ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 178. MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Why the Negotiations Between the two Countries Came to a Sudden Termination.

THE CZAR WILL AGAIN BE APPROACHED.

President Carnot Flatters the Pope on Account of His Last Encyclical.

By Telegraph to the News.

INFORMATION WANTED.

France Anxious About the Attitude of Russia in the Event of a War.

PARIS, June 21.—Comte de Montebello, who replaced De Laboulaye as French ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be specially charged to obtain definite information from the Czar as to the action of Russia in the event of war between France and Germany.

Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, has learned that De Laboulaye's proposal for a joint alliance arose from the Czar's anger at the fact that the overture was first submitted to Berlin. Russian minister of foreign affairs, instead of in himself. The Czar ordered De Giers to ignore the proposal for negotiations and took the first occasion to attack De Laboulaye, who felt compelled to ask Ribot to relieve him from his duties.

The withdrawal of Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador at Paris, is imminent, as De Laboulaye acted on his advice.

During the visit of the French squadron to Cronstadt the Czar will be personally approached on the subject of united action against the Dreibund, which is rendered all the more necessary since the succession of a commercial coalition between the countries.

The French ambassador to the Holy See has presented to the Pope a letter from Carnot in which the President expressed his high appreciation of the Pope's encyclical on social questions.

Meanwhile, liquidation of the Panama canal company, had repeated conferences with Constans, minister of the interior, on the condition of the company's affairs. The report that Christophe is considering a scheme involving the Credit Foncier to an attempt to revive the canal company is authoritatively denied.

Ministers Fallieres and Constans have had a meeting with high judicial authorities regarding the prosecution of De Lesseps. The official opinion generally tends against his prosecution, but Constans says public feeling demands that the famous engineer be put on trial.

Talamon of Bordeaux and Marseilles have gone on a strike.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

Death to One Horse, Serious to Another.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Death to one horse, $10,000 to another; that was the American derby of 1891. A sorrel flash on the bottom, a jockey pulled to a standstill, a gasp of relief from the winner of the Derby, and the richest stake race in the West was over. It was by Metropolitan, New York's favorite, that the battle was won. Half a length where had been the thick of the fight, by motionless on the track, the corpse of High Tariff. Tom Kelly, the jockey, knew a little, before a derby rider in that course, had run time pushed the limit of equine endurance. There was a sudden plunge upward, a wheeling gear of twenty yards and High Tariff sank down into the sod forever.

Whether in the point of horses, famous jockeys, magnificence of fashionable display and marvelous outpouring of people, as well as sensational incidents and lucky guess, probably no such race was ever witnessed this side of the Alleghenies, certainly not in Chicago. No one of the seven derbies that in the preceding years have made Washington park's celebrity scarcely fringed in interest to today's event.

THE WEATHER WAS VERY GOOD,

being just cloudy enough to prevent the hot June sun from making the day uncomfortable. It had been raining here for three days, but not a drop fell today. Such a multitude of ladies that put in appearance at the Derby was something unprecedented, and so great was the crush that hundreds of them were wedged helplessly in an enormous mass of struggling humanity behind the lawn solid in front of the betting ring. No aisle or stairway in the grand stand offered an inch of standing room. Galleries and boxes were black with people, while the approaches from end to end of the stretch, including even the club house grounds, were full almost to suffocating.

In the field showed line after line of all manner of vehicles laden to the with people. Everybody agreed that, despite the yielding, dustless condition of the soil that the rains had left, the race, with the array of powerful animals entered, was to be

A MAGNIFICENT STRUGGLE.

So intent was the huge crowd of people on the real event of the day, that the first two races passed almost unnoticed, except when Isaac Lewis, who was to ride Kingman in the Derby, appeared in the second race satrap, Santiago.

Friends of the Bloomers Derby winner gave Lewis a volley of encouraging cheers, which were re-echoed as he brought Santiago to a winner.

Many a disgusted Hentschan and other well-meaning persons now straightway went to buying pools, and plumed their faith and money on Kingman.

The confusion in the bookmakers' quarters as the time for the big race approached was the worst ever witnessed in Washington Park, and

THE DELUGE

scarcely mitigated speed to other portions of the ground. The roof over the book makers' heads, in front of which clamored thousands of eager gamesters, had by this time become thick with other thousands. The police feeling the frail supports would give way, coming perhaps the loss of scores of lives, attempted to clear the platform. Many jumped promptly into the mass of people on the lawn. Suddenly the supports creaked as the line of police forced back the crowd on issues, and the fact was clearly demonstrated that it was less perilous to allow the reckless mob to remain stranded. The bedlam was at its blight when the horses came out for the Derby, the favorites being warmly received.

This is the way the horses rounded: Sportland 122, Garrison and Dessaris 120, Faral, not betting 4 to 1; Fortunatus 120, Allen, 10 to 1; Lodowick 122, Hill, 15 to 1; Monsel 115, Fitzgerald, 8 to 1; Kingman, 120, Isaac Lewis, 4 to 1; High Tariff 127, Kiley, and Post Scout 118, Overton, 12 to 1; Valera 127, Reilaix, 12 to 1; Strathmouth 122, Covington, 30 to 1. Balgowan was scratched about an hour before the race.

AT LAST THE START SOUNDED

for the race, and a frightful rush began in fruitless attempts of less fortunate to secure advantageous positions from which to view it.

Sheridan mounted his hot. Then the horses were placed and ready for the start. The first trial was false, half a dozen refusing to break. The second trial was without result. At the third trial the horses bounced in a solid phalanx toward the starter, the red flag descended, a mighty roar swept up from the multitude, and thousands thousands realized that the great Derby was on.

Fortunatus jumped to the front and held it, followed by Dessaris and Post Scout, and led to the first turn. Lodwick was last, five lengths behind.

Coming down the stretch Post Scout had fallen to the front, Strathmouth moving up to second place and Kingman third.

Passing the stand three positions were steadily maintained.

At the turn Michael had worked to the front and set a merry pace down the back stretch, Post Scout still second, while Dessaris and Strathmouth went back to the bunch.

It was at this point that

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY

took place. High Tariff had started slyly and was hurried relentlessly through the heavy going, notwithstanding his 127 pounds weight. Kelly, by sheer force of will, compel desperately to show his appealing of his past speed and, if within human possibility, to again carry off the laurels. High Tariff was visibly gaining and had passed three competitors, when nature rebelled, and an instant later the fleet racer was a helpless cripple. Floundering wildly in the mire, Kelly desperately urged his mount the prostrated and at last succeeded, only a moment later to feel the animal tremble and fall in a heap. The jockey slightly extricated himself not badly hurt.

Meanwhile the pace of the others was getting

HOTTER AND HOTTER

and the homes swung into the stretch with Post Scout in front, Strathmouth second and Michael third. Overton now began to drive, forcing the leaders desperately, and for a moment it looked as if he might win, but Covington slyly brought Strathmouth up to the outer rail with a rush, leaving the former tactics of Kingman's rider, and won by an open length, without the use of whip or spur. Post Scout was second, a half length before Kingman, third. Time 2:41.

Of the other races two were won by favorites, and as Strathmouth carried the luck of the winner in the Derby, the crowd went home happy.

Following are the other events:

Three-year-olds and upward, mile—Joe Cotton 98, Sly 94, 2 to 1, second, Lakeld third. Time, 1:51.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile and one-eighth—Santiago 100, Sportlet 100, second, Nolestron third. Time, 2:00.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile and one-sixteenth—Alarm 98, Martin Hamel 102, second, Marie B., third. Time, 1:57.

Two-year-olds, Five Furlongs—Stratmont 100, Frank Kinney 100, second, Carl Gunn third. Time, 1:07.

The Report of the Legacy Committee.

LONDON, June 20.—The report of the legacy committee, which has been inquiring since November last, into the conditions under which this disease spreads and breeds in India, is astounding a complaint. The commission is now sitting at Simla, preparing a report, which will present the most exhaustive scientific study of the subject given to the world.

The commission, which is composed of medical experts, has visited the leper hospital and studied the condition of lepers in private in the streets and in some of the isolated places. In every part of India where leprosy prevails it has been found impossible with a few to ascertain how far the conditions of environment assist in propagating the disease.

Some thousands of cases have been examined, microscopic researches made into the distribution of the supposed bacilli of leprosy, and a series of bacteriological experiments made, which are said to give astonishing results, promising a cure of this hitherto irremediable curse.

The Pope Depressed.

ROME, June 20.—The Pope has reduced the number of appointments and the expense at the Vatican. This is much regretted on account of the losses experienced by the administration of St. Peter's peace. These losses are due to the economical crisis at Rome. The Vatican has lost a large part of its funds in the Banco di Roma and other Italian societies. Moreover, large sums have been lent to several Roman princes—Borghese, Ghatrelli, and Boncompagni—and as these have themselves suffered great losses, the Holy See is unable at present to realize on the investments.

The statement that the losses were due to bourse speculations is unfounded, but the administration of Vatican funds have certainly displayed a want of practical business capacity.

Chicago Builders to Strike.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Two thousand molders will probably be on strike by tomorrow night. Their union decided last evening that none of their members should work on architectural work in any Chicago foundry during the continuance of the present strike of the architectural iron workers. This is practically ordering a strike of the 2000 molders of the city. The strike now threatens to spread to other building trades.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Struggle of Great Financial Institutions to Increase the Gold Reserves.

MONEY GROWING DEARER AND DEARER.

Silver to Be Coined for Use as Money and not to Be Bought as a Commodity.

By Telegraph to the News.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Statement by the National Executive Silver Committee.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The National Executive Silver committee which is in session again today. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada were at the hotel and gave the committee the benefit of their advice. As the result of their deliberations the committee gave out a statement which is the public statement, in which they call attention to the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle of the great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to increase the gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, and that any increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of others. Why should such a condition of things exist in a time of profound peace and abundant harvests? Why should all the great banking institutions attribute the stagnation and hard times to the scarcity of money, still adhering to a gold standard, when they admit there is not enough gold to maintain the business and credit of the commercial world? For eighteen years the basis of credit on the gold standard has been extended until the production of gold has fallen off, while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more tenuous, until the collapse of credit is called money, as confessed in the Baring failure on a gold standard in England, has alarmed the world and started a new scramble for gold that threatens all business contracts and stands as a menace to every legitimate enterprise.

The address further says: "We have been buying our bonds, paying debts and distributing our annual products by a money standard that has been growing

DEARER AND DEARER,

until it has become 50 per cent larger than eighteen years ago when silver was practically demonetized. Does anyone doubt that this injustice shall cease. The remedy is the restoration of bimetallism.

"Were it not for the increased relegated silver under the act of July 1890, we could not have stood the drain of gold that recently has been going on without the precipitation of a panic and the prostration of business. Gold and silver without limit are money by the constitution and this money must be regulated by the people. This is a permanent issue in this country and should be made such in elections this year."

The address regrets that the Republican State convention of Ohio practically declared against the free use of silver as money and asserts that the act of Congress which treats silver as a commodity,

NOT A SUBJECT FOR BARTER,

"The demand for the free coinage of silver," the address continues, "is a demand that silver shall be coined as money for money and not be bought as a commodity. It is a demand that silver itself shall be money and be coined in the same manner for use as it was for thousands of years before Ephraim emerged from the mist and fell in 1873 the silver dollars.

"If the silver of the world cannot be restored to its place as money to supplement gold, bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable unless some other kind of money can be devised to take the place of both. Let the Ohio people then take warning that if silver cannot be remonetized, gold will be demonetized and paper substituted for both gold and silver. People will not be destroyed for the want of money.

"The gold trust by rejecting one of the precious metals has taught how both may be rejected. The radicalism of the Ohio Republicans for the concentration in favor of contracting the currency will be but fuel to the flames for inflation. Platforms intended to deceive voters are insulting to the intelligence of Americans."

Cyclone and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A special to the *Republic* from Effingham, Ill., says: A cyclone, accompanied by a deluge of rain, passed this place southwest of here this afternoon. John Brennan was fatally hurt by the flying timbers, houses and barns were demolished, growing crops destroyed and orchards leveled to the ground.

The details, which are meager, report great damage done to farm houses in the farms owned by John Brennan, John Weinbank and John Good.

STORMS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Several local storms occurred in several sections in Kentucky today. Heavy rains flooded the lowlands in the vicinity of Paducah and some damage was done to crops. At Hevier, near Greenville, seven houses were blown away and four persons were injured. Near Lawrence Chase Stanbery's barn was thrown down and Dave Day, colored, was crushed to death. At Lewisport the Methodist church was wrecked. At Campbellsburg several houses were destroyed.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.—The southeastern corner of Kansas was visited by a terrific storm last night, causing some loss of life, much damage to property and considerable damage to growing crops. The storm was of different nature at different points; at Fort Scott it took the form of a cloud burst, at Arkansas City a cyclone, and at Emporia a tornado.

At Fort Scott the water poured down for half an hour, the storm leaving the appearance of a mountain. Dams were washed away and creeks swelled to vast proportions, flooding the bottoms for four or five feet deep, endangering the lives of many families who reside there. The occupants of the houses escaped as best they could. Some climbed trees, while some were rescued by relief parties in boats. One of the boats was manned by John Cassidy, Jr., Joe Osman and F. W. Bowman, members of the fire company, who had been called out and had to be abandoned, Cassidy being drowned.

Farmers from surrounding country report great damage done to crops, aggregating not less than $150,000. Many bridges were washed out.

At Arkansas City the storm developed into a cyclone. Little damage was done in the city, but fifteen miles from there the cyclone destroyed the house of John Bowman, M. Bennett, Sam Brown, R. Kelsey and William Brown. Elizbeth Bowman, mother of John Bowman, was fatally injured. A large number of barns and granaries were wrecked. The damage to crops is a ratio of twenty miles from Arkansas City is estimated at $70,000.

At Emporia the storm did less damage, accompanied by extraordinary rains. Three and a half inches of water fell in less than two hours. Every cellar is flooded and the business part of town covered with water. In the country the crops were leveled to the ground. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

At Chanute, Iola, Humboldt and vicinity a heavy wind and rain storm ever known struck the town and lasted about forty minutes. Almost every house in town was ruined according to estimates of $20,000.

The storm could not have come at a worse time for crops. Wheat was just ready for the reaper, and at some places had already been cut and stacked. Much of the crop where the storm raged is a total loss and the rest badly damaged. Corn had just got a fair start and was in no condition to withstand the heavy storm. Much of it was washed away and much will have to be replanted. Comparatively meager reports have been received from the country districts, and the full extent of the damage to crops cannot be ascertained. It is safe to hazard, however, it is estimated that the loss will not fall short of half a million dollars.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 20.—The jury in the second trial of Patrick Hughes for the killing of Patrick Carey with the murder of old man Churchill, near Schuylerville, last November, tonight in a verdict this evening as guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

On the first trial the jury disagreed. The judge sentenced Hughes to three years and six months' imprisonment.

Last November Hughes, who is a Canucca cowboy, came to Schuylerville and had a quarrel with Carey in a saw mill named Hamilton. The two men while intoxicated tried to force an old cider mill exhibition. The old man resented and struck both men with a bayonet. Hughes drew a revolver and shot Churchill.

Portugal and the Fair.

LISBON, June 21.—A high official here, when asked the prevailing opinion in Portugal in regard to the Chicago Exposition said: "Portugal is not in a position to make any sensational demonstration in the Fair, nothing is absolutely no interest taken in this country in the Fair. Several installations in the United States minister resident in Lisbon have written to Portugal, but no response except that such communications had been received. The Exposition is a most financial condition of this kingdom would prevent any considerable expenditure on the part of the government. I doubt if this country will be represented there in a national way."

Turkey and the Fair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—United States Consul Sweeney, in Turkey, said: "Public sentiment in the Ottoman empire in regard to the Chicago fair is one of kindness. Turkey is not in its success. If one takes into account the distance and slight trade between the countries, the limited variety of Ottoman products that can be exhibited with profit and the very mixed type of energy which characterizes the Turkish, I think the Turkish exhibit at Chicago will be a fairly good and profitable one."

Ex-Senator McDonald Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—Ex-Senator McDonald died at 11:30 tonight. This morning unfavorable symptoms supervened and during the day the patient's condition continued to grow worse. This afternoon Rev. Mr. Milburn was sent for and administered the sacraments to the dying statesman. The family and intimate friends about him and calmly gave directions for the funeral arrangements and the disposition of his property. Mrs. McDonald's presence he said he wished to give testimony to his faith in God's saving grace. Then he grasped each by the hand and bade them good-bye, saying he could see no more clearly.

In Exile.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Chilean legation in this city today received a telegram from Peru, which says, in substance, that Minister Pacheco, "Esmeralda," after its voyage to San Diego, arrived at Lobos, on the guano islands, the capital, being short of provisions, having fifty men to take possession of the provisions on the islands. The employes and workingmen in care of the islands attacked the men from the "Esmeralda" and succeeded in taking possession of their arms. The "Esmeralda" fired eighty shots exhausting her ammunition. The dispatch concludes as follows: "It is feared that the Chilean government destroyed some benefit from the Lobos islands, the works at which have been stopped since January. Peruvian refugees in Chile, and the army, well disciplined, is anxious to go to Tarapaca and make an end of the private spectacles."

Germany and the Fair.

BERLIN, June 21.—Privy Councillor Wehmann, of the German ministry of the interior, lately appointed German commissioner to the Chicago fair, has now commenced work in earnest. He announced that he had received printed matter and had sent out communications to all the leading houses. It was yet too early to say much as to the general attitude of German manufacturers, but the German government was to great sympathy with the undertaking, and so far as representative was concerned all in its power to see that Germany was fully and worthily represented at Chicago.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The Formation of a Great Central European Customs League, an Accomplished Fact.

EFFECT OF THIS ON OTHER COUNTRIES.

The German Congress Closes.—Characteristic Speech of the Emperor.—For the Fair.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Central Powers of the Continent Unite.

BERLIN, June 20.—The formation of a special central European customs league is an accomplished fact acknowledged by official circles. The exchange of communications between Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy and Switzerland has resulted in the basis of an agreement which became known here today. Interest in the realization of the most favorable advantages ever conceived will overlap that in to every other public matter when the scheme is generally published. In the meantime the officials are silent, but negotiations have attained a definitely successful stage.

The terms upon which commercial union was agreed are meant to be held secret until after the plenipotentiaries have prepared the draft of a treaty. A conference for this purpose has arranged to meet at Berne July 28, and the league is to be an intimate commercial alliance, in which no one of the contracting parties will be privileged to form a trade treaty with any other outside the union unless it first obtains the assent of the other parties.

It is understood that the German government has obtained the consent of the Federal States of Germany to the denunciation of the treaty of Frankfort and the acceptance of which has given Germany a right to demand the most favored nation treatment from the humiliated France.

THE EMPEROR CLOSES THE LANDTAG

today in a characteristic manner. He congratulated himself and the country on getting from the upper and the lower houses of the Landtag nearly all that his ministers had demanded. During the course of his speech the Majesty said:

"Though the aims I constantly had in view have not been wholly attained, and my people may nevertheless derive just satisfaction from the fact that a necessary and valuable basis has been agreed upon for a reform in the system of taxation and the primary conditions have been by law determined for the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia."

These references to projects which were forced upon the upper house were followed by a gloomy silence. The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation questions still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted that the measures for the relief of the municipal taxes would be carried out with due regard to old-time institutions. This, he said, would secure the development of the municipal life, and would enhance the benefit to the people in the community.

Touching upon the ecclesiastical affairs the Emperor said he acted with pleasure that the restitution to the Catholic church of

THE CHURCH STIPEND,

stopped during the Kulturkampf, was resulting in an essential advance of the settlement of the differences between the church and the state, and also in the maintenance of religious peace. He became better assured, the more he reflected on the proposal, that the claims the church put forward required to be confined to measures compatible with the duties of the state.

In concluding his speech, alluding to the foreign situation, his majesty said: "Considering that the session now about to close will be attended with fruitful results I and my people may cherish the hope that these results will be turned to good account while we continue to enjoy the blessings of peace which I have no reason to apprehend will be imperiled and the preservation of which is the object of my unremitting endeavors."

The Emperor's reference to the further demands of the clericals related to the revival of the proposal for the revival of the Redemptorists and Jesuits have a recognized status in Germany. Bavaria has asked the Bundesrath to expel the Jesuits and the question has been referred to a commission. It is the general belief, however, that the Bundesrath will refuse to make a report on the subject.

GERMANY AT THE FAIR.

The *Kreuzzeitung*, the official organ of German commercial and manufacturing association, is now actively giving attention to the details of the preparation for taking part in the Chicago Columbian Fair. As soon as the approximate estimate can be made of the extent of German industries which will participate (which will probably be about the beginning of autumn) the Imperial commissioner will place himself in communication with the leading representatives of the various industries. An agent of the government will proceed to the United States towards the end of the year.

A great religious festival will open at Treves August 18, when the celebrated "Holy Coat" will be exhibited in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen there. The "Holy Coat" is a relic which has been preserved with particular solemnity since the fourth or fifth century. It is alleged to be the seamless coat worn by the Savior.

The Haitien Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—No official information has been received here of the united intervention of European powers in the Haitian affairs. The fact can not be disguised that the situation in the distracted republic is being watched with apprehension by our government, but there is still a strong belief that the Haitians will be able to restore order without outside interference. As to the attitude of the United States government toward the reported contemplated concerted action of European nations, nothing can be predicted until it is definitely known what shape this action will assume.

A List of Crimes.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—The body of Annie Stewart, aged 13, who has been missing since Thursday evening, was found a few rods from the railroad track, between Mesaba and Waverly, tonight. She was ravished from school when she was assaulted. When found her hands were tied behind her, her feet tied together and her apron tied tightly around her face. The murderer is not known.

MURDER IN TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, TEX., June 21.—Bill Pinkerton shot and killed Colbert Pennington, a prominent citizen at Decatur this morning. There is much indignation over the affair.

ALMOST KILLED.

RACINE, Wis., June 21.—In a prize fight near here today George Nathes knocked out Michael Lonergan in three rounds. Lonergan was terribly punished and tonight it is said he is not expected to live.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—A double murder was committed in this city this morning. John Smith and Wilmer Walker got into a difficulty with one named Spencer, and Walker was in the house of Henry Geine, a colored man. They were pursued and fired upon, the first shot killing Mary Geine. Walker escaped the fire, but Smith, who was between Walker and the pursuers, received four times. Smith died instantly.

A "REPUTABLE" DUTCH.

MCKEESPORT, PA., June 21.—Last night Mr. Harding, father of William Myers, who lived close by, over for a neighborly chat. Harding was obliged to leave his room a few minutes. When he returned his wife lay outside the door dangerously wounded, while Myers was stretched out inside with a bullet in his brain. Mrs. Harding, who was the mother of three grown up but fatally says Myers wooed his love for her and asked her to elope with him to Germany. She refused, with the above result. Both Mr. Myers and Mrs. Harding were considered respectable, and were had families.

AN INSANE MAN'S CRIME.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamer "La Bretagne," which arrived today from Havre, reports that Joseph Popp, a native of Switzerland, while conversing with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, suddenly picked up his five-year-old son Pierre and threw him into the fire. The child was drowned, and the father, who apparently was insane, was seized and put in irons. He threatened to throw his children overboard.

THE MACKEREL ARTERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Max Freeman, the detective who was mysteriously assaulted near Spring Lake, N. J., Friday night while trying to shadow a suspicious character in the Mackerel Arteries, was the fugitive president of the Keystone bank, is a well-known newspaper man of this city, who from his quarters in the Mackerel Arteries sent a dispatch to Marshal Lewis to run down Marsh. Although Freeman's condition is still serious it is thought he will ultimately recover.

An Excursion Train Wrecked.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—An excursion train of fifteen cars which left this city this afternoon on the Nickle Plate railway, passing through Akron, Dover, Ohio, and seven cars were wrecked. The train was loaded with street railway employees and their families, who were going to the Cedar Point, a pleasure resort on the lake shore. One man was killed and about thirty persons injured.

The list of killed and injured, all residents of this city, are: Henry Bogers, aged 25, crushed to death; Burt Keefe, aged 15, skull fractured, crushed and fatally injured; Peter Gradon, aged 21, badly crushed, may not recover; S. M. Clarke, fire broken; Thomas Grandly, badly crushed and internal injuries; Thomas Wolfe, ribs broken and internal injuries; Edward Shepherd, legs crushed and hurt internally; William Stockmeyer, scalp wound, leg and ankle sprained; Charles Quark, badly bruised; W. J. Hemgstead, arm broken and legs crushed. A score or more others were more or less injured, but could be removed to their homes. Their names could not be ascertained.

When the accident occured the train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The engine went down the bank on one side, seven cars being thrown across the rails in both directions. The coach was split in two and almost completely smashed. Rogers, the man killed, had to be chopped out. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping. Farmers living near the scene of the wreck came to the rescue, and the injured were taken care of until a corps of physicians from Cleveland arrived. The casualty sensation were brought to this city and taken to the hospitals. The engine was running at a speed of more than the scheduled. It is said the accident was due to the spreading of the rails.

Seven Persons Drowned.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—A party of colored people left the Canton farm yesterday morning in the buggy of Thomas H. Brown and came to Baltimore. While returning at eight o'clock Barney and Cassius intercepted the buggy in the middle of the stream to a rowboat. They called to the occupants to jump into their craft. The tenth person to leave the vessel stepped upon the side of the rowboat and the entire party were thrown into the water.

The "Mohawk," which was in the vicinity, rescued Richard and Isaac Tilman and Samuel Barnes. Seven were drowned, as follows: Georgiana Tilman, Al Bessner, Julia Mason, John Tilman, Walter Carter, a man known as "Sailor" and an unknown man.

VICTORIA'S POLICY.

A Confidential Communication from the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury Published.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Absolute Rejection of the Bill Regarded with the Greatest Alarm.

By Telegraph to the News.

QUEEN VICTORIA

Talks Politics: A Letter to the Archbishop.

LONDON, June 21.—The position of the Queen in English politics is usually supposed to be generally passive. In foreign politics, she has been known to be greatly interested, but into international English politics she little or has been credited with interfering little.

At the opportune moment when the conservative scheme for local self-government for Ireland is about to be contrasted with Gladstone's home rule proposals, her Majesty has published the publication of a confidential communication which she sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the eve of another crisis in Irish political history, the introduction of the bill for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland. The inference is that her Majesty desires to make Archbishop Tait's memoirs the medium of divulging what her attitude then was, with a view to the application of the information to present events. Her majesty did not approve of the disestablishment policy, but she accepted the decision of the country, and the commons used her influence to induce the lords on the one hand to accept the bill, and Gladstone to make concessions to make it acceptable to the lords.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was her mediator and go-between. When the bill went into the house of lords, the general expectation was that they would reject it and that another of those constitutional crises would arise which threaten the existence of the upper house is now constituted. Unmistakably if the peers rejected the disestablishment bill Gladstone would have been backed up by the enraged country, and the always impending agitation to abolish the peers as a legislative body would have received a dangerous momentum.

The Queen wrote to the archbishop: "Considering the circumstances under which the measure has come to the House of Lords, the Queen cannot regard, without the greatest alarm, the probable effect of its absolute rejection in that house, carried, as it has been, by an overwhelming and steady majority through the Commons, chosen expressly to represent the feeling of the country on the question. There seems no reason to believe that any fresh appeal to the people would lead to a different result. Rejection of the bill, therefore, would only serve to bring the two Houses into collision and so produce a dangerous agitation of the subject.

These words, pregnant of application to the early future, are being quoted extensively by the liberal press as proof in anticipation that the Queen is supplying the verdict of the country on home rule, will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the Lords from opposing it.

France and the Chicago Fair.

PARIS, June 21.—An Associated Press correspondent has interviewed among the United States consuls in France concerning the disposition of the manufacturing classes in their districts towards the Chicago fair.

Consul Williams at Havre says: "There is much good feeling toward the enterprise, but it is too early to look for either energy or apathy."

Consul Roosevelt at Etienne says: "The exhibition has not been advertised in this part of France, and until it is generally spread upon the attention of the public in Europe I don't think it can be said that there is any real opposition concerning it."

Consul Williams at Rouen says: "As regards France, the eyes are already fixed in watching the effect of the McKinley bill upon their factories in the American market and it is too soon to arrive at any conclusion. Many are waiting for the passage of their own tariff act on the eve of adoption is an object of so serious a nature. Until these problems are solved they will not direct their attention to Chicago with longing eyes."

Consul Bennett at Nantes says: "The consular district is not at present very enthusiastic about the Chicago exhibition. They are asking whether it is worth the trouble and expense; whether it is worth while to expend their energies in these endeavors, so long as the general tendency is toward high protective tariffs that might in the future render their commercial relations difficult or impossible."

Consul Fairfield at Lyons says: "I think there is a fair degree of interest in the city, but those who are in business with the United States, or think as think there is a fair prospect of introducing themselves, will make an exhibit."

The reports from other consuls are much the same as those given above.

The president of the art commissioners in the Chicago fair says that at the coming meeting of the committee on the fair at which Minister Roche will preside, he will submit a plan to enable France to be splendidly represented at the exhibition. Among other things he will propose to send to Chicago plaster casts of the art objects in the Trocadero museum, showing the progress of French architecture from the earliest times up to the present day.

An Illinois Cyclone.

CAIRO, Ill., June 21.—A cyclone in this vicinity this afternoon did considerable damage, uprooting a great many houses, uprooting trees, blowing cars of railroad trains back knocking all the telegraph wires down. The ferry boat "Gwynn" from Paducah, with an excursion party for Cairo, just landing, was blown over to the Kentucky shore. There was no loss of life.