TELEGRAPHIC.

A RECORD OF CRIME.

Unparalleled Cruelty of a Divorced Husband.

INDICTED FOR IMPORTING CHINESE

New Orleans to Pay for the Mafia Lynching.—An Innocent Negro Murdered by a Mob.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 6.—A. Aglint, a man whose wife recently secured a divorce on the ground of cruelty, committed a diabolical crime here this afternoon. The divorced wife, whose life the man had frequently threatened, was the victim. Aglint went to the house where the woman was staying, and when she refused to see him, followed her out into the back yard. The man was carrying a quart bottle filled with kerosene. He broke the neck of the bottle, and, after applying a match to the contents as he ran toward the woman, seized her and poured the burning liquid upon the woman's head, over her neck and arms and over her clothing. The woman ran into the street, crying piteously for help. The fiend having done his work, escaped.

Before the neighbors who ran out with blankets could extinguish the flames, Mrs. Aglint had been frightfully and horribly burned. Her hair was singed to the very roots, and her head, arms, breast and neck burned almost to a crisp. The entire body was blistered and roasted in a horrible manner. The woman will die.

FOR SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Indictments Returned Against a Number of Persons.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 6.—The United States grand jury returned indictments against twenty-seven persons, fourteen white and thirteen Chinese, for conspiring to smuggle Chinese laborers into the United States from British Columbia.

All the thirteen Chinese indicted all but four were arrested and taken before Judge Bellinger of the United States district court, who allowed them until Friday to plead. Bonds were fixed at $1000 each, which they furnished.

Mayor Harrison's Assassin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The examination of veniremen for the jury in the case of Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, began today. It is expected that at least a week will be consumed in getting a jury.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

Damages Awarded Abagnatio, an Italian Citizen.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Abagnato case against the city of New Orleans for $20,000 damages, growing out of the lynching of the Italian Mafia at the parish prison about three years ago, was argued before Judge Boardman, United States circuit court, today. The case was given to the jury quite late and the court having adjourned, delivered a sealed verdict. Judge Boardman virtually decides that Abagnato was an Italian citizen and damages should be given for the suffering of the prisoner during the attack on the prison and lynching. It is thought the jury gave a verdict against the city for several thousand dollars.

Thirsting for Blood.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—B. F. Smith of Berlin was clubbed to death and his store robbed. Some of the stolen goods were found in the cabin of a negro named Jack Smith. Officers started with him to Selma, and a mob is in pursuit, for the purpose of lynching him.

MRS. FOY'S TESTIMONY.

It May Be Admitted in the Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Judge Tuthill rendered a decision in the Coughlin case today, in which he intimated that he would admit the testimony of Mrs. Foy, wife of Andrew Foy, whom she alleged was one of the conspirators who assassinated Dr. Cronin and who, she claims, revealed the facts to her afterwards in moments of despondency.

Killed by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The *Republic's* special from Little Rock says: News was received today of the lynching of Henry Greenwood, colored, by a mob of white men near Cherry Valley, Cross county, Sunday morning. The victim's wife recognized the leader of the mob, Bob Wilson, who has been arrested and refused bail. The negroes are greatly incensed, as Greenwood was peaceable and inoffensive.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

A Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—A spirited discussion on the Hawaiian question occupied the Senate. The trouble arose over the resolution offered yesterday by Hoar, requesting the President to forward to the Senate all correspondence on the Hawaiian question. Hoar said the Resolution covered a period of three administrations, and hoped and believed the instructions would show a settled and consistent policy, certainly down to recent times, in regard to which there had been no party or political difference of opinion.

Mills opposed the resolution.

Vilas thought there were reasons why the resolution should not be adopted at this time. He referred to the remarks of Hoar, as to the reported action of the President being an act of war, and asked whether the landing of troops to overthrow the government by virtue of their force was not an act of war.

Hoar replied that there was no pretense that there was any act of force or war. The troops were landed under allegation that they were to be used to protect the lives and property of Americans ashore.

Vilas said Hoar was begging the question.

Hoar continued, saying the queen decided to use armed insurrection, and not to use the American troops.

"What information has the gentleman from Massachusetts?" asked Gray, "that there was any armed insurrection on the 16th of January?"

"The statements of Stevens and the provisional government," replied Hoar.

"There is not a bit of evidence of that," declared Gray.

"I think there is," asserted Hoar.

"After the President had sent a letter addressed to 'My Great and Good Sister, Queen Dowager,' it would be an act of infamy, only excelled by the act of Judas when he sketched his assignor to date the 30th instead of the 29th, and then asked, 'Are thou in good health, my brother?'" (Laughter).

Vilas protested that that was not the question.

Hoar replied that the whole argument of the senator from Wisconsin and the senator from Texas was one that would require the United States to give back Texas to Mexico today.

"We never got Texas from Mexico," said Mills, "Texas came in to the Union voluntarily."

Vilas moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Hill created a sensation by making perhaps the strongest speech of his wonderful career. He challenged the right of the President to use the military force to restore the Hawaiian queen. It had been said, continued Hill, that instructions had been given (he did not say so, however, and he hoped it was not true) from which it was inferred that force might be used to restore the previously existing status. That brought up the question whether the administration had the power, without the consent of Congress, to use the army of this country to restore previously existing conditions of affairs, even conceding that the government had been planted by fraud or navy force.

There were three departments of this government, and the executive department was but one of them. There were reasons why this information should be given now. Perhaps at the moment, possibly at this very hour, the navy of the navy of the United States, co-operating with the United States minister, was seeking to destroy the provisional government by force, and that was a question, the propriety of which should be determined by Congress.

Sherman favored the passage of the resolution. He said he did not intend to say a word now in regard to the condition of affairs existing at which excited to Hawaii a year ago. The difficulty was that the President sent the new envoy there as a messenger to restore the queen, renew the status quo, and set aside what was regarded by the administration as an unlawful act. There were all matters of controversy, but there was nothing which appeared to him to be very plain, and that was that the Congress of the United States had not been treated in the open and fair way which the administration part of the government of the United States should treat the Congress. It was certain that doubts about the condition of affairs which existed in Hawaii a year ago were in the mind of the President when Congress met in extraordinary session; it was certain that a gentleman of high standing, a former member of his cabinet, had been sent to Hawaii for the purpose of acquiring information; it was also certain that the administration had formed a certain definite view of its duties, and it had been stated practically that it was the purpose of the administration to restore the status that existed before the revolution, to put the queen in power again, and Congress had not been informed of it.

If it should happen, continued Sherman, that in pursuance of authority of the Executive, American troops be landed in Hawaii and disembarked in row and a single blow lost, it would be an unlawful act. Whatever view was taken of the subject of a year ago, there would be no doubt about the view that would be taken by the people of the United States were any act now which involved violence, or even the appearance of violence or threats, or any act whatever to be done by the executive authority without the consent or knowledge of Congress.

Call closed the debate and then the resolution was adopted without division.

After a short executive session the Senate at 5:55 adjourned until tomorrow.

A Large Bridge.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 6.—The Terminal Railway company's new bridge over the Missouri river will be thrown open to public travel tomorrow. This bridge is the longest draw span in the world, and connects Council Bluffs with Omaha.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

More Pension Frauds Said to Have Been Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The pension bureau is notified that Dr. J. N. Thompson, appointed examining surgeon of the bureau at Salina, Kas., has been for several months engaged in swindling operations in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tenn., and suddenly left that section. The bureau telegraphed that Thompson was dropped from the board in 1888.

The pension office officials believe another nest of pension frauds has been discovered at New Orleans. The character of the operations is believed to be identical with the frauds at Norfolk, Va., and the newly discovered cases at Buffalo. A special examiner is now at work on an investigation.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The ways and means committee has been listening at sub-committees, in groups of two and threes and individually, to the complaints of those who want the tariff bill changed to different particulars which will affect their interests. Among the delegations was one representing the lace playing card manufacturing concerns of New York, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The Democratic members of the committee said they expected these protests would be made.

Efforts are making by the Democratic members with the bill to have a caucus held. The members of the committee on ways and means are not will probably use their best endeavors to prevent it.

The tariff bill will be taken up by the full committee and the Democrats think that in three or four days it can be reported to the House.

THE HAWAIIAN POLICY.

Hitt, ex-chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, introduced into the session meeting on the Hawaiian policy of the government, the first reading for the papers in the case and the second as follows:

"It is the sense of the House that intervention by the government of the United States in the governments of armed forces, in the affairs of a friendly, recognized government, to dethrone or overthrow it and to substitute a monarch therein, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution."

POSTMASTER AT RICH.

The President nominated E. B. Tage to be postmaster at Rich City, Utah.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

An Address by General Master Workman Sovereign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—In the address of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Knights of Labor he says a great struggle is being waged between two great forces. Organized monopolies are struggling to make slaves out of men, and organized labor is struggling to make men out of slaves. Opinions to fast becoming a minority. Individuals production is fast dying out. Combinations of money and labor are fast reducing independent operators to mere wheels in the vast money-making machine.

"I appeal to you to help in the cause which the chief of our order owes. We will bring the great avenue of education within easy reach of the masses. Elect all the legislative, executive and judicial officers of the central government. Take away the veto power of the President and compel the secession of corporations by establishing an initiative and referendum. Then we will give to the world our industrial system, nemesed by no stamp of one wed or primely made at the other."

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Emperor William Angry at the King of Wurtemburg.

Latest From Brazil.—A Cruiser Blockaded by a Cruiser.—King Humbert Embarrassed.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The minister of Wurtemburg at Berlin has resigned, on account of the fact that he opposed the project, sanctioned by the emperor, of replacing the minister of war of Wurtemburg by a military cabinet. The relations between Wurtemburg and the emperor have been strained since last summer.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald says: A rain attempt is being made in Berlin and Stuttgart to patch up the trouble between Emperor William and the King of Wurtemberg. The emperor considers utterly of Wurtemberg's administrative opposition to his policy. The emperor referred to the meeting at Baron Von Mittelnacht, the Wurtemberg premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Weinzel, a Wurtemberg general. Mittelnacht is accused of his mouth friendship for Bismarck and with encouraging the agitation against the military law.

When the king of Wurtemberg tried to justify his premier by pointing out that the law was impossible, the emperor flew into a passion, and accused Mittelnacht and Weinzel of unconstitutional and with false report of the drought in Wurtemberg as a means of stopping the army maneuvers.

Mittelnacht's position has become untenable. The minister of war also, in spite of his recent visit to Berlin, is already packing his trunks, and Wuecker is about to retire.

When the emperor was present at the recent review at Stuttgart he treated Wuecker like a king and hinted not to see him, though Wuecker was in command. The emperor said loudly enough to be heard by all the staff: "The troops are too, cut their handling is worse than bad." The emperor then turned his back on Wuecker, who was thunderstruck at the treatment.

The Nictheroy's Destination.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 28.—(Copyright by the Associated Press.)—It has been intended to send the Nictheroy to Barbadoes for coal, but the opening of her sealed orders showed that her destination was changed to St. Thomas. A night locust was maintained last night for Mello, though he is not believed to be so far north as this.

Disabled by a Tornado.

NEW YORK, D. 6.—The *Herald* has the following: The Brazilian cruiser America which sailed from New York for Rio November 20, is lying at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, so seriously disabled by the act of an unknown traitor among her crew that she will probably be unable to continue her voyage for several weeks. In view of this, the cruiser Nictheroy, which left St. Thomas with the America for Rio de Janeiro, last Sunday night, has continued on the voyage alone.

Confusion in Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome: Zanardelli had our audiences with King Humbert. Humbert also conferred with the ministers of war, marine and foreign affairs designated by Zanardelli, and also Signor Ferini, president of the senate, who, it is rumored, will be the next prime minister. The correspondent says the confusion and embarrassment of the situation can hardly be exaggerated.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle*: Owing to the probable retirement of Zanardelli, King Humbert has summoned Signor Crispi by telegraph.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

Medals and Diplomas Will Be Ready Next May.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—John Boyd Thatcher makes the first official statement regarding the award of medals and diplomas of the World's Fair. The exact number of awards is not made known, but it will be considerably more than the 54,000 authorized by Congress. Thatcher is confident the work will be finished and the diplomas distributed by the first of next May.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour has resigned from his office.

George J. Gould says he knows nothing about the suit for $10,000 damages, said to have been brought against him by Miss Ruth Prescott. He thinks it is a mistake to expect money from him.

A thousand miners employed in eleven and mines in the district of East Des Moines, Iowa, decided to strike a general strike against the operators for the decision to withhold two weeks' pay instead of one.

Governor Waite called his silver convention to order yesterday afternoon. There were twenty delegates present, the majority of them are sent to appeal to calling an extraordinary session of the legislature to legislate on the silver question.

An Old Settler

Tells an Interesting Story—Fifteen Years of Suffering, But Relief Was Found at Last—Words of Praise Great the Salmon.

A story so much against is now the out of the ordinary experience of any one that it would be a matter of wonder if it did not meet with some skepticism at first. But when the facts are fully and fairly stated and the evidence is so conclusive as to be unquestionable even of a doubting character, it is only the duty of the public to give it publicity. The case of Mr. Hanford, one of Ontario's most prominent citizens, was the source of much speculation and wonder, and the following

CHARLES H. WOODWARD, SOLE AGENT.

"For the last fifteen years I have suffered from that most wretched disease—a cold in the head. It has been a constant source of annoyance to me, and I have tried everything I could hear of without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Dr. Hamford's Nasal Balm, and I am happy to say it has proved a complete cure. I can now breathe freely through both nostrils, and I am free from the annoyance of catarrh. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Hamford's Nasal Balm, and I shall always use it when I need it. I am well known in this city, and will be pleased to answer any inquiries in regard to my case."

All druggists sell it at a dollar a bottle. Or it will be sent by Dr. Hamford, Toronto, Ont., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $2.

Let it be Remembered

That the Hamford Nasal Balm is not a new and untried remedy, but has been used for many years by thousands of people with the most satisfactory results. It is not a cure-all, but a specific for catarrh in its worst form, and for cold in the head it is a marvelous remedy. Some people are subject to a cold in the head on the slightest provocation, while others have it only at long intervals, but it is equally obnoxious to all who are afflicted with it, and all will be glad to learn of a remedy that will cure it.

All druggists sell it, or will get it for you, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price, $1 a bottle. Six bottles for $5. Sole proprietors, The Hamford Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Zion Medical Institute

Located permanently at Rooms 203, 204, 205, Dooly (P.O.) Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notice.—A registered Physician occupies the consulting chair at the Zion Medical Institute, and business is continued as before. $2 a month pays the fee for all who apply during this month.

Consultation 10 Hours of the Day. Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, all Chronic Diseases, Deformities and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, all Chronic Diseases, Deformities and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Tumors, Cancers, Catarrh, Rupture.

$5.00 PER MONTH.

All patients placing themselves under treatment before January 1st will be treated until cured at the uniform rate of $5.00 a month. Medicines furnished free. This applies to all diseases.

FLOUR!

In these hard times, while some part will not "be covered with rags," we intend that our friends shall not want for good flour.

HUSLER'S HIGH PATENT, $1 per bbl lbs.

Straight Grade, . . . $1.00
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