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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ITALY'S DIPLOMACY.

The Minister to the United States Recalled on Account of the New Orleans Tragedy;

OFFICIAL CIRCLES GREATLY SURPRISED;

Various Opinions Concerning the Further Results of this Step; War Not Probable.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Baron Fava Recalled by His Government.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In an official note dated today, Baron Fava, Italian Minister, has declared to the Secretary of State that the United States government not having given assurances that the murders of Italian subjects, acquitted by American magistrates and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans, could be brought to justice, the Italian government has found itself under the painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his Majesty from a country where the Italian representative is unable to obtain justice. The Baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of legation in charge of only current affairs.

This action by the Italian government caused the deepest surprise in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with the investigation of the bloody tragedy at the New Orleans jail. It appears, however that the representations of its representative must have brought the government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would fail to result in the punishment, or even indictment, of any person connected with the killing of the Italians. The letter of Governor Nichols, in reply to Secretary Blaine, was also, he thought, regarded as an evasion of the real point at issue, reparation for the alleged wrong. The governor's assurance that

FURTHER BLOODSHED

would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for failure of the State or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing, were, it is said, regarded by the Italian government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appeared that the United States government had exhausted its resources.

The relations between the national government and the government of the State were so fixed by the American Constitution that when the Italian Minister, obeying the commands of his government, sought for some assurances that the persons concerned in the killing of its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general government to give any definite assurances of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was an American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons who had violated the law of the land, but this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovereign State of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice, was something the national officials, from the President down, could not guarantee, and the Italian government was not satisfied with such views. With the relations between the State and national governments, and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government, it had nothing to do, but it was necessary, according to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be accredited the full measure of protection fixed by the laws of those countries. Here was a case where, according to the statement of the minister, Italian subjects had been arrested on a charge of crime, and acquitted by an American jury according to the form of American law. These men were

DECIDED INNOCENT

by the judicial tribunal, and had been slain by an angry people. The Italian government could not go behind the verdict of the American court, and, notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were really guilty of foul assassination, and had been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eyes of the Italian government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing, the Italian people have been outraged and insulted.

The national government of the United States had, as stated, failed to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one course, and that was taken today when the Italian minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had been recalled because his government was dissatisfied with the negotiations. This is the Italian view of the matter.

THERE WAS A COMMOTION

among the State Department officials when the fact became known that Baron Fava had been recalled. They did not know it officially, as Secretary Blaine, before the close of office hours, was compelled to go home again by a recurrence of his old malady, gout. The secretary managed to get into a carriage at 4 p.m., and drove to the White House, where he told the President all that had occurred and discussed the future prospects, remaining an hour. He then returned home, and was not accessible.

The State Department officials declined to discuss the matter. None of the officials cared to be quoted in their opinions, as precedents were to be looked up before they could be ventilated. There was, however, a general disposition that it would be a little matter, and there was no idea that the dogs of war would be unloosed. Fava had not demanded his passport, as at first reported. There were many steps in diplomacy, and though slight distinctions and small formalities appeared trivial in the public view, they were really

FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE

to the trained diplomatist. A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when the war feeling runs high and the minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. It is also in a degree suggestive of a menace.

A recall under circumstances of this case is a serious matter. There could be no attempt to disguise the fact, but it does not signify that mutual explanations and diplomacy cannot restore the old status.

The Charge d'Affaires (Marquis Imperiali) has been left in charge of the Italian legation, so

THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

cannot be regarded as complete. Just what the status of this official is cannot be known, except through his official acts. It is stated that he is in charge of "current affairs." If any serious significance attaches to the minister's recall, this means that the Charge is to be limited in his functions to issuing passports, instructing the consular officers and other small matters. In this case, further correspondence between the governments of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome.

It can be stated positively that unless events take an unforeseen and improbable turn, there will be no call issued for an extra session of Congress, and one of the most serious ill effects of the incident will be the probable postponement for an indefinite time of the President's proposed Southern and Western trip.

THE VIEW TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATION

as it is understood, is that this government has done all that could be done in the matter. Even if it had complete jurisdiction in the case, it could only assure the Italian government that it would prosecute the persons guilty of the attack on the Italians at New Orleans. It could not assure the Italian government that it would punish them, as Italy desired; that would be for the grand and petit juries to determine. The Italian government had been told that the President deplores the abhorrent occurrence, and that the government has taken steps to investigate the matter. Part of this investigation was the attainment of the nationality of the Italians killed, and this has not yet been learned. There is no proof whatever before the President or Secretary of State that a single Italian citizen was among the victims, and such proof is an absolutely necessary preliminary to a fair demand for reparation. The officers of the Department of Justice are still inquiring into this and other branches of the case.

It is suspected in Administration circles that the recent changes in the Italian cabinet may have much to do with the present state of affairs. Marquis Rudini is supposed to be open to the influence of popular clamor, and to desire to achieve a reputation with the masses by catering to the demands of the hot-headed element of Italy. At any rate it is felt that the present state of affairs is only temporary, and there is no disposition or intention to take any hasty action on the part of this Government.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS.

Late this afternoon erroneous reports were in circulation respecting alleged outrages on American citizens in Italy. A careful inquiry at the Department of State fails to disclose more than two complaints during the past six months. In one case an American citizen while crossing the Piedmont boundary line was suspected of smuggling and when he refused to allow the Italian custom officers to search his carriage for contraband articles he was arrested and made a bitter complaint. In the other case an Italian returning from the United States was arrested for alleged brigandage in 1866. It appeared on consulting the records that he had been included in an amnesty proclamation, so he was released, just as our State Department discovered that he had been fraudulently naturalized in this country.

PORTER WILL NOT BE RECALLED.

It is a certainty that Mr. Porter, United States minister to Italy, will not be recalled and this government will maintain its peaceful attitude and abide by the developments of the future. It is said by a gentleman who has had large experience in the diplomatic affairs of our government, that a declaration of war did not necessarily follow such action as that of the Italian government. There were many precedents for it, nearly all of which, however, were among the European nations. Through a better understanding of the differences that may exist, or through the friendly intercessions of a third power, these difficulties are often adjusted without recourse to arms.

So far as is recalled, there have only been a few instances where foreign ministers to the United States have been recalled at the request of our government, or been given their passports. The first was the French minister, Citizen Jennet, who was recalled by the French government at the request of the United States, because he was personally offensive to this country. Another case occurred at the time of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, when the Minister from that country was given his passports. There are no cases recalled where a Minister of the United States to a foreign country has been given his passports, though there may have been one or more instances of this kind.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR

over the incident is ridiculed by this gentleman, as also is the prospect of an extra session of Congress, growing out of the same incident. He suggested that a misunderstanding may possibly exist as to the real nature of the letter of Governor Nichols to Secretary Blaine, with respect to the killing. It is assumed that Baron Fava sent the letter to his government and possibly that government may interpret it as the sentiment of the Federal Government in the case. Nations, he pointed out, do not go to war in these times over small affairs.

COMMENTS.

Representative Payson, of Illinois, speaking about the matter, said there was no danger of war. There is too much good sense in this country, he said, and it was to be presumed that there also was in Italy, to go to war about this difficulty.

Representative Coggswell, of Massachusetts regarded the situation as one of gravity, and deplored the lack of a navy suitable for the defense of the country.

The officers of the navy said, "Told you so," when asked how they viewed the matter. For years past, in the face of opposition and derision from members of Congress representing constituencies located in the interior of the country and in a portion safe from outside attack, they had persistently pointed out the need for a navy that would be a defense for the country. Their colleagues in the army had begged for coast defenses and yet here we are with an international affair on our hands and but a mere skeleton of a navy and maps of a projected coast defense at our back. To the would-be economists who have opposed their views, these officers point to the French spoliation claims, aggregating millions of dollars, which we are just beginning to settle and which found their birth in an incident somewhat like this. In that case the United States government disregarded its treaty stipulations, the French government recalled its minister and, without a declaration of war on either side, for two years French men-of-war preyed upon American commerce.

BAYARD'S VIEW.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard treats the Italian matter lightly. He said if Baron Fava has been recalled it is likely that he did something to displease his government and that he had simply been relieved. This is indicated by his leaving a secretary in charge of the legation. "It is absurd," said Mr. Bayard, "to regard the recall of a minister or the suspension of diplomatic relations as an evidence of war."

"ITALO AMERICANO'S" VIEWS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Italian paper *Il Progresso Italo Americano*, referring to the recall of Baron Fava, says it is but the natural consequence of the opprobrious manner in which the State of Louisiana answered Secretary Blaine; of the weakness of the supreme federal authority in the face of the arrogant bearing of Governor Nichols; of the infamous, incredible impunity accorded to the lynchers and instigators of the lynching. In conclusion, the editorial says Italy has done its duty and the colony has cordially approved.

The editorial further declares that the Constitution of the United States is ridiculous in according to a central power at Washington authority to make treaties without, in case of violation by any State, having the force to compel that State to maintain its obligation. Thus the Constitution of the United States set a trap into which European governments may fall, and make promises which it cannot fulfill.

THE LONDON "HERALD."

LONDON, March 31.—The *Herald* says of the Italian matter that, viewed from any point, the action of the Italian government was unwarranted as it is hasty and extraordinary. To the United States it is hardly courteous and might be construed into an affront.

FAVA LEAVES.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Dispatches from Washington to the newspaper *Il Progresso Italo Americano* received from private sources indicate that Baron Fava will leave Washington tomorrow and sail for home. The editor said tonight that the recall of Baron Fava was decided upon by the Italian Cabinet only after they had become convinced that the administration of President Harrison was unable to resent the alleged insult offered in the letter of Governor Nichols. The editor said Baron Fava was not recalled for personal reasons.

From private sources at Washington *Eco d'Italia* learned that Baron Fava had sent telegrams to all the Italian consuls in the country. The editor had not been able to ascertain the subject of the dispatches, but presumed it was a formal notice of the Baron's recall.

THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA SICK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—An Associated Press reporter called upon Attorney-General Rogers tonight and asked him for an expression of opinion upon the recall of the Italian Minister, and also the status of the case, in so far as the legal department was concerned. Judge Rogers said the aspect of the case was unchanged. He was unable to say what the outcome would be. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the grand jury, and until it submitted a report he could not say what the line of prosecution would be. The State of Louisiana, he felt, was fully capable of enforcing its laws. There had been no new proceedings between the State and Secretary Blaine. Not a word has been received from Mr. Blaine since Governor Nichols made his reply and Governor Nichols has sent no supplemental communication to the State Department.

Judge Rogers did not care to discuss the significance of the recall of Baron Fava, or the likelihood of hostilities.

An Associated Press reporter called at the residence of Governor Nichols, but was informed that the governor was ill and could see no one.

The news of the recall of the Italian minister when received was promptly posted on the bulletin boards and printed in newspaper extras. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds during the evening and the news was circulated from one end of the city to the other. There was much talk touching possible international complications and the likelihood of hostilities. The prevailing sentiment here, however, is unchanged respecting the act of the citizens in lynching the assassins.

Mayor Shakespeare this evening deemed it inadvisable to make an extended statement of his views at present. He thought if the worst came to the worst the United States would be fully able to protect the people. Personally he apprehended no serious trouble, and felt certain that Italian ships-of-war could not possibly approach near enough to New Orleans to inflict injury upon her.

The *Times-Democrat*, in an editorial referring to the recall of Baron Fava, says: "There was no question of any unfriendliness to Italy or the Italians. Eleven brigands and assassins were executed, of whom nine were American citizens and two are said to be subjects of the King of Italy. It would not have made the slightest difference had these latter two been Russians or any other nationality, for the race question did not enter into the matter in the slightest degree. The people of New Orleans rose to suppress an association of assassins."

A DAMAGE SUIT

Commenced by Donnivan, Formerly a Newsboy, Against Millionaire Potter, Chicago.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR STOCK.

Dr. Eastman, a Full-blood Sioux, Says There Will be no Indian Trouble in the Spring.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

Millionaire Potter and a Newsboy.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Charges of a highly sensational character are made in a $10,000 damage suit commenced in the circuit court this morning. The plaintiff is Eugene Donnivan, formerly a newsboy, who claims that his life has been wrecked as the result of a conspiracy between Orrin W. Potter, the millionaire president of the Illinois Steel Company, and Tom Fox, James Hutchins and Frank Allen, who are also made defendants. It is alleged that a deep plot was laid by Potter to break up an acquaintance between his daughter and Donnivan, and with this end in view plaintiff claims that he has been innocently made to serve four years in the penitentiary. The charge is also made that the then editor of a newspaper in Chicago suppressed the boy's story on receiving $15,000 from Potter. A New York paper procured and published the story, which created a decided sensation at the time.

Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, March 31.—The residence of Arthur Wilson, known as Tranby Croft, near Doncaster, where the baccarat scandal took place, and in which Sir William Gordon Cummings was [illegible] while playing in company with the Prince of Wales, has been partly destroyed by fire.

The Manipur Massacre.

SIMLA, March 31.—Further particulars are received from the scene of the Manipur massacre. The insurgents also captured Chief Commissioner Quinton, Mr. Grimwood, British political agent at Manipur, and Colonel Skene, commander of the detachments from the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Goorkhas, which defended the camp of the commissioner, plotted to take Kohim and Manipur. Mrs. Grimwood, wife of the political agent, two assistant commissioners and one of the officers of the Goorkhas escaped. The opinion is that the military authorities will have to punish the insurgents severely and promptly in order to avert a more serious revolt which might follow any hesitancy or display of weakness upon the part of the British officials.

The Grip at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 31.—The grip epidemic has struck Des Moines and the doctors report that hundreds are affected. In many cases it is proving fatal. Reports from surrounding towns show the disease is general throughout Central Iowa. The weather, in the opinion of the physicians, continues favorable for its spread.

Booth Will Not Play Next Season.

NEW YORK, March 31.—An evening paper has the following: Edwin Booth has informed his manager that he would not play next season, and has cancelled two weeks in Brooklyn. This means, in the manager's opinion, that he will never appear again. He is quite certain that his present engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this week will be his farewell one.

The Omaha Bridge Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The reports that the Omaha bridge troubles have been settled is denied by the officials of both the Union Pacific and Rock Island. President Cable of the Rock Island road made the following statement: "The Omaha bridge controversy has not been settled. It is still in the courts and I do not see how it can be settled outside. I had no conference with Gould."

The Scourge at New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The record of deaths since noon yesterday up to noon today is 143.—Seven of those reported have been from grip, complicated with other diseases. There are 196 policemen on the sick list today.

No Danger of Indian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has just received the following from Dr. Eastman, a full-blood Sioux and government physician at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.: "The papers have been reporting me as saying that there will be trouble in the spring. Do you know what I said to you regarding this matter? There is no danger. I am more confident of this than when I said it to you. American Horse came into my office today, saying that he too had been reported as becoming hostile. He said to me: 'Tell the commissioner and general that I shall stand true to my word and position in regard to trouble. I have not said one word to give the impression. I think some of my enemies have lied about me.'"

No Hostile Intent.

CHICAGO, March 31.— Prominent Italians in Chicago discussed the reports from Washington tonight with much interest. Editor Durante of *L'Italia* said: "I do not believe the Italian government has recalled Baron Fava with any hostile intent; nor do I believe there is any danger of war. As to what the Italian citizens here would do in case of war, I cannot say. I would not be willing to take up arms against my native country, nor would I fight against my adopted one. If the Italian government is making demands for some more active movement toward reparation, it is only what might have been expected after the hostile letter of Governor Nichols."

Dr. Volini said in case of war he thought most of the Italians in the United States would return to Italy. He does not, however, expect any trouble.

THE SUGAR STOCKS.

A Dispatch from San Francisco Causes a Rise in the Price.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The dispatch from San Francisco, stating that Theodore Havemeyer had made an agreement with Claus Spreckels dividing the territory in competition, was the cause of a sharp advance in the price of sugar stocks. The officials of the trust, however, deny the statement. Neither H. O. Havemeyer nor Theodore Havemeyer have been on the Pacific Coast lately. Theodore Havemeyer says: "There is not one word in it. There never has been a war with Claus Spreckels. There has been no compact made and no division of territory. If anything has been done it is a private matter with Havemeyer and Elder, and has nothing to do with the American Company. If there are any negotiations on foot it is a matter private with Havemeyer and Elder." Theodore Havemeyer and Treasurer Searles also denied that any deal has been made, and said that if a deal had been made it was with Havemeyer and the Elder Company and not with the trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Adolph Spreckels was seen this morning regarding the statement that the Spreckels sugar refinery and those of the Havemeyers had combined to divide the sugar market. He admitted that an understanding with the Havemeyers was reached, but it did not relate to a division of territory and prices would continue to be regulated by the supply and demand.

For Contempt of Court.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Judge McConnell this morning sent J. J. Hepper to the county jail for ninety days for contempt of court and held him in bonds of $2000 on a charge of bribery, the jury having before it a case against the West Chicago City Railway Company for damage. Martin T. Shannon was held in the same amount for alleged complicity in the same crime.

The Proposed Railroad to South America.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Final arrangements are now nearly completed and in a few days instructions will be issued to the three parties authorized by the International Railway Commission to survey the route of the proposed railroad between this country and South America.

The Best Result.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it? 5

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used as directed "for a severe cold." It effectually counteracts and arrests any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. This fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during the epidemic of influenza last winter. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

Consumption

Ballard's Horehound Syrup.

No single disease has played such sad havoc with the human race as Consumption. No other disease approaches so stealthily. Its early symptoms are ignored because it is thought only a Cold or hacking Cough, which is neglected until this grim monster has such a hold that nothing but death can relieve it. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has removed the grip of this grim monster from many a throat. If taken in time it will give surprising relief. Try its soothing and healing virtues. Do not put it off until too late. Z. C. M. I., Agents. 3*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.— Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. —Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith and Co.'s Drug store. 5a

Many a Poor Woman Suffers Untold Tortures From Back Ache.

If she only knew how easily she could get relief by using Ballard's Snow Liniment she would bless the day she read these few lines. It is a grand remedy for Headache and all Neuralgic Pains. No pain can withstand its magic influence. It removes the fire from a burn or scald in one minute. It will cure Inflammatory rheumatism and Sciatica; applied to the Throat and Chest in Croup it will give immediate relief and make breathing much easier. No family can be without it if once they know its value. Try it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. 3**

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better; he continued to use it and is today enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble, try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 5

Williams' Australian Herb Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with Headache, bad breath, drowsy, no appetite, look out your Liver is out of order. One box of these Pills will drive all the trouble away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Co-op Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent. d&s

THE INDICTMENT

Against the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

NINETY DAYS FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Banker Kean Indicted for Embezzlement.—Ravages of the Grip.—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the NEWS:

THE TWELVE RAILROAD KINGS.

An Early Opportunity to Plead Will be Given Them.

NEW YORK, March 31.— The indictment charges that the corporation committed the offence, but the twelve men, being the directors aided and abetted the corporation. Another account says these twelve men ran a railroad and heated the car with stoves. Still another says that a certain corporation being a steam road, and these men being directors, they permitted the trains to be heated by stoves.

As soon as possible the twelve men indicted will be arraigned to plead. Chauncy M. Depew was admitted to bail late this afternoon in the sum of $500, Cornelius Vanderbilt became his bondsman. He was the first of the indicted directors to furnish bail. The remaining eleven are expected to come forward in good season and furnish security for their appearance at trial. Messrs. Mulhill and W. D. Bishop, Jr., officers of the road, were also placed under bond to appear as witnesses against the directors.

Kean Indicted.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Banker S. A. Kean. It charges him with embezzlement in having accepted deposits of money within thirty days of the failure of his bank.

Brewers and Breweries.

CHICAGO, March 31.—An important bill was filed today in court which may throw light on the actual value of each and the extent of the profits of some of the large breweries in the country. Nathaniel G. Read seeks an accounting and to wind up his partnership with Henry M. Bigelow, of Boston, with whom he has been engaged several years in "promoting" the sale of brewery properties to an English syndicate. He claims Bigelow froze him out without an equitable division of the profits. The firm was identified with the transfer of breweries in Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Indianapolis, and owing to the intricate connection of the "promoters" with enterprises, to get at the profits will necessitate an exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of each of the concerns transferred, they all being made co-defendants. Judge Tuley issued an injunction restraining Bigelow or his agents from collecting any money or transferring any funds or property growing out of various deals.

Experience of the Haggards.

NEW YORK, March 31.— Rider Haggard, the novelist, and his wife went to Mexico last fall in search of adventure, and have just crowned a successful expedition by the interesting feat of losing one another on the way down on the Mexican seacoast, only to be reunited unexpectedly and with all the spontaneous joy of a long lost couple at their hotel in New York. And this is the way it all came about. After a protracted wandering through the wilds of Mexico, along rivers and mountains, so remote that progress was possible only in canoes or on mule back, Mr. and Mrs. Haggard reached the city of Vera Cruz. Their plans had been so arranged that they were to go north along the Atlantic Coast to New York. While waiting for their steamer Mr. Haggard took a little coasting vessel and made several voyages up and down the Mexican seaboard in search of curiosities and traditions. There is a charm in these waters and along those almost barbarous coasts which hundreds of years ago glowed with the magnificence of the conquests of the buccaneers that could not fail to be greatly attractive to a man so keenly alert as is the author of "She," so it is not to be wondered at that his journeyings absorbed him so that he forgot the flight of time and the sailing day of his steamer. Mrs. Haggard felt certain he would turn up all right. Some time or other with another story perhaps. So when the steamer *City of Washington* was ready to weigh anchor at Vera Cruz on her voyage to New York, Mrs. Haggard got on board of her and calmly proceeded on her way. Just what Mr. Haggard found that kept him so long he has not yet consented to tell. At all events when he returned to Vera Cruz there was no sign of Mrs. Haggard or the steamer. That he should be alarmed was only natural, that his Anglo-Saxon countenance should have come to the rescue and assured him that Mrs. Haggard was "not lost but gone before," was also natural. It would be a long time before another steamer, and a good many days before Mrs. Haggard, were she on the *City of Washington*, could reach a point at which he could communicate with her by telegraph, so with hope still tempered by a wholesome spice of fear he took to the railroad and came as fast as steam could bring him to New York city where he arrived Sunday night, not knowing exactly what day the *City of Washington* would land here. The great African story teller telegraphed from Decatur, Ala., to the office of Edwin H. Lowe, in this city, saying that Mrs. Haggard was probably on the *City of Washington* and that he would arrive by rail Sunday evening. When he did arrive in the Grand Central depot he was still in ignorance of the whereabouts of Mrs. Haggard. He was driven post haste to the Victoria Hotel and there in the corridor by the parlor door, utterly unconscious of the other's presence in the city or house, the Haggards, who were lost in Mexico, were reunited in New York, and the romancer's little romance was ended.—*Herald*.

THE GRIP AT CHICAGO.

Deaths Yesterday.—Colonel Follansbee and Dr. Hatfield Pass Away.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The deaths reported at the health office today numbered 165, a larger proportion of which were caused by pulmonary troubles, induced or aggravated by the grip. For the first three days of this week 490 certificates were turned in.

A remarkable fact is that the city was never more free from contagious fevers, diphtheria, etc., and the terrible mortality appears chargeable directly to the prevailing influenza epidemic.

Colonel A. S. Follansbee, who, as senior Captain, commanded the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry when attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore at the beginning of the late Civil War, died here today of the grip. Colonel Follansbee had been in business here since the close of the war.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield, a well-known Methodist divine of Evanston, died shortly after midnight of pneumonia.

Something About a Milliard.

A Frenchman, who evidently revels in handling large sums of money, has compiled some interesting statistics in regard to the weight of a milliard of the French coin of the realm. According to him a milliard in silver weighs 10,000,000 pounds; in gold, 645,000 pounds; in 1000 franc checks, 2200 pounds, and in 100 franc checks, 29,000 pounds. Assuming that a carrier could carry 200-weight, eighteen men would be required to carry a milliard in 1000 franc checks, 115 men for the same sum in 100 franc checks, 3225 men in gold and 50,000 in silver. A milliard in 1000 franc checks would make 2000 volumes of 500 pages each.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Go to SPENCER, BYWATER & Co's 17 and 19 West South Temple Street, for Tin Roofing Guttering, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

Experience of a Lady Missionary.

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NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held at the Institution's Property on South Temple Street, between East Temple and First East Streets, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4th, 1891, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing the President's Report, amending the Articles of Association, increasing the capital stock by changing Article 4 of the Articles of Association to read as follows: "The Capital Stock of the Institution shall consist of [illegible] shares of the par value of $100 each," and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, March 10th, 1891. d&s