the time of the killing of Fisher; was at the jail about fifteen minutes before the occurrence; it was after 9 o'clock; saw a rope there; Mr. Beamon and I went there together; the rope was thrown over the corner of the jail and struck us; could not see who threw it; my impression was that there were between fifty and a hundred persons there; I knew O'Connor well, he was the most conspicuous in the crowd; the moon had gone behind the mountain, at least I did not see it; it was dark around the jail; I thought some of the men were masked; I met six or seven as I was going from the jail that looked like they had something dark on their faces; I went there to talk to Fisher as we expected to have an examination that night.

#### ATKINS DISCHARGED.

The prosecution said they were about ready to rest their case, and as there was no evidence showing that Atkins participated in the affair, moved that he be discharged. He was therefore discharged and sureties exonerated.

Wm. Harrison was called for sentence, charged with unlawful cohabitation; the court said that he made it a rule that where parties pleaded guilty to make a distinction in their fines, therefore the sentence was six months and a fine of \$100.

2 p.m.—A batch of convicts were sent to the penitentiary to-day—Geo. Kirkham, James Kirkham, Wm. Harrison, Albert Singleton and R. M. Rogers. Upon the representation of counsel, as to the financial condition, etc., of the Kirkhams, the sentence was for each, six months and \$50; Albert Singleton, six months and \$300 and costs.

In the case of Dr. R. M. Rogers the court said: It is hardly right to take into consideration things outside the court room. You have said unqualifiedly that you will obey the law in the future, but I hardly think that I can let you off in this case. When a person has grown almost infamous in the community, I think as a public magistrate I ought to take that into consideration. He was sentenced to three months.

John E. Page pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery, but as he had no counsel the court appointed A. G. Sutherland to advise him in the matter.

James Smith was arraigned on the charge of unlawful cohabitation and took the statutory time to plead.

The calendar was arranged to follow the Tintic case—first, U. S. cases, then the Cleon Jackson and Sten cases (the slayer of Stone).

Making a Garden in Mexico.—The following appears as a special dispatch in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Benson (A. T.), March 20.—Eli Whipple has just arrived with a train of Mormon emigrants on their pilgrimage to Chihuahua, where a colony has been instituted under the direction of Apostle Erastus Snow. The location of the new colony is to the north of Casas Grandes, Mexico, which town will be their present postoffice. They have been granted large bodies of land, and will undoubtedly convert the same into a flourishing garden in the course of time. They are traveling with teams, and are now over the bad part of the trip. From now on plenty of grass will be found for stock, which will leave them free from further hardships."