

WORK OF OUTLAWS

Assassinate Two Utah Officers Who Are in Pursuit

THE DEAD MEN WERE UNARMED

Governor Has Authorized Vigorous Hunting of the Gang, and a Desperate Fight Will Take Place.

SALT LAKE, May 27.—A special to the Herald from Thompson, Utah, says:

A cowardly assassination occurred about 5 miles north of here yesterday at noon. Sheriff Tyler, of Grand County, and Sam Jenkins, a carter, were shot and instantly killed by outlaws on Hill Creek, about 6 miles north of here.

The Sheriff, Jenkins and Deputy Sheriff Day have been hunting the outlaws for several days, in fact, ever since they killed George Curtis on April 11. The posse had separated from Sheriff Tyler and Deputy Sheriff Day, who were only about 50 yards away when the shooting occurred, it is as follows:

The officers came upon the outlaws' camp unexpectedly. As soon as they saw the outlaws, they immediately advanced towards them. When within a few yards from the outlaws, Sheriff Tyler spoke to them, saying, "Hello, boys."

The reply made by the outlaws was that Deputy Sheriff Day, but immediately after it was made, Sheriff Tyler and Jenkins turned towards their horses, supposing with the intention of leaving and get more assistance. As soon as their backs were turned, the outlaws shot them through the back, the bullets coming out of their breasts, killing them almost instantly.

Mr. Day was a witness to the killing, but was in such a position that he could offer no assistance. As soon as they were killed, the outlaws started towards the outlaws, turning their guns on him, shooting twice, but missed him.

Mr. Day then started in search of Sheriff Tyler and Deputy Sheriff Day, who were about three miles away. As soon as he found them they decided it advisable to come for more assistance, as there is supposed to be a large number of outlaws in the party, they having about 20 horses with them. Mr. Day saw three outlaws, but is sure there are more of them.

They left the bodies of Sheriff Tyler and Sam Jenkins where they fell and came here, arriving about 10 this morning. The bullets used by the outlaws were of the soft-nose variety, and where they came out there are holes almost large enough for a man to insert his fist.

Governor Wells has been notified of the cowardly killing, and asked for assistance. He has taken prompt action in the matter and guaranteed all expenses of the pursuing party. Sheriff Howells and the posse of 10 men and seven horses from Salt Lake are en route to this place.

Sheriff Alfred and posse from Price are also expected. These, with a posse of 30 men on horses from Moab, who are also en route here, will make quite a large expedition, and it is expected that by the morning for the scene of the killing, and for pursuit of the outlaws. Governor Wells has requested that every effort be made to capture the outlaws, and it will surely be done, as everybody is determined that the murder of Tyler and Jenkins shall be avenged. A hard fight will surely occur if they succeed in overtaking the outlaws, as the latter have made their headquarters that they whipped 30 men in Wyoming, and can do the same in Utah.

Only one of the outlaws is positively known; the names of the others are supposed to have been implicated in the train robbery on the Union Pacific Railway about a year ago.

The people of this place and surrounding towns are greatly excited over the cowardly killing, as both men were very well known and popular. Sheriff Tyler was known to all the people, and he was supposed to have been implicated in the train robbery on the Union Pacific Railway about a year ago.

HE SWALLOWED DIAMONDS. Chicago Record of a Thief Now in Trouble in Germany.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Chicago police say that a man under arrest in Leipzig, Germany, on the charge of stealing \$5,000 worth of diamonds, is Charles Woodward, alias William, alias Anderson, alias Watson, alias Wright, who has been absent from Chicago for 13 years. Woodward is known as one of the cleverest thieves in the world, and has earned the cognomen of the "Diamond Swallower." He is charged with the theft of kind in order to escape conviction. He has stolen \$500,000 worth of diamonds, and has served nearly 20 years in jails and penitentiaries in this country and in Europe. He is charged with the theft of diamonds in 1887. In August of that year he stole \$20,000 worth of diamonds from a jewelry salesman in the Palmer House.

He was arrested in Leipzig, Germany, on January 1, 1898, and after living a few months in Chicago, disappeared. His arrest in Germany occurred four weeks ago, and came to the notice of the Chicago authorities in a letter from the National Bureau of Identification, in which the President of Police of Berlin said that he had in custody two men, charged with the theft of \$20,000 worth of diamonds in Leipzig. One of them gave the name of Edward Morton, the other James Hawkins. The description of "Morton" fits that of Charles Woodward, and "Hawkins" is John Hawkins, who is wanted in Pittsburg on the charge of stealing several hundred dollars' worth of precious stones. The men were charged with the theft of diamonds out of a jewelry store, and were pretending to be wealthy travelers who wanted to settle in that country and wished to invest their money in diamonds. They induced their victims to bring the gems to a hotel. They were leaving the city when arrested.

THE CHICAGO INSURRECTIONISTS. CHICAGO, May 27.—William H. Niles, "Military Governor of the District of Lake Michigan," and the five members of his "army of invasion" captured on the north shore, have been charged with violations of the laws of the State of Illinois, the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the ordinance of Lincoln Park. The prisoners made no effort to secure their release, but announced their intention of making a vigorous defense in court.

The Colored Pugilist Died. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 27.—Eddie Tebball, the colored pugilist injured during a boxing match Friday night by William Forsyth, died today. Forsyth is in jail.

Found Dead in a Pond. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 27.—Emily

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"At today's meeting of the central committee, it was asserted that the situation would not yet warrant a reduction in the discount rate. The new discounts are now of smaller dimensions, but a comparison of the bank's status now with that of a year ago is unfavorable. The metal stock is low, by \$2,000,000 marks, and the prospects for an increase are not good."

"Germany is not receiving foreign gold, although Russian gold to the amount of \$50,000,000 francs has gone to France since March 1, but the quantity is small. The reduction of the bank rates on London and Paris has favorably affected our exchange prices, as well as private discounts, and therefore a reduction of our rate will follow probably within a week."

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THE CONSULAR SERVICE

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS FOR A GENERAL REFORM.

Strong Petition From an Organization in Favor of Promoting American Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The pending bills for reforming the consular service of the United States have excited a widespread interest, and while it is not likely that they will pass, the comments that they have aroused are quite interesting. The more so as the general merits of the bill are apparent upon its face. One of the strongest endorsements of the bill has been received from the American Association of China, which seems to be a most active society in promoting American commercial relations with the Orient. This association recently petitioned Congress in behalf of the consular reform bill, saying:

"In adding an expression of our hearty approval of the measure to the endorsement of affiliated organizations, having through Lord Roberts refusing to treat on any terms."

NEWCASTLE, Saturday, May 26.—The Boers in this part of the theater of war are very active, having been reinforced from various directions. Their front now extends from Laing's Nek to New Republic, where they are fortifying. General Buller's division, which is entrusted primarily with attacking the Boer right at Elandsbaag, arrived today. The work of searching the district is progressing, and many rebels have been sent to Ladysmith.

30,000 Boers Crossed Vaal. LONDON, May 26.—The Standard has the following from Vrededorf, dated Thursday, May 25: "Thirty thousand Boers are reported to have passed through here Tuesday and to have crossed the Vaal, but this number is probably excessive."

Dutch Rallied at Polfontein. MAPEKING, Monday, May 21.—The Boers who were routed here rallied a few miles north of Polfontein, and the British border. There is no sign of the enemy to the north. Colonel Plumer's men have received a wire saying that a train will arrive tomorrow. A system of runners to the south has been organized.

Kruger Asks Burgers' Advice. LONDON, May 27.—President Kruger, according to a special dispatch from Newcastle, has issued a proclamation asking the Transvaal burgiers to notify him whether they desire to continue the fight or to sue for peace.

Boer Force Captured. MASERU, Basutoland, Saturday, May 26.—Four squadrons of Colonial captured 150 Boers with 30 wagons of grain near the town of Maseru. The Boers were taken prisoner by a local inventor.

Boers Still Get Supplies. LONDON, May 26.—Admiral Roberts reports on appropriation bills will be sent to the Boers from Lourenco Marques, and that foreign recruits for the Boer army proceed from the same point.

Help for War Sufferers. LONDON, May 26.—The National Bazaar opened at Kensington, London, last Thursday afternoon, by the Prince of Wales, in aid of the sufferers from the war, netted £2000.

Boers Recapture Kurrum. BARKLEY WEST, Saturday, May 26.—It is reported that the Boers have recaptured Kurrum, and that large laagers are located at Rietfontein and Daniel's Kull.

Hamilton Enters Transvaal. KROONSTAD, Sunday, May 27.—General Hamilton has invaded the Transvaal, having crossed at Wonderfontein Drift.

STILL TALK OF INTERVENTION. Boer Envoys Bace This Hope on the Defeat of McKinley.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that intervention by the United States in the South African War is still hoped for by the Boer Commissioners, and they have been confident that the United States will lead the way. They say they found, while on the Continent, that the powers were some of them opposed to taking action by the force, but that the United States would through its support to Great Britain. The Boers' brief stay in this country, and the reports received from friends in the West, have convinced the delegates that the United States would not actively aid the British Government in case of intervention by Europe. On the other hand, one of the European representatives here stated that the British would be undoubtedly allowed to do what they wished in South Africa.

"It is true that the sympathy of the Continent, which the Boers have secured, but it would be hazardous in the extreme for any nation to act except together. Europe had been carefully watching the attitude of Great Britain in the matter, and while it understands that the sympathy of this country is strongly pro-Boer, it knows that intervention in the Boers' behalf by this country is out of the question."

The feature of permanency in the service, under the original plan of a civil service law, with promotion for merit, etc., for which the pending bill provides, is one that we cannot too highly commend. Conditions in China have so little in common with those of civilized lands that the frequent changes of our consular officers are peculiarly unfortunate. They have scarcely time to acquaint themselves with the duties of their position before a change is made. The only cause for their removal and supersession by inexperienced successors.

"That the service has not suffered more seriously may be taken as evidence of the ability of the officers who have held positions to novel conditions, but cases have not been lacking where utterly unfit and inefficient officers have secured appointments to the no slight discredit and disadvantage of those they came to represent."

The pending bill contemplates no present removal of existing officers, as it explicitly provides for their continuance in office for a year after which they shall be privileged to compete under the rules for reappointment or promotion. A permanent career is therefore opened for the efficient officers, as it can scarcely be doubted that the bill will give a hearty approval. It is not to be supposed, however, that the existing consuls in Eastern lands would be expected to qualify in Chinese languages as in the case of assistant interpreters, although some acquaintance with their might reasonably be expected after a term of years. In the case of the Chinese Foreign Customs Service, the appointments were for the most part, and the quality of the language, its study was made a condition of promotion, and at present a good knowledge of it is sine qua non, with the result that a most efficient staff, with an eminently worthy representation of our own countrymen on it, has been secured. Cannot the Great Republic open to its sons a career broad equal to that offered by the "Celestial Empire"?

"In view of the growing interest manifested at home in our relations with this country we think the occasion most opportune for pressing upon Congress a measure that we are convinced will greatly promote the interests, both material and moral, of our countrymen. It is not alone in America that Chinese affairs are attracting marked attention. The nations of Europe are letting slip no opportunity of pressing their interests in this country. Among the means of doing so their efficient consular systems hold a prominent place. The rapidly growing foreign trade of the United States every effort on our part to secure the legitimate share accruing to us—China's nearest over-sea neighbor, but, although we have a commanding position in this respect we cannot afford to ignore the active competition with which we are confronted. It is notorious that the representatives of other foreign powers are very much alive to the promotion of their constituents' commercial interests."