

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

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# ANARCHISTS COME TO KILL MCKINLEY

## Fourteen of Them Caught by U. S. Secret Service—Details of the Assassination Conspiracy.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Evening World today prints the following relative to the news received from Washington yesterday of the detention at the large office in this city, by secret service agents of Notabe Maresca and Wilhelm Weida, supposed anarchists who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

These two men are understood to have come to this country as conspirators whose object, it is alleged, was the assassination of President McKinley. The Evening World says:

### CAUGHT THEM ALL.

"Instead of two a high government official informed the Evening World that there are fourteen anarchists under arrest at the detention prison of the bureau of immigration. They are all charged with being in a conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley, and have been taken singly and in pairs from incoming ocean liners within the last ten days.

### CHOSEN BY LOT TO KILL.

"United States secret service agents learned that an anarchist circle in Naples had cast lots to determine who should be the assassin. Eleven Italians and three Austrians were selected, closely followed, they sailed from different ports. Their object was to strike individual blows at the President at the same time. That would make success sure.

"As fast as the men arrived, secret service agents, disguised as emigrants, went among them and they were arrested. Maresca and Weida, caught yesterday, were two of the fourteen.

### CONSPIRACY IS RECENT.

"The conspiracy was made one night early in August. By working with the Italian police the secret service agents got wind of a great meeting of the circle in Naples. Two men selected for the work in this country were quickly notified what they were to do, separated, going singly or in pairs to different parts in Europe. Some went to France, others to Germany, while still others crossed the Channel to England. Step by step they were followed to the gang plank of steamers.

"The fourteen are now detained by the immigration authorities and are either at the large office at the Battery or the detention quarters at quarantine. "One report is to the effect that some are in Ludlow street jail, having been taken there from Ellis Island, in order to thwart any attempt to rescue them by anarchist sympathizers.

### HOW KILLING WAS TO BE DONE.

So far as known, according to the Evening World, the plan was for each man to proceed to Washington on a certain day. They were to surround the President and await an opportunity to strike. The blow was to be by pistol and knife. One of the number, it was

certain, would be successful. The question of escape was not considered, the men being willing to sacrifice their lives for their principles. The two men who did not meet their fellow anarchists were Maresca and Weida.

Chief Wilkie, of the secret service division of the treasury department, had his agents at the pier when the steamer docked. The two men did not come in the steerage as did the others, Maresca came as a steward in the steerage, and Weida as a coal passer. They could have landed without going through the formality of the large office.

### WATCHED BY DETECTIVES.

When Maresca boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm II at Naples, August 7, a secret service agent was close on his heels. Maresca professed to have money and made application to be taken as a cook. Failing in that, he asked for a stewardship. There was a vacancy in the steerage cabin, and he secured that. It was not known that he had a companion. He and Weida did not come aboard together. As far as is known, no one saw Weida come aboard, and he was not discovered until six hours after the vessel sailed. When found he was secreted as a stowaway. He was put to work in the hold with coal and passengers and kept busy until the boat reached quarantine.

### CROSSING THE OCEAN.

The Kaiser Wilhelm touched Gibraltar August 6, and then sailed for New York. It is not known that either of the men saw the other during the eleven days of the run.

On Wednesday morning last the steamer was boarded at quarantine by secret service men, who asked to see the steerage and cabin lists and the ship's roster. First Officer Luns took the detectives forward, where they could see the crew. Pursuer Meyer remembered recording the name of Maresca at Naples, and Maresca was identified by Meyer when the former was brought out for identification. Maresca professed to be unable to understand English. After looking Maresca over, Meyer was informed that he was under detention. He was asked where his baggage was, and replied in Italian, "Weida has it."

This was a new lead, and Weida was summoned from his work at the far end of the ship. He professed not to understand English, but admitted that he had trunks on board. The baggage was carefully searched to day. So quietly were both men taken from the liner that the crew or passengers knew that an arrest had been made.

### WILL BE SENT BACK.

Chief Wilkie is quoted as saying: "The two men are not released. They are simply detained at quarantine. They will be deported when the Kaiser Wilhelm goes back to Europe. It is true that on August the first this government was advised from Naples that Maresca and Weida were in the United States with the purpose of attacking the President. It was said that the man is a most undesirable immigrant. I may have more interesting stories to tell later."

# WILL WATCH THE CHINESE FLEET

## Powers Do Not Propose to Have a Transport Blown Up by Chinese Warships—Britain Has Been Watching Alone Till Now.

Washington, Aug. 18.—As the result of an exchange of cablegrams between the powers concerning affairs at Shanghai, an agreement has been reached by which all the admirals of the several powers represented at Shanghai will act concurrently in a survey, or watching, of the Chinese Yangtze fleet, instead of having this duty performed entirely by the British admiral at Shanghai. This Chinese Yangtze fleet consists of four

# FIND POWERS GUILTY OF MURDER

## He Almost Fainted When the Verdict was Rendered—Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—Jury was 11 Democrats and 1 Republican—Verdict Unanimous.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 18.—Powers found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury was seated near the jury room door. He almost fainted when the verdict was rendered. The jury took only one ballot. It resulted unanimously in favor of life imprisonment. The jury which sat in the Powers case was composed of eight Goebel Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican.

### GREAT BRITISH DEFEAT.

Boer Story Which Says Gen. Dewet Captured 4,000 Prisoners.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special cable to the Journal from Delagoa Bay says that, according to Boer reports there, General Dewet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,000 men.

After the Powers jury retired the court called the case of Henry Yontley. The defense is represented by L. J. Crawford and R. W. Nelson, of Newport, and Judge James F. Askew, of this place. The witnesses were called, but very few answered present.

Several of Powers' friends crowded around him and expressed their sympathy. He seemed almost dazed by the verdict. Great drops of sweat broke out upon his forehead and for the first time he betrayed great nervousness. "It is an unjust verdict," he said, as he turned to go with Jailer Reed.

### TOOK IT ALL BACK.

Types Reconsider the Political Resolution—Of Interest to Publishers.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—The International Typographical union today reconsidered the proposition of Delegate Handlow, of Cleveland, bearing on politics, which was adopted yesterday. The measure as reconsidered was

killed, the vote being two-thirds against its adoption.

The proposition called for unit action of the I. T. U. upon the publisher field and the severing of all members of their affiliation with all political parties of the exploiting class.

A resolution of interest to publishers throughout the country was introduced by Delegate Hayes, of Minneapolis, and adopted as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical union that subordinate unions should adopt conciliatory measures at all times when changing their scale of prices, and that before any change in scale of prices is adopted it should be submitted to all publishers who are interested. Also, International Typographical union, when requested, shall allow a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' association to be heard on important changes in laws affecting their interests."

The case of Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 of New York City, which was suspended for non-payment of dues, was finally disposed of. The photo engravers must pay all arrears, amounting to about \$2,000, to bring it in good standing, after which the case will come before the executive council for final adjustment. The photo engravers claimed about \$5,000 in strike benefits which was not paid because the union was not in good standing. The convention will close this evening.

### POPULATION OF NEW YORK

People in the Greater City Number Nearly Three and a Half Millions.

Count Takes in the Whole Area Increase of 37.9 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The population of Greater New York, as indicated by the count just completed at the census office, is 3,457,202. This includes the population of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, previously announced, and those of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. An approximate estimate of the increase since 1890, shows it to have been 37.9 per cent.

### Catholic Church in Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, has written to one of the pastors here that his investigation of church affairs there is about ended and that he expects to make his personal report to the pope early in November. It is not stated, however, whether his view on the retention of ecclesiastical property by the local friars outside with those of Dr. Nolasco, archbishop of Manila, who is outspoken in their favor. For some time past there have been rumors that Dr. Chapelle is strongly in favor of the friars, but nothing definite on the subject will be known until he acquaints Pope Leo with the result of his observations. Dr. Chapelle will not return to his see before next spring, as he intends to spend the winter in France.

### With Transatlantic Liners.

New York, Aug. 18.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the American liner steamer St. Louis from Southampton, were Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn.

Havre, Aug. 18.—Arrived, Latouraine, from New York.

New York, Aug. 18.—Arrived, St. Louis, from Southampton, European, from London; Trave, from Bremen.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Arrived, Bovis, from New York.

Genoa, Aug. 18.—Arrived, Werra, from New York, via Naples.

### British Loss at Elands.

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Hore, who was besieged at Elands river, and has just been relieved by Lord Kitchener, lost 12 men killed and 4 wounded, including Lieut. Colonel de Lisle.

### Rebels Surrender.

Panama, Aug. 18.—The Star and Herald has a dispatch from Buena Ventura announcing advice received there from Socorro, August 16, said the revolutionary army under Vargas Santos, Foron Roto and Uribe, and other liberal leaders, was surrendering at San Vicente.

### Quarantine Raised.

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—The board of health today raised the quarantine against Tampa, Fla.

# THE U. S. CONSUL ON INDIA FAMINE

## His Letter to Chairman Chamberlain Sent to the Deseret News—Tells of a Great Welcome Rainfall in a Part of the Stricken District.

The Deseret News this morning received the following interesting letter from L. T. Chamberlain, executive chairman of the New York Committee of One Hundred on Indian Famine Relief. The letter comes to Mr. Chamberlain under date of July 13, from William T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, India. Mr. Fee is also chairman of the American-Indian Famine Relief committee. His letter reads:

Dear Sir—Your letter of June 7th came on last Saturday's steamer. It is needless for me to say that I was pleased to receive it, and, as you requested, Dr. Hume, who was with me on Wednesday, read it. I did not have it read at our committee meeting on Thursday, because, knowing the pressure of our business, I had it passed around to the members during the week, for them to read at their convenience. However, we have all read it, and I am safe in saying that we benefited thereby.

When Dr. Hume came to me with your message, requesting a relief committee of mine to be formed at once, I consented to serve, realizing the very great need and suffering. I believed that the department of state would have no objections to its consul's connection with a work of saving life and mitigating suffering; especially, since that work was to be carried out along lines of broad humanity, and would be given a thousand welcomes by the government and people to whom I am accredited.

Long ere this you will have been informed by cable and letters of the

# FALSE WITNESS FREELY BORNE.

## Supposedly Holy Men Do Not Hesitate to Slander and Malign.

### LASH THEMSELVES TO FURY

Mormons are Perverse and Antagonistic to a Place of Godless Homes—Worse Than Heathendom.

The Methodist ministers in Utah, in session this morning, again regaled themselves upon the alleged infidelity of the Mormon people. They put forth their usual calumnies, and, as a listener said, "saw them saw."

Bishop Fowler engaged in the diversion with more spirit than any of them, and it was while the matter of establishing Methodist schools in Utah was being discussed, that he arose and with much feeling proceeded to say:

"If I had the means to conduct the work in Utah, I would put a missionary, a school and a deaconess in every town in the State. We must redeem Utah. We can get these Mormon children to think we can blow the top off this ant's nest, kick the top off and capture some of the ants before they get housed. An awful crime has been committed upon this territory. It was conceived in sin. Everything that is pure has been taken out of the word of God. The Holy Ghost in Utah is a travesty. It is a hard place, and a great abomination. I am going to say something that may surprise you."

"I don't believe in polygamy, but polygamy is the whitest bird in the infernal nest. All the other things are so much blacker that polygamy almost looks white. This good man then essayed to illuminate the minds of the attentive hearers there assembled, in regard to the methods of proselytizing by the Mormon Elders. Said he: "They get most of their converts from the lower classes in England and Wales. They go to the stables and the kitchens, and preach faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands. They tell their victims that the Church will pay their way to Utah and provide them with a home when they get there. And they tell about the Prophet in the valley by the Jordan."

"Even now," continued he, much prejudiced prelate, "the enjoyment house contains stacks of notes held against converts who have been brought to Utah, and if the new Mormon walks so as not to offend the ward spy or the little girl, the debt is forgiven him, but if he kicks against the hierarchy the money is demanded, along with many other things."

### METHODIST SCHOOLS IN UTAH.

A number of the anti-Mormonists discussed the situation regarding the Methodist schools in Utah, some being heartily in favor of erecting a large appropriation for that purpose.

Rev. Harvey said that it was a money proposition and although he was in favor of establishing the schools he did not think it was practicable.

Rev. Hearshorn of Corinne thought that the people generally recognized the fact that the Methodist schools were better than the public schools, and the parents would send their children to them, and the next generation will be Methodist instead of "Mormons." Rev. Jayne took hold of the perplexing question, and made the suggestion that the Methodist teacher would have more influence over the children than any other teacher, and he should arrange for meetings, and hold them with more success than if there were no teacher in the community. Rev. Price interposed the information that where "Mormon" parents sent their children to Methodist school it simply meant that the parents were willing to run the risk of the child's faith overrunning or withstanding the spiritual influence of the Methodists. He further stated that nearly every young "Mormon" who was particularly bright and energetic, and the most ingenious in denouncing the Christian sects, was educated at the Methodist schools.

Rev. Henry said also that in some places the public schools were dominated by the Mormon church.

Judge Borenman of Ogden said that the reason that the Methodist schools were closed years ago in Utah, was

that it was thought that the authorities of the dominant church were hostile to public schools, and the Methodist, therefore, abandoned their schools to help establish the public schools. He further said, however, that the Mormon people generally supported the public schools.

Miss B. Potter, in behalf of the Women's Home Missionary society reported some of the work done by the society in respect to establishing industrial schools. A school will be established at Moroni, said she, by a young woman from Montana. A school will also be established at Spring City and at Elsinore, where she says there is no Christian influence except that of Methodism. The result of it all was that the ministers voted to have a synodical conference and establish schools in some places.

### STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Then came the committee on "State of Affairs." Rev. Wildman Murphy, chairman. The committee tendered its warmest congratulations to the people of the United States for rejecting H. H. Rogers at St. Louis. That part of the report which is calculated to tell the Mormon people of the awful degradation to which they have fallen is as follows: "We live in a community of Godless homes where people talk religion but do not live it. What there is a larger part of homes that have no Bible, that can be found anywhere outside of heathendom. The reason for this lies in the fact that teachings of the dominant church have debauched Christ, sanctified and destroyed. His word, and set over and above it a so-called latter-day revelation that exalts the carnal man, that extols and deifies every selfish appetite and can conceive of no heaven but an eternal gratification of earthly lusts. The committee therefore suggests that the church get some Bibles and put them into these benighted homes."

### A PLACE OF GODLESS HOMES.

This report was followed by the report of the committee on "Idle Cause," Rev. Price chairman. That part of the report which is calculated to tell the Mormon people of the awful degradation to which they have fallen is as follows: "We live in a community of Godless homes where people talk religion but do not live it. What there is a larger part of homes that have no Bible, that can be found anywhere outside of heathendom. The reason for this lies in the fact that teachings of the dominant church have debauched Christ, sanctified and destroyed. His word, and set over and above it a so-called latter-day revelation that exalts the carnal man, that extols and deifies every selfish appetite and can conceive of no heaven but an eternal gratification of earthly lusts. The committee therefore suggests that the church get some Bibles and put them into these benighted homes."

### DR. KING TERRORIZED.

At the meeting of the Utah Mission yesterday afternoon, which was presided over by Mrs. B. S. Potter, secretary of the Utah branch of the Women's Home Missionary society, the ministers again displayed their anti-Mormon prejudices. The first one to speak of them was Dr. King, who said in part:

"Today the two terrors of the Republic are Mormonism and the Latin type of a confessional religion. There must be purity in the family life. There must be a sacredness at the family altar. There must be no one of a household, and that the husband and father and the angel that stands at his side, with the children around about them."

"I want to say today that while I am grateful for the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States declined to seat Brigham H. Roberts, and put the declaration on legal grounds, I confess to this audience that I agreed entirely with the minority report that was not adopted by the House of Representatives. Brigham H. Roberts had just as good a right to a seat in the House of Representatives as any representative elected. He was elected and carried there by the vote of his constituents. He had a right to have his name on the register, but it was not entered. Congress by a very strong majority, voted that he could not take his seat. They tried to find some legal grounds, but they did not find any. The same men that claimed they found a legal ground, turned around and proposed an amendment to the Constitution, declaring such action legal."

"But I want to say here, in the presence of the House of Representatives, here and now that the reason why Brigham H. Roberts was not permitted to take his seat was that this is a Christian nation, and the Christian and the Christian power that went out from the House of Representatives made it impossible for that to be done. It was not law; it was God's word that prevented his obtaining a seat."

### BISHOP FOWLER AND HELL.

Then Bishop Fowler, with grave and serious mien, proceeded to exalt the following from his new sermons: "I think we have a right to demand a great deal of the church for Utah. I have a fear in regard to the dangers of this institution that I have had for many years, and I am not of itself cease to be, and it will not rest in my hands. It was founded upon a falsehood, backed by misrepresentations and carries on a line of work that civilized society cannot indorse, and that we must be confronted with and unmasked at some place or other. If Christians hold their hands for twenty-five years they will find a large patch of territory blighted and cursed by the institution. Unless the Christians of the land put up men and women and money to carry forward the work of righteousness, we may expect a struggle that our children will not easily master."

"I have said sometimes that I have regretted Utah as never the mouth of hell than any other place on earth. I am not disposed to change it, but I have this conviction in seeing the work of the missions at this time, that there is more hope and a better outlook than I expected even a year ago in maximum."

"I regard the success of the missions in this field, as reported yesterday and today, as not second to the growth of the church anywhere."

### COMPLAIN OF THE RICH.

City Officials Say That They Are Violating the Water Rules.

The force in the office of the city superintendent of waterworks are indignant over the manner in which some of the richer people of the city are abusing the sprinkling privilege. Notices have been sent, but which are, it is said, entirely disregarded by this class. In the meantime the pressure has gone down until at the present time, the water is not running at all. It is shown by the gauge in the superintendent's office, which means that there is practically no pressure at all on the higher levels of the city.

"We find," said one of the inspectors, "that the water is taken mostly by the rich people, who still continue to use the water at unlawful hours, in fact at any and all times, although notified repeatedly that they must observe the same rules as other citizens."

Superintendent Hines says he is getting weary of this utter disregard of his orders and that he will inflict the penalty of the law from now on in respect of who the violator is.

Land and Water Commissioner Westfield said this morning that the city is getting more than its allowance of water from the streams, as many of the farmers have ceased to irrigate their fields simply to help out the situation. He says it is an outrage that the wealthier element of the city refuse to aid the department and waste the water under present conditions.

# BATTER DOWN THE GATES OF PEKIN

## How the Attack Was Made on the Chinese Capital—What America Intends Now—Further Fighting.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—General Yamaguchi wires from Pekin under date of Aug. 16, as follows:

"The allies attacked Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and Russians were on the northward, of Tung Chow canal. The Americans and British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japanese blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered. In the meantime the Americans and British entered the Chinese city by the Tung Fien gates. Detachments of each force were sent towards the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over one hundred killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese were killed."

### OFFICIAL AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Official confirmation continued to pour in today that the allied armies had taken Pekin and that the legations were safe. The first dispatch from Brigadier General Barry, who had just arrived at the Foo, to become chief of staff to General Chaffee. His dispatch said: "The Foo, Adjutant General, Washington."

"Takes, Aug. 17.—Indiana transport arrived on the 16th. All are well. Will go to front. Pekin taken 15th. Legations safe. BARRY."

The Indiana carried a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, which had been shipped from the Summer at Nagasaki.

### THERE WAS FIGHTING.

About the same time, the state department received a cable from Shanghai from Consul Fowler, dispirited the slightest vestige of doubt as to the arrival at Pekin and the safety of the legations, but there is still an eagerness among officials for the details of the momentous event.

The Barry dispatch spoke of Pekin as being "taken," which to a man of military training clearly meant that it was not without a struggle. It tallied with the Japanese admiral's statement of fierce resistance, and a considerable number of casualties among the Japanese attacking party. Admiral Hemy also uses the expression that Pekin was "captured." It is therefore accepted among officials that an engagement occurred in the shadow of the great walls of Pekin.

The war department, as well as the navy department, is expected almost momentarily from Admiral Remey the details of this engagement.

### LOOKING FOR MORE NEWS.

General Chaffee, being at the front and in the midst of the fighting, is hardly expected to be able to get through information with the facility which Admiral Remey can command. The admiral has stated that he was not without a struggle. It is therefore accepted among officials that an engagement occurred in the shadow of the great walls of Pekin.

### MINISTER WU RELIEVED, TOO.

The Chinese minister, feeling that the crisis was relieved, took a day's rest, leaving at 10 o'clock for Chesapeake beach, a nearby resort.

With the allied armies at Pekin and the legations rescued, it can be stated that the American administration conceived one of its essential purposes to have been accomplished, and that it now remains only to carry out, with unswerving fidelity, the purposes already clearly defined by this government. Although these purposes were made known some weeks ago in Secretary Hay's note of July 17, they now assume special importance in the light of the work to be taken up.

### WHAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS.

The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers.

"First in opening up communication

with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger.

"Secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American property.

"Thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests and, fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to other provinces of the empire, and a recurrence of such disasters."

### ORDER TO BE RESTORED.

It can be stated authoritatively that the foregoing statements stand today as on the day they were enumerated. The government considers that the first purpose enumerated is now achieved. There may be details of this rescue still to be carried out, but no doubt is entertained that the rescue will be accomplished. That leaves the three remaining purposes set forth, still to be carried out, and these are chiefly in the line of restoring order, quiet and security to the disturbed country.

### WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

The intention of this government as to the withdrawal of troops from China cannot be stated at this time, and any statement bearing on this point is conjectured. The fact is that the military situation at Pekin is yet to be clearly developed by the advice from those on the ground. What course is to be adopted concerning the troops will depend largely upon these advice and upon the progress of the situation.

It is stated that there can be no immediate withdrawal of the troops, and those now on the way probably will relieve the troops that have been operating in China at least to the extent of giving them opportunities to rest and recuperate. The fresh forces will guard the line of communication between Pekin and the seacoast.

Until information is received from Minister Gatter and Gen. Chaffee, no definite plans can be taken in the negotiations for carrying out the purposes of the government in China. It will depend upon advice from these officials as to where and when negotiations will take place.

### SHANGHAI TELLS IT.

Shanghai, Aug. 18, 10:30 a. m.—The general attack on Pekin began August 15 in the morning. The enemy obstinately resisted. The same evening the Japanese demolished the "Cham Chang Lang and Tong Chi gates and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tung Chien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Aug. 18, 12:30 p. m.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured August 15. Legations safe."

### AUSTRIAN MINISTER WOUNDED.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—The Austrian foreign office has received a dispatch announcing that the Austrian minister at Pekin, Dr. von Rothstein, is slightly wounded.

### MISSIONARIES KILLED.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions this city received the following cablegram today: "The Foo—Definite news via Tien Tsin missionaries Pao Ting Fu all killed. W. O. ELTERICH."

Mr. Elterich is the Presbyterian board's member at the Foo. It was a very serious blow. The same evening thought that the Presbyterian mission at Pao Ting Fu numbered three, and that altogether there were ten foreign missionaries at that place.

### HOW AMERICANS DO.

The relief of the legations may now be accomplished without reservation." The Westminster Gazette attributes the celerity of the American reports to the fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff officer assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

### RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office in St. Petersburg from Gen. Alexeeff: "Port Arthur, Aug. 18.—General Fliedner, with a force of all arms, captured Hal Cheng, August 15, after three days' fighting. The Chinese loss was 600 men and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with eight guns."

# FATAL ROW AMONG UTAH INDIANS

## "Deseret Bob" Shot to Death at Frisco—Indian Joe in Jail on Suspicion of Having Committed the Murder—Much Excitement.

### Special Correspondence.

Frisco, Beaver Co., Aug. 17.—Some excitement was created yesterday evening by an old squaw under the influence of drink, her head literally soaked in blood from a wound received from a rock in the hands of another squaw crying "Sugun kill my boy."

A posse of four or five men were armed immediately and rode out to the camp and found an Indian called "Deseret Bob" lying dead, having been shot. Investigation showed that a ball had entered the center of his breast and had come out under and in front of the left arm.

The squaw in blood, and another that came up about the same time, got into an altercation which resulted in half pulling and striking. They were promptly separated but made another squaw accused the other's son, named Joe, of being the murderer. About this time eight or ten of the Indians came tearing up to camp on horse back, with guns across their knees, including the

man Joe, who seemed more excited and full than the rest. This somewhat aroused the crowd. They claimed to know nothing about the killing, but the mother of the dead man persisted in accusing Joe with committing the deed. Joe was arrested and, with his mother, locked up over night and the sheriff at Beaver wired for.

Whisky seems to be the cause, although from the best information it seems the two mothers and their sons