Weather Today.
FORECAST — Probably Showers, Cooler.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

RARE ENTERTAINMENT
For every member of the family is found in the columns of The Sunday Herald.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895. NUMBER 59

HITS ANOTHER SHINING MARK.

Associate Justice Jackson Has Been Claimed by the Grim Reaper.

CONSUMPTION THE CAUSE.

Had Been in Failing Health for Four Years.

His Last Appearance in Public Was at the Second Hearing of the Income Tax Case—News of His Demise Has Caused General Sorrow Throughout Tennessee and Wherever He Was Known—Speculation as to His Successor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The Hon. Howell Edmund S. Jackson, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, died at his residence at West Meade, six miles west of this city, this afternoon, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, of consumption.

Judge Jackson had been in failing health for the past four years, but it has been only in the past eight or nine months that the progress of the disease began to cause his family and friends uneasiness. Last year he went on a lengthy trip to the far west in search of health. Later, he went to Thomasville, Tenn., where it was hoped the mild and bracing climate would restore his once vigorous constitution. The trip did him little good, and after a time he was brought home.

At his old home, Judge Jackson seemed to improve slightly, until he went to Washington to sit in the second hearing of the income tax case. He stood that trip fairly well, and after his return home, appeared to lose strength rapidly. Nevertheless, Judge Jackson never took to his bed until last Wednesday, week. Since that time his family and friends feared that the end was near and his death today was not unexpected.

Judge Jackson was twice married, the first time to Miss Sophia Mallory, daughter of David B. Mallory, a banker of Memphis, who died in '73. To this union were born three children, as follows: Henry, William R. and Howell Jackson. Henry Jackson is at present soliciting freight agent of the Southern railway, with headquarters at Atlanta. William R. Jackson is district attorney of the Chesapeake & Ohio, at Cincinnati. Howell E. Jackson is manager of the Jackson cotton mill at Jackson, Tenn.

In 1876, Judge Jackson married Miss Mary E. Harding, daughter of General William G. Harding. Of this union, three children survive. Miss Elizabeth and Louise Jackson and Harding A. Jackson.

With the exception of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and William H. Jackson, jr., who are in Europe, the children were at his bedside when he died.

The news of Judge Jackson's death caused general sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and admired.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been fully completed, but it is known that it will take place next Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

Speculations as to his Successor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—When Justice Jackson was so seriously ill this spring that he was not expected to recover the name of his successor was considerably speculated on. The idea was suggested by some that the president would name Messrs Peckham or Hornblower, of New York, while the selection of a man from the west fell to Don M. Dickson.

Postmaster-General Wilson was strongly spoken of among the possibilities, while the majority were of the opinion that Secretary Carlisle would have the place if he wanted it.

Mr. Carlisle would be especially eligible, as he would be appointed from the same district that the death of Justice Jackson has made vacant.

The last time Justice Jackson was in Washington was on the occasion of the rehearing in the income tax cases last May. He had been absent from the city and from the bench since the preceding fall when, soon after the convening of the October term of the court, he had been compelled to go south on account of his rapidly-declining health. During his absence there had been contradictory reports as to his physical condition, but the prevailing opinion among his colleagues on the bench was that he would never again be able to resume his seat. Mr. Jackson had the reputation in this city, and especially about the supreme court, of being very sensitive concerning the discussion of his health in the public press, and he referred to the subject very sparingly in his own conversation. The other members of the court were, therefore, poorly advised as to his condition. This state of affairs is said to have been the reason for the equivocal character of the announcement of the decision to grant a rehearing in the income tax cases, which of necessity depended upon Judge Jackson's presence.

He was in Washington on the occasion of the rehearing for several days, and gave his attention assiduously to the income taxes. He sat through the argument, which continued three days, took part in the consultation of the court, and when the day arrived for the announcement of the decision, not only listened patiently to the opinions of the most of the other members of the court, but delivered a vigorous opinion of his own in support of the validity of the law. This occurred on the 20th of May and was his last public appearance. He returned to his home in Tennessee late in May.

When Judge Jackson was here on this occasion it was evident to all who came in contact with him that life was slowly but surely ebbing away, and that the effort he made in performing his duties in that emergency was made at the expense of his vitality.

As senator and justice of the supreme court, Mr. Jackson had resided in Washington about eight years. His associates here were confined largely to colleagues on the bench and in the Senate chamber. By them he was universally esteemed as a man of high moral worth and rich intellectual attainments, as was evinced in nothing so much as in his appointment to the supreme bench by President Harrison and his confirmation by a Republican Senate, notwithstanding he was a Democrat.

Brief Biography.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Howell Edmunds Jackson was born in Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832, so that he was in his 63d year at the time of his death. He graduated from the West Tennessee college in 1848. He studied law two years at the university of Virginia and in Jackson, under his kinsmen, Judges A. W. Totten and Milton Brown. He graduated from the Lebanon law school in 1856, which year he located in Jackson and engaged in the practice of his profession; removed to Memphis in 1859, where he continued the practice of law; served on the supreme bench by appointment on two occasions and was once a prominent candidate for supreme judge before the nomination consolidated in Jackson in 1876; was elected to the state house of Republicans in 1880 on the state credit platform; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1881 and served till April 12, 1886; was appointed United States circuit judge by President Cleveland and nominated as associate justice by President Harrison; was confirmed by the Senate February 18, 1893, and entered upon the duties of the office March 4, 1893.

NOW AT ISSUE.

Suit Brought by Charles L. Fair to Test the Validity of His Father's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The suit brought by Charles L. Fair to test the validity of the trust created by the will of the late James G. Fair, is now at issue. Executor W. S. Goodfellow filed an answer to the complaint today. The attorneys for the Fair children have been eagerly expecting this answer since the executors by attorney intimated in court that there would be no necessity for postponing the will contest too long. When Fair filed his suit it was surmised that his object was to enable the children of James G. Fair to evade the effect of the clause, which provided for their disinheritance if they should contest the will. The suit was in the nature of an action to quiet title to the Lick House property. But it brought into question the validity of the trust clause and the supposition was that this case would be tried in advance of the will contest. If he should win the first action, Charles Fair's victory would put an end to the controversy over the two wills. In the Goodfellow answer, however, it is contended that the court cannot pass upon the trust clause without first ascertaining if the will is a genuine document. Should the superior court take this view of the case it will either proceed with the will contest or permit the wills to be brought into question on suit to quiet the title. It is thought that the answer places the Fair heirs in an awkward position. The plans of the heirs are spoiled by the issues injected into the case at this juncture by the executors. Charles Fair sought to break the will by attacking the trust in an equity suit, which would be tried by a judge without a jury. If he failed in that he intended to contest the will unequivocally before a jury. This answer of the executor brings proceedings so that its validity will be passed upon by a judge alone. If the case is decided in toto without jury it is generally believed that the result will not be so satisfactory to the Fair heirs as a jury trial in which sympathy for the heirs would be a powerful factor.

BRICE'S OBJECT.

Sole Idea Is to Get an Expression on "Good Money."

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—A very close friend of Senator Brice said to the reporter of the Associated Press in regard to the position which the Senator occupies in the contest now pending amongst the Democrats of Ohio, that his sole object is to obtain in the coming state convention an expression for good money. Out of 559 delegates elected to the state convention, 400 are said by this gentleman to be for sound money.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

ITALIAN WOUNDS HIS MISTRESS AND ANOTHER.

Laid in Wait for the Females and Stabbed Them as They Walked Along the Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Rosa Weil, 25 years old, and her sister Kate, 18 years old, were both seriously stabbed on the street today by Philip Giampata, 46 years old, an Italian shoemaker. Rosa was stabbed nine times and Kate received several wounds.

Giampata came to this country five years ago. Two years ago he met Kate Weil and after a time she went to live with him. Eight months ago she became a mother and after that she and Giampata did not live happily together. She left him and also the child. He asked Kate to take back the child. She refused. Giampata still persisted in asking her to care for the child and followed her in the street and to all places of amusement she attended. Last week, tiring of his persistency, she secured a warrant in the Harlem police court for his arrest. This so enraged the Italian that he lay in wait for the girls and the stabbing followed. It is said neither girl can recover.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A medal has been awarded to John S. Kountz, drummer of company C, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn. November 25, 1863. A boy of 18 years, he dropped his drum, seized a musket and joined in the charge, inspiring his comrades by his heroic conduct.

IN LESS THAN TEN MINUTES.

Two Great Ships Collide and Go to the Bottom of the Sea.

A MIDNIGHT DISASTER.

Prince Oscar Crashes Into an Unknown.

Entire Crew of the Stranger Lost, and Not a Stick or Rag Left to Identify Her or Them. Seventeen Survivors have Some Terrible Experiences and Narrow Escapes, but Are Finally Rescued in the Nick of Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The British ship Prince Oscar from Liverpool, Captain Henderson, collided in midocean July 13 with an unknown sailing vessel. Both ships sank in less than ten minutes. Six members of the crew of the Prince Oscar and all on board the unknown vessel were lost. The survivors, seventeen in number, were rescued by the ship Dharwar, after being confined in an open boat with neither food nor water for three days. They were transferred to the British steamship Capac, from Pisagua, and brought to this port tonight.

The names of the lost are:
William Knight, cook, of South Shields.
Oscar Neilson, seaman, of Christiana.
E. Peterson, seaman, of Denmark.
August Carton, deck boy, of Ostend.
I. Relap, of Douglas, Isle of Man.
J. Anderson, steward, of Liverpool.
The entire crew of the unknown vessel.

The Crash.

The disaster occurred shortly after midnight in latitude 9.30 south, longitude 28.20 west. The Prince Oscar was bound from Shields, where she left May 9th for Iqueque, laden with coal, and was going at a clipper gait on the port tack before a brisk wind and all canvas set. It is estimated by the crew that she was making about 6½ knots an hour when suddenly there loomed up directly under their bow a four master vessel. The mate asserts that the stranger had no lights burning and after she was sighted it was impossible to alter the course of the Prince Oscar. The iron bull of the latter struck the unknown full amidships, knocking her almost on her beam ends and crashing through the woodwork until her prow was more than half buried. The stranger went over almost on her beam ends as the Prince Oscar backed away from the rebound. As the crew of the Prince Oscar stood peering through the darkness they saw the stranger partly right herself and then she rapidly began to sink. They listened in vain for some signs of life, but not a cry for help nor a word of command came from the stricken vessel. In less than four minutes from the time she was struck, the stranger keeled over and plunged stern first into the depths below. Captain Henderson, of the Prince Oscar, who was below in his berth, rushed on deck just in time to discover that his ship was also sinking.

No Hope.

The pumps were manned, but in less time than it takes to tell, it was discovered that there was no hope from that source. Life boats were ordered cut adrift and the men were told to jump and swim for their lives. They all went overboard and with exception of two unfortunates, reached the small boats.

Captain Henderson, who was the last man to leave the ship, went over in his night garments and swam fully two miles before he was picked up. Both boats hovered about the scene of the wreck until daylight in an effort to rescue the two missing members of the Prince Oscar's crew and any members of the crew of the stranger who might have been fortunate enough to have kept afloat. They found no one, however, and nothing to indicate the name, home or destination of their companion in misfortune. Finally they left the scene and headed they knew not exactly where. Twenty-four hours later a heavy sea struck the boat commanded by Mate Lynch and capsized it. The occupants, eight in number, were thrown into the sea and the already overcrowded craft which Captain Henderson commanded put quickly to the rescue. They were successful in getting four of the men on board; the rest were drowned. There were now seventeen men in the small lifeboat with nothing to eat, nothing to drink and barely room to stretch their limbs. Towards evening of the second day one of the crew discovered a small cask of fish oil stowed away in the boat. This was dealt out to the survivors in small doses, and they used it to moisten their parched lips and tongues.

Most of the men were partially naked, having no time to secure clothes.

In the Nick of Time.

For three days and nights they floated and just as they were about to abandon hope they sighted a ship near Dharwar from London bound to Melbourne. They succeeded in attracting the attention of those on board and were soon on her decks. Four days later, in latitude 16.35 south, longitude 37.31 west, they were put aboard the Capac, bound for this port. All of the survivors still bear evidences of the sufferings which they endured. Captain Henderson was reticent, preferring not to give the full details of the disaster until he had reported to the British consul, which official will be asked to institute a naval court of inquiry and hear the full details of the disaster.

After some persuasion, however, Captain Henderson said: "On the night of July 13, when the collision occurred, I had just turned in, leaving the deck in charge of the chief officer. The wind was southwest and squally and there was considerable sea. We were going along possibly 6½ knots an hour, with everything set. The mate saw nothing of the approaching vessel until she was almost on top of us and he positively asserts she was without side lights. She had every stitch of canvas set and was jumping through the water at a lively rate. Consequently when both vessels came together the crash was terrific and the damage was sufficient to cause both to go to the bottom within ten minutes. Not a sound came from those on board the unknown ship and at the expiration of five minutes the tops of her masts were seen sinking beneath the surface of the water."

Captain Henderson is well advanced in years and has followed the sea since a mere boy, this being his first accident.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Went on the Seal Rocks Off Cape Hawk.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 8.—A boat's crew of Chinese was landed at Forster. They report that the British steamer Catterthun, from Hong Kong, May 27, for Australian ports, was wrecked yesterday. The fate of the remainder of the crew and passengers is unknown.

The steamer was wrecked on the seal rocks off Cape Hawk yesterday morning during a gale. The passengers, who numbered 70, of whom 55 were Chinese, were asleep below when the ship grounded. Only three European passengers and the second mate were saved. The others are missing, but it is believed possible that they succeeded in taking to the boats, that were afterwards blown out to sea and may be heard from later.

BAD BLAZE.

Pendleton People Killed in the Ruins.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 8.—A fire last night consumed the Transfer hotel and several building adjoining on Main street.

Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins and one man is still missing.

The killed are: Frank Brendig, Old Wolf (Indian), G. Clacking and William Struensen.

Missing: J. D. Taylor.

There were twenty-nine guests. The fire originated in the upper floor, caused by a man dropping a lighted match near gasoline. The property loss is $15,000; insurance, $7,500.

ROSA NOT GUILTY.

Miss Gordon's Plea Was Self Defense—A Sad Affair.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The jury in the Rosa Gordon murder trial returned a verdict of not guilty. Only two witnesses for the commonwealth were introduced and they failed to make any clear statements. Miss Gordon was the only witness for the defense. Her plea was self-defense.

Rosa Gordon became involved in a quarrel with two girls, May Sutherland and Melissa Brown, at Corbin about three weeks ago. She drew a knife and stabbed the Sutherland girl to the heart, killing her instantly. The Brown girl was seriously wounded. The Sutherland girl was 16 years old and Miss Brown 14.

AT AN END.

NO FURTHER DIFFICULTIES AT SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

Conservators of the Peace, However, Are Ready to Act in an Emergency—Troops Are Not Necessary.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 8.—The trouble in this city seems to be at an end. All shafts blew for work this evening. George Shilling, secretary of the state labor bureau, spent some time among the colored people at Seatonville and came into the city this evening to attend a miners' meeting. He stated at the meeting that he was here for the governor, and would not leave until the trouble was settled. The miners at today's meeting readopted the resolution of yesterday. After this meeting, Mr. Schilling held a conference with General Manager Dalzell, and it was agreed to start the mines in the morning.

Mayor Delmago today swore in fifty conservators of the peace, to be ready in emergency.

In all likelihood, Manager Dalzell will bring in the exiled negroes tomorrow and set them to work. The mayor says he will protect them.

S. Buckner, of Chicago, the colored legislator, who announced in Springfield Tuesday night that the bodies of 34 of his people had been found in the woods around here, arrived today from Seatonville. Soon after he sent a message to the governor saying:

"You must send troops here at once. The mayor will not furnish any safe protection to the colored people and they demand that you take the matter in hand."

Mayor Delmago issued a proclamation this afternoon, calling on the citizens to co-operate in maintaining law and order, particularly after the return of the negroes.

When the mayor heard of Buckner's message to the governor, he wired:

"We understood you have been today telegraphed for troops. Such a step is not necessary. There has been no disturbance here since Sunday last. Colored people who were then driven out have been assured that if they return they will be protected. They are yet at Seatonville. Conservators of the peace are adequate for their protection, and are held in readiness waiting for their return. We assure you that if they return they will not be molested, now that we have a sufficient force to protect them."

Mr. Schilling said tonight that the troops were not needed and he would so report to the governor. Representative Buckner expressed himself late tonight as satisfied with the turn affairs had taken.

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

EXCELLENT SHOWING MADE BY THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

One of the Signs That Prosperity Is Returning to the Country and Coming at a Rapid Rate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Reports to the postoffice department for the three months ending Aug. 1, show that the total receipts at the twenty largest postoffices in the country were $8,794,000, an increase of $499,000 over the corresponding quarter in '94.

San Francisco and Washington show the only decreases in receipts, due at the latter place to large sales of Columbia stamps last year. Receipts at New York aggregate $1,525,000, an increase of $116,000, and at Chicago, $1,173,000, an increase of $133,000.

BOAT AND OAR.

PETOSKI, Mich., Aug. 8.—Charming weather attended the second day of the Mississippi Vallew Amateur Regatta association. The gentlemen's double pleasure boat race was won by George and Dagwell, of the Mutuals of Detroit. Catlin, of Chicago, and Warner of Detroit won the [illegible] double. The senior single, between Henderson, of the Catlins, and McDowell, of the Delewares, was won by McDowell by seven lengths.

KILLED A FELLOW LUNATIC.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—W. N. Hurst, a lunatic, killed a fellow lunatic, Stephen de Long, between midnight and day break in the eastern lunatic asylum.

The two violent lunatics were placed in separate beds in the same room. An attendant, at 12:30 found Hurst fondling a brick in a pillow case. He threw the brick out of the window. At daybreak he returned and found de Long dead on the floor with his head mashed and Hurst holding a brick. Hurst got the bricks from the wall behind his bed.

IS DANGER OF FURTHER RIOTS

There Is No Protection to American Citizens in China.

THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Massacre Had Been Planned for a Week.

Looting of the American Mission Chapel at Ingkok—Miss Hartford Gives Her Version of the Massacre—Was One of the Survivors of the Awful Assault—Chinese Evidently Intend to Destroy All the Churches and Kill the Christians.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The World will tomorrow print the following special dispatch from Foo Chow, China:

A mob has just looted the American mission chapel at Ingkok, seventy miles from here. Unless prompt and effective action is taken, there is danger of great riots in other places. The Chinese soldiers sent to Kou Cheng to protect foreign property, plundered the Stewart residence.

No American gun boat has come here. The situation is critical.

Official Killed.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 8.—An official on his way to this city from Ku Cheng was killed yesterday. There is no American protection.

The American government's neglect is infamous.

The evidence already obtained shows that the massacre at Hwasang was planned at least a week beforehand. The foreign consuls have the name of the leaders in it and of some of the participants.

An official from Foo Chow sent 210 soldiers into that section on the 24th of July to prevent the vegetarians from murdering Chinese.

The vegetarians thought the missionaries had caused the troops to be sent and decided to kill them.

They began immediately to gather at a certain designated place. In passing through the villages on their way to the rendezvous, the vegetarians declared their intention to destroy the churches and to kill the Christians.

Not Even a Warning.

The local officer knew of this, but they did nothing to protect, or even warn the foreigners.

The night before the massacre a native pastor in Ku Cheng heard the vegetarians were going to kill the foreigners on the next day. He wrote a letter of warning to Mr. Stewart at Hwasang, but delayed sending it until daylight. The message arrived half an hour too late. Dr. Gregory was in the city of Ku Cheng at the time, but he was not notified. The foreigners had no suspicion of the intended slaughter.

THRILLING ACCOUNT.

Story Told by One of the Survivors of the Massacre.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The World will print tomorrow a special cablegram from Shanghai, China, giving an account of the massacre of missionaries at Hwasang, written by Miss Mabel C. Hartford, one of the survivors of the massacre, and the only one who witnessed it.

Miss Hartford's statement is as follows:

August 1, 7:30 a. m.—I heard shouts. They were the yells of servants who rushed in shouting to me to get up for the vegetarians were coming, tearing down the houses on the hill belonging to the English mission.

"A few minutes later a teacher came to my door and told me to run. I got on my clothes and rushed to the door. I was met by a man with a spear, who yelled, 'here is a foreign woman.'

Narrow Escape.

He pointed the weapon at my chest. I twisted it to one side and it just grazed my ear and head. He then threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched it away from him and told me to run.

"I jumped down the embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and jostled me along until I got up on the side of the hill. I then lay down there to get some breath. After resting twice, I reached a secluded spot and lay there.

"All this time the yells went on and the two houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells ceased. I supposed the vegetarians had gone away. A servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour, telling me to come home, that five ladies of the English mission had been killed and some had been wounded, but that my house, a native rented house, had not been troubled.

"I went home to find Miss Cordington much cut about the head and beaten all over. Mildred Stewart, 12 years old, knee cut and bleeding very hard; Herbert Stewart, 6 years old, cut on the head and almost dead. Baby Stewart, with one eye black and swollen, the second Stewart girl, Kate, 11 years old, with the second boy, 8 years old, Evan, were beaten and pierced with spears, but not seriously injured. The boy vomited all day, but we thought it was from fright.

Killed the Foreigners.

"Mr. Phillips, of the English mission, who lived in a native house some distance away, did not receive any injury, only arriving in time to see the bodies of the dead and hear the vegetarians say: 'We have killed all the foreigners.'

"At first we heard that some foreigners had escaped and were hiding, but Mr. Stewart did not come, and we feared the worst. Mr. Phillips went to the ruins and found eight bodies, five not burned, and three burned so as not to be recognizable.

"Dr. Gregory arrived at dark and dressed the wounds of the patients. Coffins were made and the bodies were put in them. The bodies of the burned were put in boxes.

"Another burned body was found, making nine grown people massacred—R. G. Stewart and wife, a nurse from Ireland called Lena, Nellie Saunders, Topsy Saunders of Australia, who lived in the upper house called the Stewart house; Bessie Newcomb of Ireland; Elsie Marshall and Lusy Stewart of England, and Annie Gordon, of Australia.

Beyond Recognition.

"The first four were burned beyond recognition. Topsy ran out of the house and was killed outside. Bessie was thrown down the embankment with her head nearly severed from her shoulders. Hannah Gordon's head was also nearly cut off.

"The bodies were put in coffins and we left Hwasang for Suikow about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, August 2.

"Herbert died about three hours later just below Colong. We took the body in a chair and had a coffin made for it at Suikow. We reached Suikow about 3 a. m. Saturday and telegraphed to Foo Chow for a steam launch. We left Suikow in native boats at 3 p. m. and on Sunday morning met a steam launch going toward Suikow taking soldiers. We engaged it to tow us to Foo Chow. Soon afterward we met the rescuing party in a launch. The party consisted of the United States marshal and two English missionaries bringing full supplies for the sufferers.

Cowardly Curs.

"When I was thrown down my teacher's wife called on some Hwasang men around to save me. There were four men there to only one vegetarian, but they would not help me. She came and tried to pull me away as he was beating me. The vegetarian kicked her. When the vegetarian who beat me started down the hill to come to our house three others were with him, but these ran off after some Chinamen, so I escaped with only one persecutor. There were about fifty vegetarians, but I only saw one. The man who attacked me shouted 'Here is a foreign woman.' He had a trident spear. Some had swords. There was at least one gun, for I heard it fired off. The natives say there were more. Uong, the Ku Cheng magistrate, came to Hwasang Friday afternoon, August 2, with 100 soldiers. He viewed the bodies, saw the injured, inquired the names and residences of the injured and made out an account. He did what he could to help us get off to Suikow.

(Signed) "MABEL HARTFORD."

STATUS UNCHANGED.

Americans Gain a Vast Tract of Land in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Minister Andradem, of Venezuela, returned today from Deer Park. The status of the British Venezuela question remains unchanged. Recent advices received at the legation give the text of the official resolution by which Venezuela confirms to an American company a vast tract of land south of the Orinoco, and near the scene of the British contention. The resoluton sets forth that this grant was originally made to the Manoa company of the United States, but was subsequently transferred to the Turnbull company in which English interest predominated, but in view of the fact that the Turnbull company has not proceeded with the development of the concession, the resolution recites that the Turnbull grant is cancelled and all rights of the original Manoa company are revived and renewed. This gives the new American syndicate the same terms under which the Manoa company operated.

SOCIETY AND SLANDER.

LONDON CASE ATTRACTS A GREAT DEAL OF NOTICE.

Missives Couched in Indecent Terms and Affecting the Character of Different Persons in Society.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A society slander case which is attracting a great deal of notice, was commenced today in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. Mrs. Jacoby, sister-in-law of Mrs. James A. Jacoby, member of parliament for the middle division of Derbyshire, Liberal, and president of the Nottingham chamber of commerce, has brought suit for damages against the Countess Cowley, who it is alleged, has charged the plaintiff with writing anonymous and obscene letters.

Sir Edward Clark, Q. C., formerly solicitor-general on behalf of Mrs. Jacoby, this evening, said that the Jacobys up to the year 1893, had been on the best of terms with the family of the Duke of Beaufort and other distinguished families and that about that time offensive letters began to be circulated. These missives were described as being couched in indecent terms and as affecting the character of different persons in society. The dowager Countess Cowley, added Sir Edward Clark, informed certain people that the plaintiff, Mrs. Jacoby, was the author of these letters, and according to counsel the result of Countess Cowley's statements was that the Jacobys lost their social position. During the day several witnesses were called in support of Mrs. Jacoby's suit. Among them were Major Gist, Hon. Edward Arthur Polk, brother of Baron Haldon and Mr. Adam Thwaile, all of whom have seats near the Duke of Beauforts at Badminton, and who belonged to the Badminton hunt.

All three remembered Countess Cowley referring in the hunting field to Mrs. Jacoby as the writer of the letters.

A POTATO FIGHT.

Quarrel Which Wil Greatly Interest Utah People.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—Daniel Parry and J. S. Baker, Denver commission men, who have been on trial in Justice Cowell's court the past two days on the charge of embezzling $1,213.30 from George Thresher, the California potato grower, were discharged on a motion to quash the complaint. They were re-arrested on the charge of embezzlement of 123,330 pounds of potatoes from Mr. Thresher. On this complaint they must now stand trial. It differs from the one that was quashed this morning, only that it charges the embezzlement of potatoes themselves instead of their estimated value.

Thresher complains that in July, 1894, he shipped to the Parry Commission company, of this city, 123,330 pounds of potatoes, worth $1,213.30. He never got his money and recently he came to Denver from his home in Butte county, Cal., to investigate the matter. Here, he says, he found that the Parry Commission company had failed and that Parry and Baker were doing business as its successor. The defendants claim that they are not responsible for the contracts of the Parry Commission company and will make their defense on that line. They have sued Thresher and others for $50,000 damages.

ONE MORE VICTORY.

DEFENDER DEFEATS THE JUBILEE NINE MINUTES.

Course Was the Same as That of Tuesday—What the New Boat Can Do in a Light Wind.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Defender defeated the Jubilee nine minutes and nineteen seconds in a twenty-one mile race over the triangular course off Brenton's Point today in a light wind. The course was the same as that of Tuesday's race, three lengths of seven miles each. The boats were expected to cover the distance twice, making forty-two miles, but the commander declared the race finished at the end of the first round.

The Jubilee crossed the line at 11:40:31 on the port tack, the Defender following at 11:40:49. Within a few minutes after crossing the line the Defender had overcome the slight lead of the Boston boat and from that time to the finish the new boat gained constantly. The Defender rounded the first mark at 12:39:20, the Jubilee at 12:42. The second mark was turned at 1:18:20 by the Defender and at 1:26 by the Jubilee. The Defender finished at 1:57:04 and the Jubilee at 2:06:05, beating her rival by more than nine minutes.

Boat	Start.	Finish.	Lapsed Time
Defender	11:40:49	1:57:04	2:16:15
Jubilee	11:40:31	2:16:05	2:25:34

EIGHTY MEN IN GREAT DANGER

Eight Story Building Collapses with Great Damage in New York.

BIG IRON BEAM SNAPS.

No One Knows the Exact Loss of Life.

Building Was Filled With Plasterers, Plumbers, Electricians, Gas Fitters and Laborers—Crash Caused by Overloading the Sixth Floor — Surgeons Fight Like Bloodthirsty Butchers for Bodies of the Victims.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—With scarcely a sound to warn the seventy or eighty workmen of their danger, an eight-story building in course of erection and nearing completion at West Broadway and Third streets, collapsed an hour before noon today.

At least five men are thought to have been killed. Several others are seriously wounded. Those thought to be dead are: John Burke, John Murphy, Christopher Burke and Michael O'Hare, plasterers, all of Brooklyn; Frank or James Kenny, Italian; Charles E. Henderson, electrician.

William Fox, plasterer, is also missing. Charles Smith was taken from under a pile of bricks horribly cut about the head and body.

A Clash of Opinion.

There is a difference of opinion as to how the accident occurred. The prevailing idea is that an immense iron beam on one of the upper floors snapped, the floor gave way and crashed through the building.

There was a great V-shaped jagged hole in all the floors and at the bottom of the wreck were piled up bags of lime which had been stored on an upper floor, mingled with bricks, beams, and tools, and from the mass came the groans and cries of wounded workmen. The firemen and police, who came early to the scene, could hardly see to perform their work of rescue because of the cloud of dust that poured from the wreck. Many friends and relatives of the dead and injured were there and many distressing incidents resulted. When Coroner Fitzpatrick arrived to look after the dead, he said, as a practical builder, it was his opinion that the collapse was caused by the sandy nature of the land on which the structure had been set. There were others who said the building had been originally intended to be only seven stories high and the ighth story, when added, had been too heavy for the iron work. The builder denied this without being able to form any idea as to the cause of the collapse.

No One Knows.

A number of men who were engaged in the building soon after the accident occurred left the scene. This makes it impossible to say just how many men are actually missing and the true number will not be known until these have reported to their foreman.

The ruins fill the centre of the building with broken timber, twisted iron girders and columns, bricks and plaster. It makes a mound as high as the second floor and is a mass as dense and hard to handle as a bank of clay. It is said that seven men were at work in the cellar directly under the centre of the wreck. The building was filled with plasterers, plumbers, electricians, gas fitters and laborers. Contractor Parker and Foreman Seligman have both been arrested.

Caused by Overloading.

It was said at the scene of the disaster that the cause was undoubtedly the overloading of the sixth floor with plaster and building matter.

Harry Alexander, of the Alexander-Chamberlain Electrical company, which was doing the electrical work in the building said that his men had reported to him on Monday that the wires that had been placed in the sixth floor were out of line, showing the walls had already got out of plumb.

Mr. Parker, the contractor, said that the plasterers had overloaded the center of the building. The iron work was sound and well made. The bolts were sliced clean off where the iron work parted, showing that a heavy pull had been exerted downward.

Workmen came to the legs of a man in the ruins at 4:30, and after digging for two hours extricated the body, which was that of Charles Peterson, the electrician.

Mrs. Peterson stayed at the scene while the men were working to rescue her husband.

Bloodthirsty Butchers.

Henry Alexander, manager of the electric company, whose men are working in the building, has written a warm letter, asserting that when John Smith, the wireman, was brought from the ruins, the surgeons from rival hospitals, whom he terms "bloodthirsty butchers," fought for the body and almost upset the stretcher. But for this delay he thinks Smith's life might have been saved. He died on the way to the hospital.

Parker and Sillick were arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick and each held in $5,000 bail on the charge of causing the death of John Burke, the man who was the first to die as the result of injuries received.

ALL IS QUIET.

Jackson's Hole Has Resumed Its Normal Appearance.

MARYSVALE, Wy., Aug. 8.—Reports have been brought in by prospectors of the presence of five Indians in a camp twenty-six miles from here. The Indians were friendly and profess ignorance of the trouble with whites. A troop of twenty men under Lieutenant Jackson was sent out after them and are expected back today. An Indian was reported three miles from camp, but could not be found by the troops sent after him.

Reports from Major Bisbee's command of infantry indicate no change in the condition of affairs in the region in which he is operating, everything being peaceful.