GONE TO MEET HIS VICTIM.

John Van Zandt, the Young Mulatto Murderer, is Found Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21 .- The Journal says: The body of John Van Zant, the young mulatto who shot and killed Porter Armstrong, at Independence, in a quarrel over a game of cards, in July, 1883, was found in a ravine near Six Mile, about twelve miles east of Independence, at noon yesterday. The circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body are such that force the conclusion that he was murdered either in revenge for the killing of Armstrong or for the purpose of obtaining money.

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William Eddington, a farmer who lives in that neighborhood, made the discovery. Van Zant's body was lying about 30 feet from a little bridge that spans the ravine, in a clump of bushes, in which an attempt had evidently been made to conceal it. It was utterly devoid of clothing, save a pair of socks and the arm of an undershirt. The latter had, from appearances, been torn from his body, except the part covering the arm. James Rogers, also a farmer in the locality, went to Inde pendence and came back with Acting Coroner Shealey. The latter had known Van Zant, and not until then was his identity established. The mulatto had been killed by a the gash in his skull showed. blow, as There was also a ghastly cut behind the left ear. Further investigation developed still more evidence of a foul murder. There were blood stains near the edge of the bridge over the ravine, and the leaves which covered the ground directly below were also stained with blood, trailing to the spot where the body was dis-These facts all tend to support the covered. theory that Van Zant was killed at a point some distance down the road from the bridge and then carried to it and thrown over. There was a swath in the leaves where the body had been dragged from there to the point where it was discovered. As the investigation progressed the circumstances were brought out which will make it difficult to detect his assassin. Footsteps, plainly those of a woman, were seen in the soft damp ground, but how they came there proved a poser to Acting Coroner Shealey. They led directly up to the body, and the natural conclusion is that a woman was in some way implicated in the deed.

Van Zant had been dead for two or three days and Mr. Shealey ordered the body removed to Independence, where an inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

He wore two sets of target badges on his When Wan Zant was last seen in Independence he was wearing an exceptionally good suit of clothes which probably cost \$50. Scat-tered around near the body was an old, half third time successful, and he will then be worn out suit, in the pockets of which was entitled to wear a marksman's pin. found a corn sheller and a buckskin glove. Van Zant had been away from his customary haunts for a month or six weeks, and when he returned a few days ago he said he had been to New Mexico, also stating that he had brought in several head of ponies which he owned.

He was brought up by Colonel Peter Adams, a wealthy farmer who lives several miles cast of Independence, and the son of the latter. Mr. Thomas Adams, an Independence real estate man, said to a Journal reporter last night that Van Zant came to him about two weeks ago and borrowed \$1. He did not think that he had been killed for revenge, but that the stories of his wealth which he had been telling around in the neighborhood incited some person to commit the deed, thinking that a large sum of money would be obtained. The nurdered mulatto had lately been em-

ployed by Mr. Sol Young, who lives near Hickman's Mills, as a farm hand, and Van Zant was tried in the criminal court for the murder of Porter Armstrong and sentenced to hang An appeal was taken to the supreme court and a new trial granted, which resulted in him receiving a sentence to the county jail for six months, which he served.

No clue to the murderer of Van Zant has been obtained, though suspicion points to sev eral parties.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA. DOES HE TELL A TRUE STORY?

Individual Who Claims to Have Been Indications That he Contemplates Precipi-Present at the Custer Massacre. tating War.

Washington special: In a private letter Washington special: A neatly dressed, recently received here from Odessa, Russia, cleanly shaven soldier, in the uniform of an from one peculiarly fitted and able to judge artilleryman of the department of the east of matters political and diplomatic, the called at the war department this morning statement is made the most emphatic that to see General Sheridan. He was the sole a terrible European war is inevitable-a survivor of General Custer's command. At war which Russia will provoke. The corthe time of the memorable Custer campaign respondent further states that it is generhe was bugler of the guard, and was with ally believed by foreign diplomats stationed General Custer at the time he discovered in the southern cities of Russia that it is a the Sioux village at the Little Big Horn, matter of short time until the czar shall just previous to the terrible massacre. His occupy all of the territory bordering on the name is Martini and he is now but 83 Black sea, and eventually, Constantinople. years of age. "I was right with General Custer when he spied the Indian village, The feeling of good will existing between Russia and the United States is well exemonly a short distance away. He dismountplified by the treatment recently accorded ed and, after glancing over the situation, an American in that country, and the lendrew out his note book and wrote a few iency shown by the Russian authorities in ines on a leaf. Tearing the leaf out he this instance in view of the European diffihanded it to me and ordered me to take it culties of the present time lends increased significance to this episode. The story told to Major Reno and Captain Benton. This by a prominent Washingtonian who arrived was an order for them to hurry up their home during the week from an extended trip command. He saw from the size of the through the czar's dominions, is simply village that the engagement would be a sethis: An American citizen named Conradi, vere one, and he therefore told me not a Baptist minister, arrived in Russia in to attempt to reach him again until Jussia in July on a visit to friends in the afterwards. That order saved my life Province of Taurida. The Russian laws for when I returned after the fight 265 men prohibit ministers of any denomination out of 266 that composed Custer's comvisiting that country without special passmond were dead upon the ground. I was port, and under no circumstances are they the two hundred and sixty-sixth. Some permitted to either preach or convert. Si had succeeded in getting away a distance beria is the penalty. The evangelist in but they had been overtaken and instantly question had no permt to enter the counkilled. I was the only soldier who survived try, but he entered it boldily, and forth-There was an Indian scout named 'Curley with began preaching and baptizing. He who made his escape. Before the battle was arrested instanter and the horrors of commenced he saw that it would be a mas sacre, so he loosed his hair, snatched off a

Siberio were imminent. He was allowed to send a letter to the nearest American consul, who interceded, and in a few days the reverend gentleman who had been guilty of a serious offense against Russian laws was released. The achievement of the consul was widely commented on by all the foreign diplomatic representatives in the province, and it was publicly stated that had the offender been other than an American. all Europe could not have saved him.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An Order From Superintendent Jameson. Washington Special: General Superintendent Jameson of the railway mail service has issued the following order:

Postoffice Department of the General Superintendent of the railway Mail Service: The continued violation of various sections of the instructions to railway postal clerks, notably 749, 751, 754, 759 and ing each other, but after they went at it 761, has compelled the department to take decisive action to the end that the clerks may understand that these instructions both times in nine seconds, and, though must be complied with in every instance. Within the last few days the salaries of five clerks in the sixth division have been reduced from \$1,000 to \$600 per annum for the months of October, November and but finally Reed, feinting with his right, December, for failing to perform services caught Brindy a terrific left handed upper over the entire length of their lines and cut on the chin, knocking him into the properly recording their arrivals and de- ropes, against which he leaned for a mopartures. The salaries of two clerks have been reduced from \$900 to \$600 per annum for the same period for like offenses. Another clerk has been reduced from \$900 to \$600 for the month of October, for signing the arrivals and departures for a fellow clerk, and being a party to the carrying of an unauthorized person in a mail car. Another clerk has been reduced from \$1,000 to \$600 for three months for carrying an unauthorized person in his

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Aubrey Talks on the Cause of Gladstone's Defeat.

Chicago special: Dr. Aubrey, the well known London journalist and public speaker, is in the city on his way to the Pacific coast. Dr. Aubrey was a Gladstonian candidate for North Hackney at the general election in July, and suffered defeat with numerous others. He has spent some time in Canada, where he has spoken concerning home rule from an English standpoint. In an interview to-day on the English political situation, he attributes the liberal defeat in London mainly to the fact that the Irish policy of Gladstone was not understood, and to a fear that heavy taxes would be imposed in order to buy out the Irish landlords. The tories persistently cheered this notion, he said, although it was flagrantly untrue. The tories insisted that three times the amount named in Gladstone's bill would be required. The tory people were made to believe that the money would be raised by direct taxation. The home rule question was not decided on its merits. Most of the talk about the disruption of the empire was clap-trap. The real contest centered around the land bill. Dr. Auberry lectured in many Canadian towns mainly in reply to what he calls "the partial, bigoted and misleading statements" of the two Orange delegates from Ireland, Kane and Smith. "My reception in Canada," he said, "has been most cordial and enthusiastic. I have every reason to believe that by far the larger portion of Canadians are in favor of Gladstone's measures, just as I

THIRTY-THREE ROUNDS.

expected to find."

Chicago dispatch: A desperate glove encounter took place last evening in a room not far from the board of trade and was witnessed only by a select party of board of trade men and a delegation of Archer avenue saloon keepers. The principals were Charles Reed of Buffalo, a 165-pound pugilist, and John Brindy of Omaha, who weighs 170 pounds. Reed was backed by a well-known board of trade man, while stock yards men were behind Brindy. The stakes were \$250 a side, and the battle, which lasted through thirty-five rounds and two hours and ten minutes, is said to have been one of the most desperate that has ever taken place in this vicinity, the gloves used being of the skin variety.

The first ten or twelve rounds were rather tame, the men being wary and feelhammer and tongs. Reed was nearly knocked out twice-during the twenty-first and twenty-fifth rounds-but come too groggy, gamely continued the battle.

In the thirty-third round both men came up very weak, Reed being a trifle the stronger of the two. But little damage was done in the early part of the round, ment and then fell heavily into the middle of the ring. Both were badly punished and had to be taken away from the scene of action in carriages, while the sides and ceiling of the room in which the fight occurred were spattered with blood.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Washington dispatch: Collector Stone of Chicago arrived here last evening in response to an invitation from Commissioner Miller to have a conference with him re-

THE PRESIDENT IN RICHMOND.

Gov. Lee's Welcome and What the Chief Magistrate Said in Reply.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 21.-The president arrived here upon a special train at 11:30 o'clock, accompanied by the secretaries of state and war, the postmaster general, the commissioner of agriculture and Colonel Lamont.

A committee from this city, consisting of General W. C. Wickham and Colonel A. S. Buford, met the party at the station in Washington and escorted them hither. The train consisted of the new Pullman palace car President and one passenger coach. Breakfast was served on the train immediately after leaving Washington.

At Fredericksburg, where the train arrived at 9:45 a. m., an artillery salute was fired and an assemblage of several hundred of the townspeople cheered the presidential party. A stop of five minutes was made, during which the president appeared upon the rear platform of his car, and, being introduced to the crowd by General Wickham, shook hands with an appearance of much hearty enjoyment with as many of the people as could, in the brief time, crowd their way to the place. Several young ladies brought bouquets to be presented to him, but only two were able to reach him. CHEERED ALL ALONG THE ROAD.

At Millford; forty miles from Richmond, the train was boarded by the subcommittees of the reception committee, representing the Virginia state agricultural association, the com-mon council of Richmond, and the citizens who, in the name of the full committee, me without formality of any kind, and extended a welcome to their distinguished guest.

At wayside stations and at farm houses along the route little knots of rustics were gathered upon platforms and embankments waving their handkerchiefs and cheering lus-

The train arrived here at 11:30 a. m., and an immense concourse of people was present. The train stopped near Elba station at the upper end of Broad street, where conveyances were waiting to convey the visitors to the fair grounds. At 11 o'clock a slight shower-the first one in eight weeks-fell, which served to lay the dust.

THE ARRIVAL AT RICHMOND. When the president alighted he was greeted with tumultuous and continuous cheers, the people rushing and crowding to get a sight of him. As quickly as possible he was escorted to and seated in a carriage drawn by four white horses, with Governor Fitzhugh Lee. The remaining members of the presidential party were placed in other carriages, and under the escort of the governor's staff, Briga dier General Charles J. Anderson and Staff, the Stuart horse guard and members of the city council and city officers in carriages, the start was made for the fair grounds. A few minutes' drive brought the party to

the fair grounds, and as the head of the line filed into the main entrance a presidential salute of twenty-one guus was fired by the Richmond Howitzers.

Inside the gates drawn up in line were the nilitary, consisting of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, the Richmond light infantre, the Blues, and three companies of visiting soldiery, also a battalion of colored troops As the carriages bearing the president and cabinet passed the military remained at present Welcoming shouts of many thousands arins. greeted the president along the route to the building where the party was to be received. The guests were ushered into the office of the president of the agricultural society, where the members of the reception committe and a few other distinguished citizens were formally introduced.

GOVERNOR LEE'S WELCOME Half an hour later the president, taking the arm of Governor Lee, made his way, cheered by the shouts of 10,000 people, to the veranda of the office building and faced the welcoming multitude.

The huzzas having ceased, Colonel Robert Beverly, president of the agricultural society, forward and introduced Governor stepped Lee, who delivered the address of welcome a follows: Mr. Presidnt and ladies and gentlemen: The

you most sincerely for your kind reception and recognize in your heartiness the hospitality for which the people of Virginia have always been distinguished, I am fully aware your demonstration of welcome is tendered not to an individual, but an incumbent of the office which crowns the government of the United The state of Virginia, mother of States. presidents, seven of whose sons have filled the high office, to-day greets a president, who for the first time meets Virginians upon Vir-

ginia's soil. I congratulate myself that my first introduction to the people of Virginia occurs at a time when they are surrounded by the exhibits of the productiveness and prosperity of their state. Whatever there may be of honor in her history and nowever much pride there may be in her traditions, her true greatness is here exemplified.

In our sisterhood of states the leading and most commanding place must be gained and kept by the commonwealth which by the labor and intelligence of her citizens can produce the most of those things which meet the necessities and desires of mankind. But the full advantage of that which may be vielded to the state by the toil of her people is not measured alone by the money value of the products.

THE HIGHEST OF ALL PROSPECTS. The efforts and struggles of her farmers and her artisans should be not only to create a new value in the field of agriculture and of arts

and manufactures, but at the same time to produce rugged, self-reliant and independent men and cultivate that product which more than all others ennoble the state-patriotic American citizenship. This will flourish in every part of the American domain. Neither drouth nor rain can injure it, for it takes root in true hearts, enriched by love of country. There are no new varieties in this production. It must be the same wherever seen, and its quality is neither sound nor genuine unless it grows to deck and beautify an entire and united nation, nor unless it supports and sustains institutions and a government founded to protect American liberty and happ ness. The present administration of the government is pledged to return, for such husbandry not only promises but actual tenders of fairness and justice with equal protection and full participation in national achievements. If in the past we have been estranged, and the cultivation of American citizenship has been interrupted, your enthusiastic welcome to-day demonstrates that there is an end to such estrangement and the time of suspicion and fear is succeeded by an era of faith and confidence.

In such a kindly atmosphere, and beneath such cheering skies, I greet the people of Virginia as co-laborers in the field where grows love of our united country. God grant that in the years to come Virginia, the old dominion, the mother of presidents, she who looked on the nation at its birth, may not only increase her trophics of growth in agriculture and manufactures, but she may be among the first of all these states in the cultivation of true American citizenship.

AFTER THE SPEECH-MAKING.

The president was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. When he concluded the im mense concourse of people joined in a perfect ovation of cheers.

Colonel Beverly then introduced in the order named Secretaries Bayard and Endicott, Postmaster General Vilas and Commissioner of Agricultural Colman, each of whom was greeted with cheers, which they simply acknowledged by bowing to the people, it having been understood that further speech-making would not be in order.

Among the ladies on the portico from which the speaking took place were Mrs. Lee, the governor's wife and Miss Winnle Davis, daughter of ex-President Jefferson Davis, to whom President Cleveland was introduced and with whom he spent a few moments in pleasant converse.

The party were then escorted to the headquarters of the president of the society in another building where they witnessed a review of troops, white and colored.

After the review the president held a public reception for over an hour and shook hands with thoutands. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the visitors occupied seats on the grand stand and witnessed several races; after which a sumptuous lunch was partaken of.

The Irish land league has been investi-

The Grand Duke Nicholas, heir to the Russian throne, is seriously ill. The government at Tangiers has approved the arrest of Jon Perdicaris.

Berlin in November.

rested at Philipopolis.

for posting anarchist bills.

indecent remarks.

on wheat raised.

Pesth.

Munich.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Efforts to Declare Them Forfeited and Open to Settlement.

A Washington special says: The interior department has in contemplation a plan by which efforts will be made to forfeit the uncarned land grants which were unsuccessful through departmental action. The law officers of the land office have the subject now under consideration, and if the plan should meet the approval of the secretary of the interior, it will be put into operation. stow. Some time ago the interior department decided that no land grant road should be considered to have earned its grants until it had filed a perfected plat of its entire road and of the granted land claimed. Proceeding from this decision as a basis it is suggested that suit may lie against the Northern Pacific : oad, in which the government will maintain that it is not entitled to any land which it claims, for instance, in the grant from Duluth to Puget Sound, because these lands are not earned, and the perfected plat for that part of the route was not filed within the time prescribed. This theory proceeds, of course, upon the assumption that the road could not earn any of the land if it did not earn the whole grant, and on this theory the secretary of the interior will doutless be asked to declare the lands forfeited and open to settlemont.

GOF. WARREN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Cheyenne dispatch: Gov. Warren, concluding his annual report, says: "Immigration and development has been seriously retarded in Wyoming by the nonissuance of patents to public lands. The records show but two patents, covering 120 acres have been issued during the past year, although 3,500 entries were made. Notwithstanding the sweeping charges of fraud, thieving and land grabbing made against our citizens, not one conviction has been made in Wyoming, and but three causes have been brought to the courts. Entries of land convey no title, and unless final proof is accepted they will avail the settler nothing, and his rights are lost under the respective land acts, together with his improvements. Only fifty-one patents have been issued in this territory since January 1, 1885. The final proofs of hundreds of poor settlers have been rejected on trifling technacalities. It is true there were nearly six hundred more entries in 1886 than in 1834, but this increase does not represent the new commerce. There are entries made by residents to save their rights during the last months of congress when the repeal of pre-emption and timber culture acts were imminent. The report asks for liberal treatment of bona fide settlers and pioneers, and not protection for illegal holders. A distinction could be made between the honest and alleged dishonest settler by recognizing, with patent, the deserving entrymen. Thorough examinations are recommended before or at time of proof. The present rules work against poor settlers in favor of the wealthy. If the proportion of honest entry men in Wyoming is only but two out of 3.500, prosecutions should be insti-

FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN.

tuted.

PARIS, Oct. 18 .- A severe contest took place in the chamber of deputies this evening over the order of the day which related to measures concerning the strike at Vierzon in Cher The chamber debated the strike and voted the order of the day pure and simple, despite the government's objection. M. Sarrien. minister of the interior; M. De Velle, minister of agriculture and M. Baihant, minister of public works, representing the moderate element in the government, at once resigned.

gating the condition of the farmers. Archbishop Walsh was allowed to give his testimony unsworn in Dublin.

The anniquesary of Emperor William's coronation was quietly celebrated. There is an agreement between Turkey and Russia on the Bulgarian affair. Herr Lattermann, the socialist, has eluded the police and escaped to America. Eleven persons were lost from the Norwegian bark Frederickstadt, near Pad-

piece of trimming from his clothes to tie it

with, tore a black blanket in two and

wrapped it around his legs, as if he wore

leggins, and then, throwing a blanket over

his shoulders, he looked not unlike a

hostile Sioux. He dashed into their midst

and was not detected, and in that way he

made his escape." Bugler Martin, further,

says that, by the advice of his friends, he

is endeavoring to secure the position of

nessenger in the department, having had

his share of suffering and hardships. Sheri-

dan promised to give him a hearty recom-

mendation as soon as a vacancy occurred.

collar, showing that he had been twice suc-

cessful in the annual markmanship com-

petition. Next year he expects to be a

FLASHES FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

The cholera epidemic is spreading

American art students are increasing at

The prince regent of Bavaria will go to

The French protectionists want the duty

Nineteen Russian agents have been ar-

German journalists are being arrested for

An anarchist has been arrested in Vienna

Christine Neilson is seriously ill.

The waiters of Paris indulged in a riotous demonstration and a dozen were arrested.

Dr. Vivian was committed to ten years' mprisonment for robbing a hotel in Birmingham. A panther escaped from a menagerie in

Chambery and hit several people and killed a policeman. The insane wife of Count Arnim fled from a private asylum, and her body was found

in the river Merg. St. Petersburg papers are beginning to prepare the people for a Turkish occupation of Bulgaria.

A Breslau editor has been arrested for making insulting remarks against the emperor four years ago.

Saxony, minister of the interior, decides that naturalized Americans are not subject to military duty.

The London officials advise the poor not to march in the procession at the lord mayor's inauguration.

THE GUILTY WILL BE PUNISHED.

Sioux City special: The Haddock case has absorbed public attention to-day, the publication of Bismarck's confession giving new ground for discussion and speculation. This in every way corroborates the statement of Leavitt, already furnished the public, and fixes the criminalty more certainly. The statement of foureye witnesses are now known. Two in effect are that the murderer stealthily crept up to Mr. Haddock from the rear, and the other two approached from in front. It is now believed, however, the statements are all true, but the two who speak of the party coming behind saw Trieber, who is said to have come up very near to the unfortunate man, just when Arensdorf approached from in front and fired. In an interview to-day Dr. Bedford, a leading prohibitionist, said: "A chain is drawing around the murderer and his confederates. When two independent parties, working independently, arrive at the same conclusion, it proves that they are nearly right. I think it is now time for those who have criticised the acts of the city officials to admit that they were wrong, and Mayor Cleland and his officers right. That is my position." Bismarck will have his hearing to-morrow morning, but is understood he will waive examination, as all the others have done.

THE SALOONS ALL CLOSED.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 19 .- For the first time Atlanta to-day is a complete prohibition city. All the bar rooms closed on July 1, but sev-

visitors at the New York end of the line. At that end, besides a number of interested eral wholesale licenses held over. They have gentlemen and friends, there were present been expiring gradually until to-day, when the Chinese consul-general and his staff, there was only one in the city, and that would and the 'phone was utilized in talking Chihave expired six days from now, but nese back and forth from New York to by a decision of the supreme court of the Washington, greatly to the surprise and state to-day that store was also closed. Two satisfaction of these representatives of the weeks ago the city council passed a resolution Flowery kingdom. All present agreed in allowing the city brewery to deliver beer in the pronouncing the results obtained-more city to residences on order. Mayor Hillyer than 300 miles with respect of loudness of last night vetoed the measure, which makes voice and distinct articulation-vastly suauthorities are mostly prohibitionists and the perior to those of every day ordinary telephones on short city lines. law will be rigidly enforced.

car, also for carrying liquor in his car and using it to excess. Several clerks have been suspended from the service for from two to six days for careless handling of registered matter, and in this connection I desire to again impress upon all employes in this service the neces sity for using the utmost caution in handling this valuable matter. Clerks should never receipt for registered packages, pouches, or sacks without carefully comparing to see that those received are the ones signed for, and that they are properly addressed. They should never depend upon a memorandum or list furnished by the dispatching postmaster, and if it can be proven that any clerk is guilty of carelessness in this respect his removal from the service will speedily follow. The department cannot, and will not, allow the property of its patrons to be jeopardized by the carelessness and inattention of its employes.

YELLOW FEVER AT BILOXI.

New Orleans Alarmed at the Promimity of the Disease.

> New Orleans Special: The alarming intelligence reached the Louisanna board of health to-day that the fever that broke out at Biloxi, Miss., several weeks ago, and

which local authorities declared had been suppressed, was still raging there, and that scores of cases and twenty or thirty deaths had occurred in the last few weeks. This intelligence was brought by a gentleman from Mississippi City, a resort fifteen miles from Biloxi, who stated that a visitor from Biloxi had died with the black vomit, and that the wife of Dr. Lamor, one of the local physicians, who declared that the disease was not yellow fever last month, died yesterday, and that her husband was at last convinced that the malady was unmistakably yellow fever. The railroad station agent at Biloxi telegraphed to his superior here that forty cases of yellow lever now exists at Biloxi; and that one doctor pronounces it yellow fever, while another declares it to be bilious. Upon this testimony the Louisianna board has quarantined Biloxi; and declare that it vill not be raised until the local authorities

invite a commission of experts from this city to investigate the disease. Quarantine was raised a month ago upon the assurance of Dr. Godfrey, of the marine hospital service, that the disease was of a malarial character and a subsequent statement from the authorities of Biloxi that the malady had been entirely stamped out.

THREE HUNDRED MILES.

Talking Over Wires from Washington to New York.

Washington special: A very interesting and satisfactory test of a long distance telphone, the invention of W. C. Turnbull of Baltimore, was made here this afternoon over a Postal Telegraph company wire extending from Washington to New York, a distance by the route of the wire of more than 300 miles. Count de Mitkiewitch, one of the promoters of the Turnbull telephone; E. T. Barbaree, a prominent electrician of New York city, who conducted Cheng Tsao, the Chinese minister, and the

other members of the Chinese legation, and a number of Washington correspondents and journalists were present. Several hours were spent conversing with interested

garding the oleomargarine law, and he spent a part of to-day with the commissioner, and while the matter was generally annual gathering of the representatives of the considered no conclusions were reached. The delay in the department of justice in inconvenienced the internal revenue bureau, for the law goes into effect in fourteen days, and the commissioner, of course, wants the which there is doubt in the mind of any collector before the law goes into operation. As Collector Stone was the only collector who had ideas of his own regarding the proper way of carrying the law into execution, and as he will have more to do with executing the law than any other internal evenue collector, Commissioner Miller was inxious to have a further conference with

On the question of taxing dleo oil, Solic tor Chelsey of the internal revenue bureau rendered an opinion constructing the law in its most liberal form, and in accordance not with its letter, but its undoubted purpose, and so he held that oleo oil was not ubject to taxation until it had been changed into oleomargarine, but as this the language of the act of congress, the commissioner of internal revenue and the acting secretary of the treasury felt that the question should be referred to the highest officers of the government before instructions were issued to collectors.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS OBERLY and Lyman have decided that heretofore the examinations of applicants, whether for appointment or promotion, shall be carried on under the supervision of the civil service commissioners at Washington. and shall not be left to the discretion of local boards of examiners.

MINISTER Cox had a second interview with Secretary Bayard this morning, and indicated his desire to be relieved of his duties as United States minister to Turkey. He was informed that he would not be required to return to Turkey as Charged'-Affairs.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GIVEN'S opinion in regard to the construction of Section 2, of the oleomargarine act, is in effect that the oils or "simples" used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are not subject to tax unless made in imitation or in the semblance of butter.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE has returned from his Alaska trip fully restored to health. He is as great a pedestrian as the former British minister, Sir Edward Thornton. Every fine day the chief justice walks from his residence in the Westend to the capitol during the sessions of the supreme court, and returns over the same route to dinner. Apparently, the chief justice is in as good health as ever, and his spirits are always good, judging from his cheerful manner of greeting acquaintances, for he is noted for his companionable manners.

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 -- The steamer City of Pekin arrived this morning, bringing Hong Kong news up to September 23 and Yokohama up to Octobor 2. Cholera in Japan continues o rage with a terrible percent ge of mortality. Between September 16 and 26 there were 8,500 new cases and 6,200 deaths, an average mortality of 60 per cent. In Tokio there were 500 new cases and 503 deaths. In Seoul, Corea, cholera is reported to have disappeared as suddenly as it came.

agricultural interests of Virginia is always a subject of concern to us all, and that interest is more intense and profound than ever this deciding the question submitted to it re- year, because the chief magistrate of this garding the taxition of oleo oil has greatly great republic tells us by his presence this morning that he, too, is interested in whatever ouches the prosperity of a commonwealth which forms a part of this great land, whose government has been committed to his charge final instructions to be in the hands of Indeed, it is a recognition of the fact on the every collector early enough to give time part of our president that agricultural wealth for the explanation of every point about advantage of national prosperity. It should therefore, be an encouragement to the farmer to study carefully his profession, as others have to do theirs in order to obtain eminence in their respective pursuits.

Agriculture, standing then in the van of our industrial arts, will have a renaissance, and with the rapid development of all of our mineral resources, we will hope to present to our eyes. Mr. President, a section that is breast with the other parts of the country in Il that constitutes the genuine wealth of ublic success.

BRIGHT HOPES OF THE FUTURE.

. To day in Virginia the objective points of nany of the railroads now being built are the vast iron and coal fields of the commonwealth, and long lines of ladened cars are bearing to the sea the iron and ore and the dusky diamonds from Virginia's mountains. Capital is rapidiv coming in, and at last we seem to be construction involved a direct violation of approaching that period when nuggets of gold will bound from our mountain sides and ribbons of silver will unwind from our hills, while the splendid power of our wild waters is at last being caught, trained and tutored and made at the will of man to splash ver the wheels of our commerce.

I speak of all this, sir, because, while oc upying the position you do, of knowing no north, no south, no east or no west, it will give you pleasure to know that the south will contribute her proportionate share to the future grandeur and glory of the American

The old mother of presidents to day welomes within her borders a president of the Cunited States, and I know that 1 voice the sentiments of this vast multitude when I tender to you and the distinguished citizens and statesmen who accompany you a sincere, hearty and cordial welcome to Virginia. Virginians not only feel the most profound vener-

ation for the high office whose duties you so ably discharge, but they respect the man who fills it. CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT. We share, sir, the feeling so prevalent else where, that under your administration the

destiny of the country has been committed to wise, conservative and safe hands, and that constitutional liberty is secure-aye, that constitutional liberty which has been compared to a tall tree which covers with its shade a large surface, whose roots shoot wide and deep through the soil and entwine themselves

around the eternal rocks so that to put it down

the earth itself must be uptorn. We believe, Mr. President, that you will stand firm in defense of the principles of government inaugurated by the forefathers. The mutterings of discontent have become hollow toned and recoil from your aomour of right as the dashing surges rebound from the rock barred beach of the ocean. From the stormy night of the past we seem to see you standing on the mountain top like another Moses, bearing only in your hands, with creet brow and resolute heart, the tablets of the law, while marching on without fear of obstacle or doubt of victory. May your administration bring to the whole country light, life and hope; and may the prayer ascend to our fathers, "God, that the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook; that state shall not lift up its arm against state, neither shall they know war

any more," but that the reign of peace and prosperity shall be as lasting as the home of the stars, as eternal as the foundations of the everlasting hills.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RESPONSE.

The president was then introduced by Colonel Beverly, who, in behalf of the farmers of Virginia, welcomed him to their state. Deaf ening and prolonged cheers and wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs greeted him.

In a clear voice, loud enough to be heard up on the borders of the great multitude, the president spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens of Virginia: While I thank

IT WAS STARTLING NEWS

The Bismarck Confession Creates a Sensation in Sioux City.

Sioux City Special: The publication of Bismarck's confession was thoroughly unexpected, as the general understanding of the Sioux City officials had with the state officials at Des Moines, where it was made last Saturday, was that it was not to be made public for some time yet. Mayor Cleland even goes so far, speaking of the matter to your correspondent, to state that Attorney General Baker promised upon his honor not to allow it to go out of his office, and is confident it will militate against the best interests of the prosecution. The fact is certain, however, that Sioux City was thrown into a state of excitement over the confession, and it has been the one thing talked of to-day. It even corroborates Leavitt's statement more than the majority of citizens had anticipated, and the growing belief that the guilty parties will not be able to circum vent the evidence as it now stands is very general. Bismarck was visited this morning, but he appeared morbid and uncommunicative. He is in great fear of bodily harm and every noise scares him. He is carefully guarded and protected, however,

and there is little or no danger of his safety. When the question was put to him whether Arensdorf fired the shot or not, he replied in the affirmative positively. The apparent differences between Bismarck's statement and that of Otto Griebsr, the boy vho was present, are essential. The statements of Bismarck, Leavitt, Lieberton and Grieber, as to what they saw of the killing, differ only that two say the murde er approached Mr. Haddock from behind, the others from in front. The theory now is that Treiber, who was stationed at first on the opposite side of the street, came across and followed Mr. Haddock and wasnearly up to him when Arensdorf rushed out of the crowd in front.

Colonel Swanbeen has been retained as Bismarck's attorney. The preliminary hearing has been set for to-day, but the examination will undoubtedly be waived. The officers are hard after Plath, Trieber and others yet at large. The whereabouts of Peters is still involved in uncertainty. But little concern is felt by the officers on this account, knowing how essential it will now be for the defense to produce him at the trial to cast off the terrible suspicion which has been prevalent as to his mysterious disappearance.

INDIAN DEPREDATION.

Helena (Mont.) special: A Benton special to the Independent states that Lieut. Beacon has returned to Ft. Shaw, having successfully traveled and overtaken the band of Indians who raided the stock of the white settlers in the upper portior of the Judith valley. Lieut, Beacon re covered about twenty stolen horses and captured five of the Indians. The stocl will be returned to the owners, and the In dians held until it is determined whethe they shall be handed over to the civi authorities for trial or be dealt with unde

military rule. Two companies of infantry that hav been stationed at Belknap in anticipatio of an attack upon the Indians of that poe by the Bloods, from beyond the Britis ine, have been recalled but the cavalr will remain there for the present. Scouing parties from the north report that n igns of the presence on this side of the lin of any of the Canadian redskins had bee discovered north of the Milk river. Th horses stolen from the scouting party troops near the Baid mountains were r covered in the hills, but the Indians escape by separating and taking to the timber.

