ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —OF— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Secretary Blaine Explains Why He at First Objected to the Reserve.

IT HAD NO RECIPROCITY CLAUSE IN IT.

After the Insertion of This, the Secretary Thinks the Law All Right.

By Telegraph to the News.

SECRETARY BLAINE

Writes a Letter About the McKinley Bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An Observer having written Mr. Blaine that the Democratic papers were parading him as an opponent of the McKinley bill, he replies as follows:

ARCADIA, MR., Oct. 14, 1891.

JOHN HOPLEY, ESQ., Editor Journal, BOSTON, OHIO:

MY DEAR SIR—You inform me a Democratic paper in your town and many Democratic papers throughout Ohio, say the following paragraph standing in type: "But there is yet a section of line in the McKinley bill that will open the market for another barrel of whisky or another barrel of pork.—James G. Blaine to Senator Frye, July 11, 1890."

This section is garbled and taken from its proper connection. It creates a wrong impression. What I did say is the following: "I don't doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection, but there is not a section or line in the entire bill which will open a market for another barrel of wheat or another pound of pork."

The letter in which this paragraph occurs was written to Senator Frye July 11, 1890, and the McKinley bill did not become a law until October 1st, nearly three months thereafter. In my letter to Senator Frye I objected to the bill because it did not contain a reciprocity clause, which would provide a market for wheat, pork, and for other products of the farm and for various fabrics. Before the bill was finally passed a reciprocity clause was inserted, and a large addition was made to the free list. It will therefore be seen, from what I said to my letter, that the objection which I made to the McKinley bill was entirely removed before the bill became a law.

Let me further say that the reciprocity clause has given us an ample market for an unlimited number of flour and many pounds of pork. Brazil, some months since, entered into a treaty by which many American articles were admitted free. Flour is made free, and pork admitted at a nominal duty. Cuba and Puerto Rico have reduced the duty on flour from $5.30 a barrel to $1, which gives us the market, besides putting nearly a hundred articles of American production on the free list. San Domingo has made a reciprocity treaty with flour and pork on the free list, besides a large number of articles. Other treaties for reciprocity are in progress. Germany, without negotiating a formal treaty, has removed the prohibition on pork, and our government, in consideration thereof, has left her sugar on the free list. This opens to us an entirely new market, and $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of American pork will be consumed yet where not a pound has been taken for ten years.

The reciprocity provision is proving very successful, especially in farm products, and more particularly in the case of the two articles mentioned in the paragraph quoted—flour and pork. The free list, besides, is an important and profound indirect cause in the direct, these also evenings. It's trying to sleep during the hot days that makes a fellow thin. It isn't half so hard on a man to have to wear all clothes he has got on as it is to have to keep during the same hot day, or get to sleep at all.

"The night watchman is always a good man. Being in could more, and often work seriously. My pores are there begin to feel their legs and wanted just about the time I want to go to sleep. You can't keep them still. They are in and out and whispering it up and down until I'm nearly crazy. Sometimes I get hot two, three, four or five hours sleep. If I can catch six once in awhile I'm in luck. But a man must live, and to live he must work or steal."—New York Herald.

A Gorgeous Costume for a Man.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria wears the most ornate and costly raiment of any European sovereign. His costumes are usually ordered from Paris and are extremely elegant. A late order was for a garment resembling a prisoner's robe, made of electric blue velvet and lined with soft white silk, plaited after down. This was trimmed with sparkling blue beaded passementerie. With it was worn a silk shirt with gold lace ruffles, a brocaded silk sash, trousers of old rose brocade, blue shoes and stockings, embroidered in pink and blue slippers. This costume is designed for wear at a morning concert.—New York Ledger.

A Disgusted Cab.

A Lewiston young man promised to feed the cats while his mother and sister went on a vacation. He promised to give them fish, properly prepared, and milk to feed them on milk, but forgot the fish. Every day the old cat walked up to the milk until it got to be a case of forty quills in forty days, and she finally relented. One day the young man fixed out a mighty herring, and that finished the job. The cat took her two kittens and has gone to live with the undertaker in the next street.—Lewiston Journal.

A Lucky Find in Gold.

A most remarkable alloy of gold and aluminum is now under the microscope of scientists. It is of a beautiful sea purple color. This royal metal will make a handsome addition to those now used for purposes of adornment. From all accounts it seems amenable to the methods of jewelers in molding their gold ornaments.—New York Recorder.

THE METHODISTS.

The Resolution in Regard to a Universal Methodist Federation Agreed to.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR AND CAPITAL

Social Problems Discussed by the Council.—Common Fare to be Temperate.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL

Topics Discussed by that Assembly Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—After a few remarks the question was put on the adoption of the resolution, and it was agreed to unanimously.

A strong resolution was adopted was one demanding the complete suppression of the opium trade in all parts of the world.

The topic of the morning session, "Social Problems," was then taken up. Hon. Aiden Sisson, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, read an essay on "The Church in her Relation to Labor and Capital."

Mr. Spears, in the course of his remarks, said that the rights, by the political changes which it has wrought in the lives of millions of her membership, has elevated them from bondage and oppression that had only to years and crime. In return for such privileges taxable, labor and capital should give their first and best efforts to the church, for its extension and prosperity. The elective franchise should not be given any laborer till he can read and write the language of the country and understand it. It is the duty of every resident to become thoroughly conversant with the laws and customs of the land, so that than ten or twenty-one years.

Speers thought that the question of hours that should constitute a day's labor was one which the wage-earner alone has to decide. For the last ten years the average return to capital and not been 4 per cent. If further pressed, the employer would not have the "energy" of contract and well remunerated employment is killed. Manufactories must be closed, and the laborer left without employment. If the enhanced cost of production is not added to the goods produced and which must be paid by the consumers, of whom the wage-earners and their families are the great majority.

Rev. J. Berry of New Zealand dwelt on the effect of Christianity on the position of Mohmedan in the Twentieth century will depend largely upon the attitude toward the labor movement in the last decade of this Nineteenth. There can be no peace between the employer and the employed until the principle of profit-sharing is recognized and a equitable settlement of the question and adopted wherever practicable. Let us make haste to wipe out the reproach that the Christian pulpit rarely touches upon the duty of the rich to the poor, except by an occasional sermon upon the duty of being content. Justice is alone those to be in place for charity.

J. H. Tuck of the Methodist Church in Canada spoke on "The Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital." He could never stand to come.

Congressman J. H. Taylor of Ohio said he had been a workman himself, he had, moreover, had the time to an adequate remedy on the face of the earth for the complaints of labor existing in the Christian religion and the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Numerous other addresses were made on the subject, and in the afternoon session the Question of the Church in Relation to the Social Condition of the People" was discussed.

In the evening session the subject of "Missions, Foreign and Domestic," was extensively discussed. Rev. William Morley of New Zealand and Rev. Mr. Townsend of England suggested that a great extension of the mission field is demanded, especially in Africa and China. Rev. D. A. Leonard of New York dwelt on the mission in Christian lands. The vast influx of immigrants into the United States and Canada make these countries in portions missionary ground. There is little hope of relief from the stringent immigration laws. No political party is likely to adopt such a policy as would lead to restrict labor. The time has come for the Evangelical churches to take up the line of march for the foreignized city centres.

On both sides of the North Atlantic there are common foes to be vanquished. The advocates of all fidelities—materialism, agnosticism, spiritualism and idolatry—are rallying their forces, their poisonous teachings in every possible manner. Dr. Leonard was severe on the Roman Catholic Church. Mahomedan, said he, would stop all sects from thinking independently, close all places of Protestant worship, destroy free government, place a sword down over the press and a priestly supervision over the public schools. To successfully combat all these errors Methodist Secretaries is necessitated.

A Bank Director Arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Arthur E. Sullivan, manager and director of the English Bank of the River Plate, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing £35,000. The prisoner for years past has been in the habit of taking money from the funds of the bank, but until recently was able to replace them before the auditing of the accounts.

Harrington's Answer to O'Brien.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Timothy Harrington, replying to O'Brien's manifesto, denies that the Boulogne negotiations were based on the absolute retirement of Parnell, and says the sooner O'Brien publishes the text of the negotiations the more delighted Parnell's followers will be.

Chileans Kill Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: Three, perhaps four, American non-of-warmen were killed and several others more or less severely wounded in a desperate street fight here this afternoon with a crowd of Chilean sailors. The Chileans did not do all the fighting, for when the fight was ended a number of them were found to be pretty badly hurt.

TOWER OF BABYLON.

An Immense Structure to be Reared on the Chicago Fair Grounds.

IT IS TO BE HIGHER THAN THE EIFFEL TOWER

And Accommodate About Twenty Thousand People at One Time.

By Telegraph to the News.

A WORLD'S FAIR TOWER

To be Higher Than the Eiffel Structure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The stars and stripes, it was decided today, are to wave 1125 feet above the ground during the World's Fair from an American tower that will be erected in the Fair grounds. The builder is to be Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg. Over 20,000 people will be accommodated in the tower at one time, and two of the many elevators are to start from the ground and run more than 1000 feet up without a change, at a speed nearly to the top of the tower. The Eiffel tower at the foundation level is 425 feet in each direction. The Keystone Bridge company of Pittsburg, one of Carnegie's concerns, has agreed to contract the metal portion of the tower and have it completed February 1, 1893.

The actual cost of the tower is estimated at a million and a half, $500,000 less that the Eiffel tower, the difference being in the greater simplicity of design and the use of standard and merchantable sizes of steel. There are to be three landings. The first, 200 feet from the ground, will dispense date as one time on the miserable fear or five thousand people. Inside the colossale is space sufficient to allow for hotels or restaurants, besides numerous booths for the sale of different articles. The second landing is destined for a grand ballroom for the daytime and a catering hall in the evening, and will accommodate 5000 people. The upper landing, 1000 feet from the ground, will accommodate 1000 to 1500 people, and show this there will be offices for the signal service, scientific investigation, etc. Above this will be a circular electric railway, carrying electric lights by night and especially day. Above this will be a lighthouse, to be provided with the most powerful reflector ever constructed, surmounted by a flagstaff.

An Attack of the German Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The police are hunting for the author of a scurrilous leaflet which has been circulated and which contains an attack on the Kaiser, charging him with dissipation and immorality, and intimating that he is of unsound mind. The writer goes on to say that Prince Hohenlohe's alleged idea of regulating his morals the great Frederick, and the article closes with an appeal to the Kaiser to be obedient to the Ten Commandments and to remember himself and his honor.

Such wares are seldom found in Germany, and the author would be arrested if a long search of the government could be discovered. The Kaiser knows no forgiveness for people who attack his pride and ambition.

The Cholera.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Chinese Superintendent Porter brought talked about the cholera before the American Medical Association. He stated that when completed the eleventh volume will contained less than twenty-five quarto pages of cholera literature made in the East. The result of the Direct Inquiry as to cholera in Turkey and Arabia is not yet completed, but is to be advanced that Porter was able to state the symptoms and home data from partial returns from counties distributed throughout the union, in Texas for large and well populated. If the cholera should come to the United States, there is no calculating cost to loss of $2,000,000,000 in farms and homes occupied by nonwear and Dominion. It has cost nearly a million dollars thus far to collect these statistics of mortgage indebtedness, and will take another half a million to finish up.

Heavy Forgeries.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—One of the heaviest forgeries ever known in Wisconsin was discovered today. The name of George Hiles, a millionaire and owner and capitalist, has been forged for nearly $50,000. The fraudulent paper passed through the hands of Mr. H. Hanson, reported to be a wealthy commission, at Hanson, Wood Lumber, Co. He disappeared several days ago. He had had extensive dealings with Hiles for several years, and managed to keep the paper covered up until after his disappearance.

Stage Robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—News received from Lakeway, Ky., states that thirteen men have been arrested who are suspected of participation in the late robbery of the stage coach between Lakeview and Louisville. Among those accused are the Howard brothers. The officers found in possession of the men several postal notes and money orders. The men are also suspected of passing counterfeit money.

Woman's Christian Temperance Delegates Poisoned.

BEAVERDAM, Pa., Oct. 16.—Nearly one hundred delegates of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union State convention were poisoned this afternoon by something they ate or drank at a dinner in Amherst hall tendered by McKean county organization. Shortly after the afternoon session was called to order a large number of delegates were taken violently ill and in half an hour, at least seventy-five were lying four in their seats or on the floor, all vomiting and extremely sick. Medical aid was summoned and every physician in the city has a dozen or more patients on his hands. Only two cases are serious.

The San Francisco Post Office Site.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The postmaster-general has sent the following reply to the protest of the San Francisco chamber of commerce against the site selected for the postoffice in that city: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram protesting against the site selected for the new postoffice building, and beg to say that the same should be laid before the President. It is known that when the matter is presented to the commission Secretary Foster will favor the selection of the site selected.

Seven All the Market for Sale.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Gaston Earlington, an Italian, bigger cancer, was assassinated tonight in an Italian saloon, and the adult boats all the ranks of the Sicilians. The police have some suspicions arrest.

Nine Hundred Soldiers Reinterred.

FORT RECOVERY, O., Oct. 16.—The bodies of the soldiers who fell in the battle of Fort Recovery, including that of General Butler, were interred with diplomatic honors in one common grave today. Over fifty thousand people were present.

The ceremonial was closed with the firing of a volley. The bodies of those who fell in the battle of a hundred years ago were carefully interred in the federal cemetery and covered with heavy marble. A monument to the graves today. Over fifty thousand people were present.

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For the Benefit of Mrs. Maybrick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Money is being collected in all parts of the country for the benefit of Mrs. Maybrick, who was confined in an English prison, convicted of having poisoned her husband. American women are anxious to secure her release.

The Venezuela Adjourn.

GALVESTON, TX., Oct. 16.—The Venezuelan today completed the board of trustees by electing M. S. Hudson of Los Angeles, Cal., Ann C. L. Bode of Boardtown, Ill., Moses Wilkinson, Martney and Sheridan were empowered to represent the Brotherhood in the Congress of Improvement, and the convention adjourned to meet in Boston next year.

An Immense Ill Dream.

New Mexico Americans have found of the state of Guerrero. It is one of the richest mining regions of Mexico, and it is said that there is a vein of solid gold. Thus the first mines were worked for the Spaniards, and the country contains miles of abandoned mines to-day. It lies on the Pacific, and is nearly partially known. It had one mine which yielded $20,000 worth of silver in a few months, and it is surrounded by great veins which are now being for the first time carefully investigated.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—It is now being prophesied by the Medical Journal profession, and this will bring a very good leaning upon into the market. The state is one in which President Diaz was born, and it is the one which will be on the Mexican exposition, which is now completed. It has vast mines of gold here, and I have a half dozen American capitalists who expect to make fortunes out of the soil from which they say mine from the mines.

Coal beings about twenty-six dollars a ton in City of Mexico, and there are said to be three deposits in near proximity to coal and iron. The climate of all Mexico is very hot and dry, and the capitalists who would form part of the agricultural industry in the country would make a fortune. The public lands are open from twenty to forty-five cents an acre, according to the soil, and cost and cost of transportation.

The new railroad will and Rio Grande, by the mining regions of the state of Puebla, which include both silver and gold, and one of the best opportunities of Mexico. The Rio Grande City was chosen to an American company one time by an Indian from Mexico, and a month ago. It was a large of solid gold as far as you can see. The American company is now at work with the view for the development of the region, where it was found, and is covered with kin on hundreds for several days, when the Indian told him he had found the place. The Indian was a Mexican.—Ex. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Bridge Built of Old Iron.

Crossing the Pequonnock river on South Main street in Terryville there has just been completed a new bridge, which is unique in design and worth the attention of iron officers throughout the state, as it is the first bridge in Connecticut to be so constructed. With the exception of the plank flooring and a few comparatively small castings, the bridge is made entirely of old rolled iron. It is a single span, 60 feet long and 16 feet. The roadway is 10 feet wide, and in addition it has a sidewalk 3 feet broad, the whole surface being covered with concrete.

The iron used was worn stone abutments, on each of which an iron rod rests and forms the "umbrella." Upon these the "arches," which are also old iron rails, are laid. Of these there are 16 in the bridge, and they are placed at equal distances of 18 feet apart. Another rod or "spindle" across the center, under and at right angles with the stringers, is supported by iron rods depending from its trusses, which also are made of old iron.

Each of the trusses is formed by two rails, the ends of which are fitted into solid iron castings made of special shape to receive them, and resting at the ends of the stone abutments. These castings are solid castings, through which the iron rod extends, and traces extending on either side to the end of the spindle give strength as well as rigidity to the structure. Beyond the castings are a number of iron rods, which are bent to the form of the arch.

The idea of using old railroad iron for bridge bridges was suggested by Jason C. Foss of the board of selectmen, who has the first one of this character three years ago and has designed and superintended several more since that time, in each of which he has made improvements. The one just completed, apart from personal experience, is the most perfect and successful, strength and economy. It is believed that these bridges can be built at no greater cost than substantial wooden bridges and more durability is of course much greater.—Hartford Courant.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Rulifier Does Not Want the Leadership of the Government Party in the Commons.

THE QUESTION OF THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

The Panic Question.—Mahoney Greeted as the Parnellite Leader.—Decrease in England's Exports.

By Telegraph to the News.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

Balfour's Leadership.—Gladstone's Sunday.—English Revolution.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Conservatives have been persistently jubilant over having escaped the leadership of Goschen. The members of the Gladstone party have met with a shock of disappointment the telegram from Balfour stating that he had been offered the leadership. Despite the Conservative whip, denies that the premier has yet officially offered the vacant post to any member of the cabinet. He would not say whether it had been offered to any non-cabinet nationalist—meaning the Marquis of Hartington. The bulk of the position, is to be known in the same official style, is that Rulifier wants Hartington to become leader, with a reversion of the post to himself. Behind Balfour's statement is the fact that he does not care to have his early period of leadership signalized by the coming defeats defeat of the party. No one has any extra-official explanation have appeared putting a close on Gladstone's words gently at Cuthbert with the Gladstone's interpretation. Gladstone, it is stated, did not mean that he was to be retained power he would abandon the navigating, he would simply have no party for bringing to a close the present provisional regime. James Bryce, as the next Liberal minister to succeed, has declared the same in a speech. All this shows that Gladstone has again been blundering into a blunder on his foreign policy, which his colleagues find it necessary to correct.

The Dublin Gladstonians the Roseben reports that the Parnellite question will be left to the Irish Nationalists. Mahoney is the Parnellite leader. He is a portrait-painter, and has no known gifts as a tactician. The section has but three men of proved Parliamentary ability—Redmond, Leamy and Jason O'Connor. The first named has become the actual leader. The exasperation of the factions increases daily. Healy is joyfully marked out for detestation. His utterance recorded during the Kilkenny contest about Parnell will drive him into his grave as a politician, he is recalled and made much of.

The Building of the Washington embassies loomed

A CHOICE OF THE CHURCHES.

has not the cable sympathy of the Methodists here. Towards the approaches of the 3 in ecumenical council for closer relations, the Wesleyan council, in session this week, gave an adverse decision.

Mr. James Dredge and Sir Henry Wood of the Royal Commission to report

GREAT BRITAIN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

have prepared the draft of a report on the subject, the prospects and arrangements of the Fair, and urging wide and active participation by the people of Great Britain.

THE REVOLTS FROM SHADOWS

to the United States for September show a decrease in the number of failures with the returns for the same month in 1890. The new American tariff is proving serious to the trade of Bradford, and the merchants of other countries do not come to the rescue.

The Southern Pacific Directors Must Appear Before a Grand Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—When the case of Stephen Gage, a director of the Southern Pacific company, cited to appear before the grand jury when summoned, was called in the superior court today, Judge Hunt said he had been informed, failed to put in an appearance, and Judge Wallace ordered Gage's bond of $1000 forfeited and ordered that a bench warrant be issued for his arrest. Before the warrant was made out, however, Gage and counsel appeared in court, and Hayman, after explaining that the delay was unavoidable, announced that Gage would purge himself of contempt, and in recognition of the decision of the supreme court, both he and Richard Cheda, who had been convicted of contempt for refusing to comply with a subpoena, would appear before the grand jury and testify. He (Hayman) regretted that the supreme court, in its decision at Los Angeles yesterday, did not settle the question of the grand jury's legality, and he would endeavor to initiate some means for testing that question as speedily as possible.

Judge Wallace then announced that he would continue the case against Gage, to be called to stay time on one day's notice from the district attorney, should Gage fail to appear before