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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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WESTERN INTERESTS

The Trans-Mississippi Congress Adjourns.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON SILVER

Protection for Mineral Lands Asked—Reclamation of Arid Lands—Debate on the Interstate Commerce Law.

OMAHA, Oct. 22.—The Trans-Mississippi congress devoted its morning session to the discussion of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we petition the President and Congress of the United States to once more attempt to bring about the international recognition and adjustment of silver and money, and should this effort fail that a limited agreement be sought with the nation of the Latin union whereby the mints of those nations may again be opened for the coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we petition Congress to continue, if possible, to complete negotiations with the Spanish American nations for a common currency for this continent south of the Dominion."

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, Senator Marinnis, of Montana and Governor Fishback, spoke in favor of the resolutions and they were followed by A. P. Hopkins, of Omaha, in opposition. The debate was still in progress when an adjournment was taken at noon.

At the opening of the afternoon session it was announced the next meeting of the congress would be held in New Orleans, February 13 to 16 next. Colonel Doniphan, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of free and unlimited coinage. Dr. Miller, of Omaha, spoke for "an honest dollar." He was followed by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who favored free and unlimited coinage for the product of the United States mines. When the debate closed, the congress voted upon the second minority report, which opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver and favored calling an international congress for the purpose of establishing a universal ratio between gold and silver values. All the states voted against it except Minnesota, South Dakota and fourteen delegates from Nebraska, the vote standing 29 for and 116 against.

The vote upon the first minority report, favoring free and unlimited coinage of all silver offered to the United States mints was then taken. It stood 56 for and 95 against.

A vote was then taken on the majority report favoring the free coinage of silver of American product only, which resulted 102 for and 45 against. The states voting yes were Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (15 votes) New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota (10 votes) and Utah. The noes were Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska (6 votes) Texas (1 vote).

The report of the committee urging upon Congress the practicability and necessity of encouraging the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation was adopted.

The resolution calling upon Congress to protect the owners of mineral lands in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, California, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota against possible loss from the encroachment of railroad grants, was adopted.

An interesting debate arose over a resolution by Miller, of Nebraska, declaring the interstate commerce law a hinderance to interstate commerce and should be repealed. He spoke at length on the subject and referred to the visionary schemes to which the people resorted for relief. The people of Nebraska, for instance, appealed from God Almighty to the Nebraska legislature last winter, but the Almighty got his work in this summer by giving the state a magnificent crop, and the work of the legislature had faded out of mind.

Colonel Gage, of California, said the interstate commerce law had benefited some of the eastern commercial centers, but had been a curse to trans-Mississippi states. The resolution was then laid over until the next session.

A resolution was adopted recommending that the Democratic and Republican national conventions be held in Omaha next year, and the congress then adjourned sine die.

The Omaha Insurance Rate War.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—There was an interesting meeting of the representative fire insurance men of Omaha this evening. The discussion was upon the rate war that has been raging in Omaha for a few weeks. The leading companies in the war were the Connecticut and the German American. A prominent insurance man said that the real cause of the rate war was a desire to get rid of the compact manager, Mr. J. Geyer. This gentleman said that Geyer had been very stiff necked about the rates and in dealing with the underwriters had pursued a course that had made him unpopular with the insurance men. The matter finally will be taken up by the compact at Chicago and it was believed that an agreement would be reached within a day or two and a new compact for the Omaha underwriters would probably be established.

Tragic End of an Illicit Love.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Oct. 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Mrs. A. E. Watson, formerly of Price, and T. A. Mercer, an express messenger on the Rio Grande, have been living together at this point for some time, although Mercer has a wife and children at Colorado Springs. Last night they quarreled and to end the dispute three pistol shots were fired. One of the neighbors forcing an entrance into the room the woman was found to be dead and Mercer was fatally wounded. He claims the woman shot him through the abdomen and then killed herself, and that he seized the pistol and put a bullet in his head. His statement is doubted and everything points to the act being his.

Animas Forks, Colo., Burned.

SILVERTON, Colo., Oct. 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Animas Forks, a small town eight miles from here, has had every building of any size destroyed by fire. There is no place for people to sleep, and many are spending the night by camp fires in the hills under hastily constructed tents of evergreen boughs.

Killed by Falling Down a Shaft.

ST. ELMO, Colo., Oct. 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—W. E. Brown, a miner, touched off a blast, and in hurrying had to pass over a deep shaft on a plank. He made a miss step, and fell head foremost ninety feet to the bottom of the shaft, killing him instantly.

Donnelly vs. the "Pioneer Press."

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—In the Donnelly libel suit against the *Pioneer Press* this morning was principally occupied in arguments regarding the admission of testimony. In the afternoon a number of persons testified Donnelly's reputation for political integrity and honesty was bad. The prosecution introduced rebuttal evidence on this point. Charles H. Lamb, secretary of the Hastings & Dakota road, testified he had paid $125 to Donnelly and judged from that that the money was due Donnelly.

Women's Board of Missions.

OMAHA, Oct. 22.—At to-day's session of the Women's board of missions many reports on the work were listened to. President Smith brought to the attention of the meeting the Kobe college in Japan, saying the necessary land should be purchased and two buildings erected; $12,000 would be required. The old officers were reelected for the ensuing year. It was resolved $50,000 should be raised for work the coming year.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—The National Wholesale Druggists' association adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to legislate to protect the public from unscrupulous imitations and medical preparations sold under a trade mark. It is accompanied by a statement that under a decision by Justice Brewer, the present law to punish the counterfeit of trade marks is inoperative and useless. The "substitute evil" was discussed and lengthy resolutions adopted, dealing with the matter. These provide stringent rules under which the owners of proprietary medicines shall sell to druggists and penalties for selling to persons on the "cut off" list.

American Missionary Association.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—At to-day's session of the American Missionary association a resolution was adopted setting forth the probability of the withdrawal in the near future of the government appropriations to schools maintained by religious societies among the Indians, and providing for the appointing of a committee to co-operate and advise with the association in raising funds for this important work, in order that it may be maintained and carried on in the wisest way without abatement. Rev. William M. Taylor, of New York, was elected president of the association.

The Examination of Boyer Concluded.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—The senate concluded its examination of Boyer to-day and took up the case of Auditor General McCamant. The sergeant-at-arms reported he could not find Ex-Cashier Livesey.

Failure of the Rain Bombardment.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A special from Houston, Tex., says: One of the ranchmen who put up his money to induce the rain-makers to experiment in southwest Texas, says after three days and nights continual bombardment there was only a small shower of a few moments, which was followed by cold weather and a clear sky.

Bank of Lewisburg, Tenn., Assigns.

LEWISBURG, Tenn., Oct. 22.—The bank of Lewisburg, the only financial institution in the city, made an assignment this morning. Bad collections and contraction of the money market are given as the cause. It is thought the assets exceed the liabilities.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE

At Present It Depends Upon the Czar's Will.

He is Pacific Now—Officials in St. Petersburg Puffed Up With Pride Over the Deference Shown Russia.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Herald* Paris correspondent, Jacques St. Cere, thus cables: M. de Giers, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, started Tuesday from Pollanza for Wiesbaden, where he will have a conference with Herr von Caprivi, the German chancellor, and will thence go to Vienna, where he will have a conference with Count Kalnoky. After his interview with the Austrian foreign minister he will be received by Emperor Francis Joseph. The French government has heard also that between the two visits by M. de Giers to Monza the Czar has sent several long dispatches to his minister. M. de Giers is a type of the old school diplomat, obeying his master, never taking the initial and rather doing too little than too much. He speaks very little, listens a great deal, and if he has been received twice by King Hubert it was because he had to see him in the name of his master.

According to reliable diplomatic information the Czar first had the intention to explain to the allied powers—Germany, Austria and Italy—that the understanding with France was merely pacific. In exchange for these assurances, he asked for and obtained information of the treaty of the triple alliance. It is supposed that the circular voyage of M. de Giers is to bring about a rapprochement between the powers of Europe. They are very happy at Vienna where they have been cast down by the crushing military expenditures, for the expected visit of the Russian Emperor will relieve their saddened spirits. Francis Joseph has overcome his family troubles and seeks only peace.

At Berlin great efforts are being made in anticipation of the visit of the Emperor of Russia, and the diplomats are making declarations—whether sincere or not I don't know—that Germany has no hostility against Russia. In Paris, I believe, we have been too enthusiastic over the visit of the fleet to Cronstadt, and we find it difficult to conceal our disappointment. At St. Petersburg they are silent where it does not touch their own interests, and they are playing a double and triple game. They are very proud to be arbiters of Europe, for that is the only result of the fall of Bismarck. A king of north Europe summed up the situation when he said: "Peace depends on the will of the Czar. The Czar is for the moment pacific."

Unable to Cope With the Distress in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—Reports from the provinces of Sunbrisk and Samara show the local government is unable to cope with the prevailing distress. The authorities have forbidden the local press to record the state of affairs. The provincial assemblies are panic stricken and utterly unable to remedy the disorder. The military graneries have been depleted. Funds for the relief of the starving people have also been deplorably managed. In some districts under powerful patronage there is more than an abundance of relief, while in other districts no heed is paid to the starving peasants.

A passenger steamer on the Volga was destroyed by fire near Rybinsk to-day. Seven persons perished in the flames.

Russia Withdrawing Troops from Bessarabia.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 22.—Russia is withdrawing her troops from Bessarabia on account of the wretched accommodation there and an epidemic of typhus.

The Famine Extending to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The famine has extended to Siberia. The governor has compiled a report showing in the districts of Koktbchetosh and Petrapawlosk that what food supplies the inhabitants possessed have been entirely exhausted, and appeals are made to public charity. Owing to the difficulty of transportation in winter, efforts at relief seem almost hopeless. Supplies from Caucasia are improving in quantity, and it is hoped they will avail to stave off the worst effects of the famine. Advices from the interior of the empire are continually of worse import. The people are commencing to riot in Samaria, Saratoff and Veronetz.

The Czar Pardons Grand Duke Michael.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—High personsages at Copenhagen have induced the Czar to pardon his cousin Grand Duke Michael for his marriage to the Countess of Merenberg, daughter of the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the fact will be announced at the Czar's silver wedding celebration.

A Polish paper asserts the Czar intends, after the celebration, to take a tour of the famine-stricken districts, with a view of defeating Nihilists intrigues.

MR. FOSTER IN OHIO

He Dwells on the Danger of the Free Coinage of Silver.

HE PRAISES THE M'KINLEY BILL

It Will Do Great Things for the Country—Condition of the Treasury—Dangers from Democratic Supremacy.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster made his first speech for the Republicans in the Ohio campaign at a wigwam in this city to-night. About six thousand people listened to the speech, and frequently interrupted the secretary with vociferous cheering. The secretary devoted some time to the Democratic gerrymanders of various states, and particularly their scheme newly introduced in Michigan to elect presidential electors by congressional districts. If successful in Iowa, Ohio and New York this fall, they will introduce the same plan in those states. Thus, although those states give a Republican majority, two-thirds of the electors would be Democrats. Thus a solid south and Tammany Hall, although largely in the minority, would rule the country under the forms of law. How long could free institutions endure this?

The secretary devoted much attention to the dangers of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. His investigations lead him to believe there is in European countries more than two hundred million dollars in silver to say nothing of the hoards in Mexico and South America that would come to this country the moment we are ready to pay $1.29 per ounce for it. We could not maintain ourselves against such an enormous strain and would soon be placed by the side of Mexico and Asiatic countries with a currency fluctuating in value and with an ever increasing downward tendency. Let no one elude himself into the belief the world would not deluge us with silver.

The secretary said the Republican party has, in his opinion, gone as far as prudence will permit in the matter of silver legislation. He has made in a quiet way, careful investigation of the feeling of foreign countries upon the subject of an international agreement between them and our country by which gold and silver upon some acceptable basis can be maintained at a parity. "I have but little hesitancy in saying," he added, "that but for the feeling existing abroad that the public sentiment in this country is such as to compel, for at least a better use of silver, if not international agreement. The success of the Democratic party in Ohio this fall means unlimited free coinage will be the platform of that party in 1892, and Democratic success in the nation means this country must go on a silver basis. Let us continue to pursue the Republican policy of conservatism; let us convince Europe we are not going on a silver standard. My word for it, when Europe is convinced we will not adopt a policy of free and unlimited coinage, or in other words, that we will not place ourselves upon a silver basis, we will be able to come to some agreement for the better use of silver, if not at once to come to an international agreement by which a parity of the two metals upon an agreed rate may be maintained.

Secretary Foster dwelt at length on the McKinley law, citing statistics to refute the Democratic assertions, etc. He asserted the first five years of the McKinley law will show an increase of more than $100,000,000 paid in wages to our people with a corresponding home market for the produce of our farmers. He also warmly eulogized the reciprocity policy.

Turning to the condition of the treasury the secretary spoke of the stories of "critics" on the other side during the past year. About their assertions that various payments could not be met, how the converting of the bonds was a sign of bankruptcy, etc., and how their assertions had been refuted by the conversion of the bonds. "We have illustrated that this country enjoys the highest credit of any nation on earth. We prevented the withdrawal of $23,000,000 in national bank notes. In fact, it added nearly $5,000,000 of these notes to the currency. We have taken and will take $25,000,000 money out of the treasury to pay non-extended bonds, which added to about $270,000,000 paid out for bonds by my predecessor, Mr. Windom, makes the enormous total of about $290,000,000 paid out of the treasury in cash since the administration of President Harrison began. With this money there has been and will be cancelled over $250,000,000 of the bonded debt, and notwithstanding all this we still have left a sufficient sum to disarm all fear of an empty treasury.

"It has been falsely charged that I instructed my subordinates to delay settlements and in every conceivable manner avoid the payment of money out of the treasury, so anxious are they to convince the country of the extravagance of the 'billion dollar Congress.' No such order was given, and my subordinates will so testify. By attention to the needs of the country we have also been able to furnish the west and south with small bills at cheap rates, to the full extent of their wants, and in quantity perhaps double the amount ever before sent."

The secretary spoke of the "unique system of book-keeping" made use of by the Democrats when they had control of the treasury, by which the treasury was shown to possess a much less sum of money than it had. This method was changed to a system that is perfectly fair and intelligible. "Yet the critics charge me with the juggling of figures. If the Democrats could convince the people they are on the verge of bankruptcy; that new industries, like tin plate, cannot be made a success in this country, and that the treasury is bankrupt, they would be in a heaven of delight. The Republican party preaches the doctrine of hope and not of calamity and despair. It does not delight in the unpatriotic occupation of deriding the capabilities of our people or of falsifying facts in regard to the financial condition of the treasury."

In conclusion, Secretary Foster eulogized the administration and President Harrison and expressed confidence in the election of Major McKinley.

Six Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

MAYVILLE, N. D., Oct. 22.—The boiler of a threshing machine on the Granden farm exploded to-day and six men were killed. Their names are M. N. Ershberger, H. B. Baarstad, A. L. Maron, A. W. Blowers, William Clark and one unknown. The explosion was caused by forcing cold water into the heated boiler when the water was low.

Women's Christian Missionary Association.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—At to-day's sessions of the Women's Christian Missionary association the report on the unification of churches was read and the movement endorsed. Rev. W. J. Loos, of Louisiana, made an address on the evangelization of the negro.

The committee on place of meeting next year reported in favor of Nashville, Tenn., and the report was adopted. This evening the convention closed.

Wesleyan Methodists and the G. A. R.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—There is trouble in the national conference of the Wesleyan Methodist convention, which opened its quadriennial session here to-day. Rev. G. P. Reilly, of Marion, Ind., was taxed this afternoon by one of his colleagues with being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Reilly admitted it, and asked leave to explain, but this was denied by President Wagner. Rev. Reilly entered the army as chaplain and came out as colonel of the Sixth United States colored regiment. He says he is not ashamed of his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and will take the consequences. Other brothers, it is stated, do not like secret societies, and say Reilly will have to quit it or the conference.

United Typothetae of America.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The United Typothetae of America, in session here, adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the Pittsburg Typothetæ in resisting the second demands made by the Typographical union of that city, and pledges its hearty support in every practical form. This action possibly involves the spread of troubles now existing in Pittsburg and other cities.

Jumped From a Car Window.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Mathias Reitz, a shoemaker en route from San Francisco to Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife and child, jumped from the window of a car on the Panhandle railroad near London, Ohio, to-night while in a fit of despondency. His body was not recovered at a late hour. His wife came to Columbus and is waiting till his remains are recovered.

Coursing Meeting at Grert Bend, Kan.

GREAT BEND, Kan., Oct. 22.—At a coursing meeting to day the first round of the Derby was finished, the winners being Smart's Blue Maid, Lowe's Gallant Boy, Van Humel's Vanness and Lutze's Living Yet. In the second round of all ages, the stake was finished late, the winners being Price and Roye's Lady Alice, Lowe's Master Peter, Edmund's Chicopee Lass, Lowe's Will-o'-the-Wisp, Barteile's Pearl of Pekin, Van Humel's Verdure Clad, Edmund's Kathleen, Lowe's Prince Rupert and Forcanne's Girl's Favorite.

SEARLES WILL CASE.

Edward N. Searles Upon the Witness Stand.

His Testimony Unimportant—His Wife's Diaries Introduced—Experience Number One—San Francisco Property.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 22.—The second day of the adjourned hearing in the Searles will case began to-day with the same crowd as heretofore. Another lot of business letters from Stillman & Hubbard to Mrs. Searles were read. October 11th, 1887, they enclosed the form of a note to Huntington, in which Mr. Searles says she must repudiate the agreement signed by Timothy Hopkins and until she knows what it is. Other letters were of no present importance. Burley then asked for letters from Mr. and Mrs. Searles to Hubbard & Stillman. They were read and showed deposits to Mrs. Searles credit in banks to the amount of $240,000 in three months. The last telegram announced Mrs. Searles' death.

After the reading of letters Mr. Burley asked for the journal kept by Mrs. Searles while abroad and it was given him for examination. Mr. Burley then called for all the books of accounts of the copartnerships. Mr. Butler objected and Burley finally called Mr. Searles and interrogated him in regard to the books, but witness stated that he did not know anything as to the contents of the books. Letters signed "Per E. L.," were written by Edith Littlefield, who did some writing for him. Witness does not know where the suggestion came from to drop Timothy's name from the executors of Mrs. Searles' codicil of June 18, 1888. Witness never knew a physician by the name of Haywood; never attended lectures on mesmerism or made it a study. He thought there were copies kept of some letters sent to Mrs. Timothy Hopkins by Mrs. Searles. Mr. Searles had not had any private correspondence with Timothy since his marriage. Mr. Stillman visited Methuen about a week before the execution of the last will by request of Mrs. Searles and through witness. His coming had nothing to do with the information that Timothy was about to start east. Witness would not say whether he gave any directions as to his will at that time, but believed he did. When Timothy arrived witness had already made arrangements to go away, but delayed in order to welcome him, and witness then told Timothy that he had to go to Barrington to look after work, and went. Witness learned that Timothy had managed his mother's affairs for a number of years but never heard any discussion as to whether he had received compensation or not. There was no secrecy about the copartnership; never heard his wife, between June 1 and July 15, 1888, express any wish to dispose of any part of her property.

At the afternoon session Mr. Burley called for the check books of the co-partnership. The court ruled they need not be reproduced, except special checks. The diary kept by Mrs. Searles on trips abroad in 1887 and 1888 were read. The first entry in the first was November 8. "Married at Trinity chapel." The diaries were mostly filled with personal matters and descriptions of the trip. January 17, 1888, there is an entry, "I thought myself of secondary consideration, and expressing it found it so. This is experience No. 1."

The rebuttal then begun. Searles testified that when he left his employment in 1882, she had been in receipt of $30,000 to $35,000 a year, and was worth from $100,000 to 150,000, $50,000 cash and the balance in real estate and stocks. He left his business on account of his health, and to live at home with his mother. The firm done work on the Hopkins mansion in California and he was going west for his health and to look after mining property. He got a letter from Mr. Baumgarten, the foreman, to induce him to look over the house, presented a letter and was invited by Timothy Hopkins to come with the family that evening to supper. He was told while there that if he would call in the evening he would be shown over the house. He went and looked over the house. The next time he met Mrs. Hopkins was when Timothy asked them to accompany him to Menlo park. At the depot Timothy was unable to go and he was asked to escort the ladies, which he did. They visited Sherwood hall, which Mrs. Hopkins subsequently purchased and gave to Timothy. It was a large place of about three hundred and fifty acres with a mansion, but out of repair and said to have cost a million. They also visited Stanford's ranch. He dined once more with Mrs. Hopkins, by invitation, during his four weeks's stay in California. That fall he received word from Timothy that Mrs. Hopkins was coming east to attend her affairs at Great Barrington, asking if he would assist him. In 1883 he went to Great Barrington to meet Mrs. Hopkins and registered at the Berkshire house. When he was going out to supper a servant came and said Mrs. Hopkins expected him at the house. He said he would stay where he was, but while he was at supper the servant took his luggage to her house without his knowledge. Mrs. Hopkins gave him a commission to furnish the chapel at a cost of about $12,000 and he gave it to former employers and received 10 per cent. commission. In 1884 Mrs. Hopkins decided to have him build a house at Great Barrington. He supposed he would be paid as usual, but learned later that he would not. In the fall of 1887 Mrs. Hopkins said she had letters from Timothy that her railroad property was in peril and thought she ought to know how much she had to spend before going further.

Three letters from Timothy to his mother to this effect were read and the court adjourned.

COMMENTS ON SUNOL

The New York Press Does not Concede Maud S. is Dethroned.

BONNER'S PRESENT TO MARVIN

Making Excuses on Account of the Kite-shaped Track—Marvin Says the Mare Will Reduce Her Record.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Nearly all the papers have something to say regarding Sunol's performance Tuesday. None of the journals will concede the laurels have been wrested from Maud S., though Sunol's heat is admitted to be a wonderful one. The *Advertiser* says: "Sunol has done it, that is, she has accomplished what was asked of her and has trotted a mile in the fastest time on record. But we do not believe that she can yet rightly be called queen of the turf. The time was half a second faster than that of Maud S.; her track was two seconds faster than her rival's. Where is the victory? Nevertheless this is no proof that under the best conditions she will not equal 2:08¾ on a regular track. But that her trainers doubt her ability to do so is evident, for with a track of either kind at their disposal at Stockton, they have not chosen the severer test. This, however, they may still do in the short season remaining to them, and after that whether Sunol succeeds or not in really lowering the record, Mr. Bonner will have the satisfaction of seeing under one roof—his own—two of the fastest mares in the world. And what a pity it is that we shall not see them speeding alongside one another. What a team they would make!"

The *Telegram* says: "Sunol's wonderful mile in 2:08¼ at Stockton, California, has taken the trotting world by storm. Certainly this Palo Alto bred daughter of Electioneer and a General Benton mare is a great credit to her breeder, ex-Governor Stanford; her trainer, Charles Marvin, and her present owner, Robert Bonner, of this city. She will perhaps soon lower this record further, judged by the speed she has shown for a short distance—a quarter in 29½ seconds, or at the rate of a mile in 1:58. But to claim that she has shown a better mile than the 2:08¾ made by the great mare Maud S. is yet premature. The latter's performance was made on a level track, fully a second slower to the mile, in the opinion of experts, than these new kite-shaped tracks such as the one at Stockton. Hence, while Sunol now crowds Maud S. closely for the trotting crown, until she beats the latter's 2:08¾ on an oval course she cannot yet be considered queen of the trotting turf."

The *Evening World* says: "Sunol has done it at last. There is a new trotting record for a mile. Maud S. and her 2:08¾ are replaced by Sunol and her 2:08¼. To be sure the performance of the new record maker took place on a kite-shaped track, but the feat was a great one, and there are the figures, and figures tell. From reports of the trotting it seems that Marvin succeded in restraining Sunol's impulse to rush herself in the first half. In place of the reckless speed of a week ago, when she made a wonderful half but only a 2:10 mile, she did Tuesday a steady half in 1:04. This restraint probably had much to do with her final success. But even in the face of the new record, Maud S. and her great mile on the speculation track will not pass out of sight. The old queen will yet keep a snug, warm place in the heart of every lover of trotting."

The *Tribune* says: "Maud S. is no longer queen of the turf. She made made record of 2:08¾ in 1885, but this was reduced on Tuesday by Sunol, who trotted a mile in Stockton, California, in 2:08¼. Mr. Bonner's wisdom in purchasing her at a price larger than he paid for Maud S. has been justified. The reduction of half a second in the mile record is a notable accomplishment. But Sunol's owner is confident of her ability to do a mile in 2:06."

The *Times* says: "Sunol has lowered the trotting record, that is to say, on a kite-shaped track, which is faster than the eliptical or circular track and is adopted simply because it is faster. She has trotted a mile in half a second less than it took Maud S. Nobody pretends to know just how much faster the new form of track is than the old, but nobody will pretend the performance of Sunol was as great an exhibition of trotting speed as that by which the record was fixed at 2:08¾. Nevertheless, Sunol's 2:08¼ is the mile record. There is a manifest inaccuracy and injustice in this. As we have said before for record purposes conditions most favorable to speed should be had. The kite shaped track does not fulfill these conditions. The track that does fulfill them is a level mile straight away. This is the test to which henceforth all horses should be subjected in their efforts at record breaking. Performances on such a track can be compared with each other without confusion and the inaccuracy that come of comparing records made on the kite-shaped, circular and eliptical tracks."

The *Herald* says: "Sunol succeeded in lowering the trotting record from 2:08¾ to 2:08¼. This dethrones Maud S., after a reign of six years, and makes the California filly the queen of the turf. The honor still remains with Robert Bonner who is the fortunate owner of both horses. While Sunol's performance gives her the record, it will not be accepted by the trotting world as superior or even equal to that of the dethroned queen. The former was made on a kite-shaped track and the latter on the regular oval. A mile in 2:08¼ on the one is a greater achievement than a mile in 2:08 on the other."

The *Recorder* says: "Sunol is queen of the trotting turf. She won this proud title at Stockton, California, by covering a mile in 2:08¼. This feat lowered the trotting record by half a second and dethroned Maud S., who reigned supreme for six years with an unequaled mark of 2:08¾ to her credit and glory. Sunol's supremacy is instructive in many ways. It demonstrates the theory of the excellence of the early development of the trotter, for Sunol is but five years old, whereas Maud S. was eleven years of age when she trotted a mile in 2:08¾. The greatest speed of the running horse is developed within the first five years of his life, and the trotter is fast reaching the early development of the thoroughbred. Two and three-year-old trotters are now reeling off miles in time which it required years of training only a little while ago for aged horses to make. Another interesting fact in connection with Sunol's achievement is its vindication of Senator Leland Stanford's theory and practice of breeding the trotter through the thoroughbred for speed, stamina and courage. In this Senator Stanford was the pioneer and Sunol is the result of his patient, persistent, and intelligent application of scientific principles to the breeding of horses. Senator Stanford and Robert Bonner, owner of Sunol, are doubtless the proudest and happiest men in the trotting world to-day. The former bred Sunol after his own theory and at his famous Palo Alto stud, and the latter bought her for a princely fortune just as he bought Maud S. He still owns the deposed queen and he will probably never voluntarily part with the newly crowned sovereign. Both of these gentlemen fully merit the honor they enjoy and we extend to them our congratulations."

Marvin Thinks Sunol Can Go Faster.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—A. A. Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, is now here attending races. After hearing of Sunol's exploit at Stockton he wired Marvin, his trainer, as follows: "Allow me to congratulate you. Do you think Sunol can beat 2:08¼ this year?" Marvin replied today: "I believe Sunol, everything favorable, can beat her record."

Bonner's Present to Marvin.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Special.]

New York, Oct. 22.—Robert Bonner was kept busy all day answering a flood of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country. Here is one he sent to trainer Marvin:

"As an evidence of my appreciation of what you have accomplished with Sunol, I have to-day mailed you a check for $1,000. You can keep her for one month longer if you want to. (Signed.) ROBERT BONNER."

Nuns and Chinese Children.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Lord Connemara writes to the press denying that nuns engaged in missionary work in China persuade parents to surrender the custody of their children to them. On the contrary, Chinese parents are perfectly willing to surrender their children to the care that ensures good food and clothing. The impressions which his lordship received while traveling between Hankow and Ichang, in the provinces of Hoopee last June, convinced him that the secret societies were at the bottom of the recent riots. The Peking government, Lord Connemara declares, is obstinate, utterly corrupt and the diverent interests of the European powers prevent prompt and combined action at a time when such action is most imperatively demanded. Another difficulty is the craving of Russia and France for more territory in the east, and the attempts of Germany to supplant the English in the Chinese market.

Accident on a French Railway.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—While a train was running at full speed near Lyons to-day, the roadbed suddenly collapsed owing to the fact that it had been undermined by floods, and the engine and cars were hurled from the road and tumbled down the embankment. The engineer and fireman were killed and a number of passengers badly injured.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Party That Robbed the Southern Pacific Caught.

They Were Surprised—A Running Fight—Most of Them Surrender—One Mortally Wounded, Writes His Will and Suicides.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The *Democrat's* Del Rio, Tex., special says: Full details of the pursuit and capture of the Southern Pacific train robbers reached here to-day. The posse struck the trail near Juno Tuesday, and pressed on. They caught sight of the robbers at 3 p.m. at a distance of 300 yards in a deep canon on Live Oak creek, near Grierson springs, in Crockett country. They were unsuspecting of pursuit, and were proceeding leisurely in the direction of the Texas Pacific, which road they are thought to have designs upon. The posse approached unseen to within a hundred yards of the men. A packhorse of the robbers took fright and made a dash, which caused the men to look around when they discovered the pursuers. Captain Jones ordered a charge and a running fight followed. Langston soon weakened and gave up and Tom Fields soon afterwards, finding himself hard pressed, surrendered. Wellington and Flint ran several miles when the former's horse was shot from under him. He left the animal and took up the side of the mountain, but Captain Jones was right upon him and cut off his retreat, whereupon he surrendered. Flint then ran at full speed a distance of ten miles firing back upon his pursuers as he went. The fire was returned, and he was mortally wounded. He fell off his horse, and sitting upon the road coolly produced pencil and paper and wrote a will bequeathing his effects to his brother. He then pulled a pistol and blew his brains out. The posse arrived at Comstock to-day with their prisoner, and will go west on to-night's train to El Paso. Sheriff Kerriff went up to-day with warrants for the men. Jones refused to deliver them.

Head-end Collision on the K. C. C. B. & St. J. Railway.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—A head-end collision occurred on the Kansas City, Council Bluffs & St. Joseph railroad near Murray's station this morning between a freight and the north bound passenger. Engineer Fager of the passenger was fatally injured, Express Messenger Ravenaugh severely injured and Newsboy T. B. Tanner badly hurt. The passengers were shaken up but no one injured.

A Head-end Collision.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—A head-end collison of freight trains occurred at Round Bottom station, on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghighiny railroad early this morning. Both trains were badly wrecked, and Engineer Scott and Brakeman Green instantly killed. The other trainmen escaped by jumping.

Insurgent Garcia in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: Garcia, the Mexican insurgent leader, is thought to be in jail at the little town of Marysville, Nodaway county, Mo. What he is imprisoned there for cannot be learned. Colonel Bailey, an attorney of Victoria, Texas, who is in St. Joseph, said he was going to Marysville to have his client released, if possible, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Secretary Steiner on Sunol's Performance.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—"Trotting men in a way expected something of the kind, but it was a phenomenal performance," said Secretary J. H. Steiner, of the American Trotting association, to-day. Mr. Steiner had in mind the marvelous mile made by Sunol. "Yes, it was phenomenal," cotinued Mr. Steiner, "even though it was looked for. Trotting horsemen are trying to reduce the record to as small a figure as they can and it is probable that the world's record of Sunol will be reduced some day. You remember Maud S. was eleven years old when she trotted in 2:08¾ at Cleveland, and Sunol is only five years old. She is likely to have another such a flight and beat herself. But we cannot be surprised if this new record will stand for some little time yet. The great strides that have been made during late years in the speed of trotting horses is due more to careful and conscientious breeding, to the improvements that have been made in tracks themselves and to the improvements that have been made in trotting appliances. It will be rather hard to say where the effects of all this will stop.

"I believe that this increase in the speed of trotters will react well. It is my opinion that the force of it will be felt in the future not so much in the increase of the speed itself as in the general improvement of the breed. What I mean is, that the effort toward speed will draw a larger number of horses into faster time rather than develop one or two that shall be surpassingly speedy. We will have more horses that can go in 2:10, and 2:10 is fast."

The Bicycle Contest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The one thousand mile post was passed by several contestants in the bicycle race to-night. At midnight the three leaders stood: Martin, 1,056; Ashinger, 1,031; Lamb, 1,010.

ITALY AND THE POPE

His Holiness Did Say He is Held as a Hostage.

AIMS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

The Vatican Knows of its Designs—The Pantheon Incident Declared to Have Been Rearranged.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Interviews with eminent cardinals confirm the accuracy of the statements cabled a few days ago regarding the feeling at the Vatican touching the demonstration of the French pilgrims at the Pantheon. In a talk with an Associated Press correspondent one of the cardinals, who is close to the Pope, said: Investigations made prove that the disorder of October 2 was prepared and arranged in advance by the Italian government against a radical Republican demonstration at Nice and against the Pope. Under Secretary of State Delucca and M. Garibaldi, he asserted, had arranged a conspiracy. The triple alliance was informed of it and approved of it, as a reply to the fetes at Nice and a direct attack upon the Pope and pilgrims. It was desired as an affirmation of the monarcial right against the French republic and against the statu quo at Rome. The Italian government sent to all the mayors a circular letter in order to add weight to the manifestation.

The correspondent asked why so large a part of the monarchical and liberal world favored outrages upon the French pilgrims, and the cardinal replied: "The government wished to give the world the impression that Rome is opposed to the Pope and that Italy will not have any reconciliation with France or any amicable understanding between the Vatican and the French republic. The demonstration was the result of the republican and democratic policy of the Pope. "Since the famous toast of Cardinal Lavigrie," said he, "and the demonstrations at Cronstadt, all our official world, monarchical, liberal and sectarian, has been living in a state of trouble. It felt its edifice, so laboriously erected, to be cracking and threatening ruin. All hopes, all illusions were vanishing and then came the scandals of October 2. Leo perfectly understood the meaning it was intended to convey to him and told what is well known when he announced: 'I am no longer a prisoner, I am a hostage, I am threatened with exile and assassination if I will not capitulate before the enemy'."

"Official Italy," said the cardinal, "desires to sequestrate him, to restrict his liberty, and declares by these demonstrations that if the Pope does not yield he will be killed or driven from Rome. Everybody regrets the Pantheon incidents, but nobody has the courage to brave the anger of the government."

"What will the Pope do eventually?" said the correspondent.

"I do not yet know," said the cardinal. "He has caused a diplomatic note to be sent the papal nuncios to different governments touching directly upon the real significance of the affair. He will wait for the public mind to be well fixed upon the origin and character of the liberal manifestation. When the work of preparation is accomplished, he will act."

The cardinal further said nothing was yet decided as to the Pope leaving Rome, but that everything was in readiness for such a step. At any rate, the relations between