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THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Mansur's Speech on the Idaho Admission Bill.

IT IS THE MORMONS' RELIGION

That is Being Attacked To-day, but To-morrow it will be the Catholics'—The Committee of One Hundred.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The debate on the Idaho bill to-day had the effect of filling the galleries with crowds of interested spectators who sat patiently through the four hours' debate, occasionally punctuating the remarks of the different speakers with hearty bursts of applause according as the latter's sentiments found a corresponding echo in their own hearts.

In the discussion this afternoon the Democrats bore off the honors. The Republicans put forward none of their first-class talent, and the affirmative side of the question was argued by such second-rate men as Dorsey, of Nebraska; Dubois, of Idaho; and Peters, of Kansas. The Democrats on the other hand were such brilliant orators as Mansur, of Missouri, Chipman, of Michigan, and Smith of Arizona. No better evidence of the relative interest felt in the debate could be seen than in the rapid thinning out of the galleries while the Republicans were speaking, and the speediness with which they filled up again when these giants of debate, Mansur and Chipman, took the floor.

Mr. Mansur spoke for an hour. He began by saying that while he had no sympathy, nor did he believe that any person on that side of the House had any sympathy, with the institution of bigamy or of polygamy, yet "we find in this bill there is a mode of striking at these offenses that is in violation of all the best of our doctrines and tenets of liberty as we have universally understood and enforced them in all times past to the present time." Mr. Mansur then sketched at some length the injustice done to the Mormons in Idaho in the pending bill. It is stated that the reason the Mormons are to be disfranchised is because they vote the Democratic ticket. Continuing, he said: "Just pass across the line, an imaginary one, as that into Wyoming territory, which you admitted as a state the other day, and while there are not so many Mormons there as in Idaho, yet they are nearly all Republicans, and because of the well-understood fact that every Mormon there votes the Republican ticket you let them vote, and not merely that, but you provided the other day that their wives should have the right to vote, thus giving to every Mormon and wife in Wyoming two votes while in Idaho you deny the right to vote even to Mormon men. Let those things be understood as we go along. Let it be understood that it is not a question of principle anywhere but is in every instance a question of expediency alone for the Republican party. Let it be further understood from forty-eight hours after the Republicans began to think that they had carried the presidential election of 1888 the whole political world of the United States was filled with rumors of the new programme to be inaugurated by that party. One feature of the programme was the admission of the new states to strengthen the party in the Senate. It was also reported and published that there was to be a revolutionizing of the rules of parliamentary proceedings; that there was to be the unseating of divers members on the Democratic side, and that the Republicans were to fortify themselves in this Congress and pass such bills as they deemed, from their standpoint, necessary to be passed, and if new territories were admitted as states, the Republican party, being thus strengthened in the Senate, it would be many years before, under any circumstances, the legislation of this Congress could be repealed or done away with. These are the circumstances that led up to the admission of the youngest of our remaining territories, certainly the smallest in population, and not the best equipped in financial ability to maintain statehood." If the Mormons, Mr. Mansur said, "were black, they would be protected under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. But," he added impressively, "they are white and Democrats, and so they are your victims."

Quoting Judge Wilson, the speaker showed that out of 5,000 Mormon voters in Idaho not more than 2½ per cent. were bigamists or polygamists, and that of the total of 25,000 Mormons in the territory, bigamists and polygamists were scarcely one-half of 1 per cent. Mr. Mansur next quoted Judge Carlton, of the Utah commission; Dr. Miller the editor of the Omaha *Herald*; Representative Struble, of Iowa; Bayard Taylor, Chief Justice Waite and others, to show the thrift, industry and general morality of the Mormon people. He then proceeded to ask the questions, "Why on account of the few men who are engaged in the practice of bigamy or polygamy, whether the number be one hundred and twenty-five, as Mr. Wilson estimates in the whole territory of Idaho, or whether it should be greater, should we insert the penalty of disfranchisement upon every male adult of that church, merely because he is a Mormon? And why should we refuse him even the poor, pitiful right of purging himself by an oath in which he shall swear that he does not thus believe? For, gentlemen, please observe that in said section 3, which it is sought to engraft into the constitution of Idaho, there are quite a number of provisions whereby a man is declared to have the right of trial by jury and shall not suffer the penalty of disfranchisement until after his conviction, whereas offenses connected with the Mormon church are taken outside of the list of ordinary offenses and a man cannot purge himself by his own oath that he does not believe in bigamous or polygamous practices, does not countenance them, and does not assist in their perpetration. When that is done, he cannot complain if he be deprived of his privileges if convicted. That is the universal law in all the states and it is correct. I have been at the trouble of collecting the law from all the several states, and there is not to be found in one of the states of the union any different law than that they must be first convicted of crime before you can degrade a man, or deprive him of the inestimable rights, the right to vote, the right to serve on a jury, the right to hold an office. In no state of the union can such rights be taken from him without conviction for crime first being made.

I ask each and every gentleman on the other side, if you vote to strike down these men without parting you go home and the men in your district ask you how you could deprive citizens of Idaho of these privileges without a hearing, what would your answer be when you know the people universally in your own state believe in a different doctrine and decreed that it should become a part of the fundamental constitution of each and every one of your states? How, I repeat, will you answer your own people when they put that question to you?"

Mr. Mansur then referred to the recent creation in the city of Boston of the "Committee of One Hundred." "The committee," said he, "has issued a pamphlet reviewing the last encyclical letter of the Pope and taking the position that according to the encyclical no man can be an obedient and loyal Catholic and at the same time be a lawful citizen of the United States. This pamphlet takes the position that the relation of Catholics towards our government is similar to that of Mormons who have taken the oath of the endowment house, and then declares 'No ballot for the man who takes his politics from the Vatican.' This is a remarkable length for such an organization to go, and it shows the extent to which some leading citizens are aroused over the attitude of the Catholic authorities towards the public schools."

Mr. Mansur quoted at length from the pamphlet, one of the paragraphs being as follows: "We have no hesitation in affirming that the oath of allegiance to our government taken by Romanists and by which they have obtained the rights of the ballot, of citizenship and of office amounts to nothing if they are good Romanists and has no binding obligation where the church of the pontiff requires it to be disregarded. We do not hesitate to say as a measure for the nation's self-protection, that no man who confesses allegiance to the pontiff should be allowed to participate as a citizen in either holding an office or casting a ballot. The United States supreme court has decided that the law of one of our states disfranchising Mormons is constitutional, on the theory that the man who takes the oath the Mormons are required to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should not this principle be applied to those who confess allegiance to the papal heirarchy?'"

Continuing, the speaker said: "This is the address now being issued by a committee of 100 citizens of Boston. I think I can fairly say to the Catholics that if the Mormons are stricken down, if this bill is to be carried into effect in this way, thus emboldening the dominant majority, it will not be long before we shall find certain denominations and certain classes of people in this country inaugurating a crusade against the Catholic because he is a Catholic." A vote will be reached on the bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Debate on the Idaho Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Baker, of New York, called up the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches at New York city across the Hudson river, to regulate commerce in and over such bridge between the states of New York and New Jersey, and to establish such bridge as a military and post road. The bill passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Idaho admission bill, and Dorsey, of Nebraska, in charge of the bill, made a speech in its favor. "The only opposition to the admission of Idaho," he said, "came from the Mormons. They protested against the provision of the constitution which disfranchised bigamists and polygamists and persons who were members of an association which encourages bigamy.

Mansur criticised the provision of the constitution disfranchising the Mormons and said the real reason was that the Mormons voted the Democratic ticket.

Dubois earnestly advocated the admission of Idaho. Criticising the minority report, he said it proposed that bigamists and polygamists should vote in Idaho. What right had the members of the minority to impose upon Idaho conditions which never before had been imposed upon any state coming into the union. There was, he said, in Idaho a *genus homo*, known as "Jack Mormon" who, while denouncing polygamy and bigamy, obeyed all the behests of the Mormon priests. Were the gentleman from Illinois (Springer) to live in Idaho, he would probably be known as a "Jack Mormon." He closed his discussion of the Mormon question by saying the issue was fairly joined here: Would Congress sustain this treasonable and lascivious institution, or would it hold up the hands of the brave pioneers who had gone to Idaho, who on his proposition had abandoned all party ties and united in saying, "We earnestly desire statehood, but we desire it only for loyal American citizens."

Smith, of Arizona, earnestly denounced the action of the committee on territories in failing to report a bill for the admission of Arizona. His people had been unfairly treated. Arizona had every qualification for statehood, but the bill for her admission was smothered in committee, simply because she had seen fit to send a Democrat to this Congress. The territory of New Mexico, with a population greater than Idaho and Wyoming combined, was also kept in the background. Was it because poor Joseph, the delegate, had started wrong in his youth and had become a Democrat?

Chipman, while favoring the admission of territories, criticised the proposed constitution of Idaho as an invasion of sacred individual and religious rights. Polygamy was a crime which should not be tolerated, but the constitution closed to the accused the courts—the only asylums against passion and corruption.

Perkins spoke in favor of the bill, and pending further debate, the matter went over until to-morrow. Adjourned.

Behring Sea Negotiations.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Herald's* Ottawa, Ont., special says: I am credibly informed that the Behring sea negotiations at Washington have not advanced beyond the preliminary stages of tacit understanding that Behring sea is part of the high seas, free to the pursuit of sealing and which can only be restrained by international action, and that reasonable compensation must be made by the United States for past and mistaken disturbance of British sealing operations therein.

Protesting Against the Tobacco Schedule.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A large delegation of southern tobacco men appeared before the ways and means committee to protest against the new tobacco schedule.

The Pan-American Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Pan-American conference to-day unanimously adopted resolutions that an international American monetary union be established; that uniform international coin or coins be issued within a year or less from the adjournment of the conference, and that a special meeting be held in Washington of a committee, composed of delegates from each nation, to consider the value and quantity of such currency and coins, etc.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

Iowa Republicans are Beginning to Hedge.

SHALL IOWA HAVE LOCAL OPTION?

The Democrats are in Favor of It—The Reasons they Give—Temperance Crusaders in Missouri.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.—The anti-prohibition movement within the Republican party culminated in a state conference to-day, 196 delegates being present, representing several thousand Republicans. Chairman Collins, of Keokuk, said he had been a life-long prohibitionist, and done all in his power to enforce the law in his city, but had failed. Other speeches were in a similar vein. Ex-Governor Kirkwood sent a letter in which, among other things, he said: "Personally, I favor local option and high license, with stringent regulations; but some of our prohibition friends say if such a change is made the Republican party will never carry an election in Iowa again. That looks to me very much like bulldozing, and the Republicans never took kindly to that mode of argument. This policy has been pursued for some years by extreme prohibitionists in Republican states, that have not adopted prohibition, and now it is threatened here. It has not won in the past and I think it will not in the future."

Hon. O. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which was received with great enthusiasm. The resolutions declare unswerving allegiance to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the Chicago platform, and continue: "We recognize the liquor traffic as one which requires regulation, but insist that the object of such regulation should be to minimize intemperance and mitigate its evils. Experience in this, as well as in other states, has conclusively shown that general prohibition, operating upon all communities, without respect to habits, conditions, circumstances or desires, is not adapted either to suppressing intemperance or promoting morals, and therefore, the experiment should be abandoned and the law so modified that those communities which desire a change shall have the right to determine for themselves whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold as beverages within their limits. We are unalterably opposed to any attempt to introduce into the constitution a doctrine of state prohibition. The organic law of the state ought not to be encumbered with police regulations of that character. Political organization has no just right to bring into its declaration principles or new doctrine unless it be upon which substantially all members agree. A large number of the Republicans of Iowa are, and always have been opposed to general prohibition, and if the Republican party adheres to the present position upon this question, it is manifest that by such adherence it tends to exclude from membership all those who believe the policy fatal to the best interest of the state. Inasmuch as members are not agreed upon the subject, there is obviously but one course which the party can honorably pursue, and it is to rigorously exclude from the party platforms every reference to it, leaving each Republican member of the legislature full liberty to act with respect to it as his judgment may direct. The experiment of general prohibition has been faithfully tried and in many portions of the state it has lamentably failed. The Republican party can not justify further support as a party measure. These members of the party holding our views cannot with favor to themselves longer lend their aid to impose upon many communities all the evils of unlicensed, unrestricted and unregulated liquor selling. For these reasons and in the interest of morality, business and social order, we ask the general assembly now in session to so amend the prohibitory liquor law as to give to communities that so desire to act, power, subject to a minimum license to be fixed by the legislature, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors through the medium of high license. And we insist on such change in the platform of the Republican party as will enable us to stand honestly upon it and to assist in restoring the party to complete supremacy."

Local Option in Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 2.—The prohibition question came up in the lower house of the legislature this afternoon. The Democratic caucus license bill was considered. Richman, Democrat, said in spite of the stringency of the laws it was plainly to be seen that in some local cities the prohibitory law was openly violated, while in others it was observed. The Democrats wanted to remedy this condition of affairs, and in localities where prohibition is unpopular they wanted the liquor traffic regulated. Accordingly, they had prepared a bill to fit the whole case, a bill that would give localities that wanted prohibition a chance to do so. It provided for settling the matter of license or no license by popular vote. Licenses will be granted only by the district court, and then only to proper persons. Any one could make a remonstrance against a license, and if the remonstrance was considered sufficient; a license would be refused, the license fee is fixed at a minimum of $500 and that amount is to go to the county in every case, while the municipality could exact as much more as it saw fit; and one obtaining a license had to file a $5,000 bond for the full observance of the laws; persons violating the law could be punished by fine and imprisonment, and anyone convicted twice should forfeit all right to obtain a license again; druggists could keep and properly use liquors under permits. Any person not holding a license and convicted of selling liquor could be punished by a fine of not less than $100. After a vigorous debate of four hours the matter went over.

The Crusaders in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—A Farmington, Mo., dispatch says: This morning the crusaders, headed by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foster, opened the campaign. Armed with hammers they stopped Thompson's beer wagon and smashed six barrels, emptying the beer into the street. The women then took possession of the wagon and started for Lassuage, four miles south, where a car load of beer belonging to the Klausment Brewery company was side-tracked. They intended to destroy all of it. The saloons near here are expecting a visit from the crusaders.

Not a Partner of Stanley.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—A proclamation has been circulated signed "Emin" addressed to the Arab populace. In it the author vehemently and absolutely disclaims being concerned in any way whatever with Stanley and the English recent civil action against Tippoo Tib, the Arabs' leader.

Methodist Sympathy for the Chinese.

NEW YORK, April 2.—At the New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to-day a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage of the bill at Washington providing that after a certain date Chinamen found in this country without a certificate is liable to deportation or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. The paper characterized the bill as unjust, contrary to Christian principles and fraught with danger to American missionaries in China.

Harmony in the Reading Railroad Restored.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The most important financial development in this city for some time was the conclusion of negotiations whereby the two parties in the Reading railroad made harmonious arrangements that will put an end to all pending legal proceedings against the present management. The opposition shareholders will hereafter have two managers of the company in the persons of Thomas Dolan and Henry Gibson.

Mizell Confirmed as Marshal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate confirmed Mizell as marshal of the Northern district of Florida.

The Attorney-General Will Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is understood the attorney-general will take an appeal from the decision of the court of claims which makes the government responsible to members of Congress for their loss by the Silcott defalcation.

Psi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The biennial convention of the grand council of the Psi Kappa Psi fraternity met here to-day with a large attendance. W. B. Buskirk, of the University of Indiana, was elected president.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

An American who Claims More Titles than Would Fill Burke's Peerage.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Star's* Washington special says: American heiresses who are hunting titles can obtain a sufficiency of them all in one person, should the petition of John Pope Hadnett, of Illinois, which was presented to the Senate, be sustained. Mr. Hadnett, who calls himself "Hon. John Pope Hadnett," requests the American government, through the United States Senate and House of Representatives to act as an arbitrator between himself and the English government of Great Britain and Ireland for the recoveey of his estate in England, Ireland, Scotland, and also his tities in the English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh peerage, involving the earldom of March, the earldom of Shrewsbury, the dukedom of Buckingham and the dukedom of York, in England; the dukedom of Leinster and the dukedom of Clarence, the marquisate of Waterford and the earldom of Clare, of Muskerry, of Belvare or Belfast and of Cork in Ireland, all of which has been in the possession and was the property of his ancestors in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales for over six hundred years previous to the confiscating act of William and Mary in 1691.

Mr. Hadnett, it may be stated for the information of the aforesaid heiresses, is not at all a bad looking man. He has a luxuriant mustache, a very sonorous voice and an impressive delivery and has for the last eight or ten years been a representative "walking delegate" of a labor organization. He is a protege of Senator Blaine, who has several time presented petitions on his behalf.

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

A Construction Company That Proposes to Build a Canal Around the Falls.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NIAGARA FALLS, April 2.—The Cataract Construction company, which proposes to build a tunnel around Niagara falls with a fall of one foot in the hundred, and to run machinery in factories by means of the water power thus obtained, signed contracts yesterday with the Niagara Falls Power company. The contracts are not to take effect until some minor difficulties are overcome. By this it may be understood that some people still refuse to sell their land to the company. The options on most of the land wanted expired Monday, and representatives of the company were busy until after 2 p.m. yesterday receiving deeds.

The Cataract Construction company is an organization formed under the laws of New Jersey. The work of constructing the tunnel will be begun, it is said, as soon as the machinery can be procured. Land for miles about the village has been purchased by speculators, who expect to profit by the boom which they are sure is coming. The company is privileged by the act of the legislature to furnish electricity for light, heat and power throughout Niagara and Erie counties, and has also obtained other valuable rights.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.

Viscount Hinton Grinds an Organ on Strand—Lady Hinton Passes the Hat Around.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, April 2.—A scene occurred in the Strand during yesterday afternoon. Viscount Hinton, the son and heir of Earl Paulett, who has made himself notorious by playing the part of a clown in pantomimes, and who has also undergone imprisonment for robbery, was grinding an organ accompanied by his wife. An aristocratic looking gentleman approached them and endeavored to persuade the erratic viscount to desist, offering him a clerkship on the stock exchange. The offer was loudly declined in the presence of some five hundred people. Hinton then became very excited and swore he would never alter his course of life until his father dies. During this exhibition Lady Hinton took around the hat to collect coppers and the good natured gentleman retreated amid the jeers of the crowd.

That's Right.

PONDON, April 2.—Tee *Morning Post* advises the government to stop building ironclads, which will soon become worthless, and imitate the marine policy of the United States in constructing fast cruisers like the Chicago.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—At the new Louisiana Jockey club spring meeting, first day, the weather was pleasant and the attendance large.

Six furlongs—Carlton won, Silida L. second, Nosegay third. Time—1:15½.

Five furlongs—Crispino won, Lochiel second, Regardless third. Time—1:02.

Three-year-olds, seven furlongs—Blackburn won, Harvester second, Hardo third. Time—1:30¼.

Free handicaps, mile—McMurty won, McAuley second, Seeke Hardy third. Time 1:42¾.

Benning Course Races.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The track was fair. Maiden three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Parthian won, San Jose second, Gipsy King third. Time—1:18½.

Three-year-olds, six furlongs—Pall Mall won, Little Ella second, Faustina third. Time—1:18¼.

Two-year-old fillies, half a mile—Kitty won, Heller Wallace second, Marguerita third. Time—51¾.

Handicap, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a furlong—Prather won, Frank Ward second, Iceberg third. Time—2:01¾.

Three-year-olds and upwards, mile—Manhattan won, Carrie G. second, Not Guilty third. Time—1:48.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

The University of St. Petersburg Has Been Closed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND AMERICA.

His Good Will to Her—Emin Enlists Under the German Flag—The London Times Criticises His Action.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—In consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy among the students, the university here and the institution of technology have been closed by the authorities.

Russian Students' Petitions Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—Count Delianoff, minister of public instruction, has refused to receive a petition recently prepared by the students of the university asking for a reduction of the entrance fees, the unrestricted admission of Jews, and the equality of male and female students. Three hundred excited university students assembled to-day, intending to march to the ministry of public instruction, but the police intervened and arrested 175 of them. Three hundred students of the technological institute and many pupils from the School of Forestry and Academy of Medicine have been arrested for taking part in seditious meetings.

Arresting Students at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—At Moscow fifteen students arrested will be tried on the charge of being political revolutionists. Forty-two have been expelled from the university, forty-four will be subjected to minor punishments, and the remainder will be released. Disorders will be considered a sign of revolutionary plans in connection with agitation in foreign countries. Regarding the treatment of the political prisoners of Siberia, it is not thought the movement has the slightest prospect of success. Sixty-seven students at Charkoff university have been arrested and eleven expelled.

A New Plot to Murder the Czar.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—A new plot to murder the Czar has been discovered through private letters to the King of Denmark. The report has created a sensation.

The Czar Has Fainting Fits.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the Czar is suffering from fainting fits.

Count Herbert Bismarck Married.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

BERLIN, April 2.—Count Herbert Bismarck is married to Princess de Consolates, with whom his peculiar relations caused such a scandal in Berlin nine years ago and brought about her divorce.

The Czar Enjoys Perfect Health.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—It is learned from a reliable source that the report that the Czar has been attacked by a sudden illness is untrue. The Czar is enjoying perfect health.

The Times Reproaches Emin.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Times* has an editorial reproaching Emin Pasha. It points out that after British money and enterprise had extricated him from his untenable position he is now assisting Germany in an anti-British movement.

Good Will to America.

BERLIN, April 2.—It is said the young Emperor is desirous of making an ostentatious show of good will to America and will seize the opportunity afforded by the approaching visit of American riflemen to take part in the coming schultzenfelt to display it. It is asserted that orders have been issued that when the stars and stripes in the procession enter the Branderburg gate a salute of 100 guns shall be fired, and when the palace is reached two regiments of guards shall form an escort for the national emblem of the United States.

Hunting for Viscount Boyle.

LONDON, April 2.—Hon. Henry Boyle started to-day for Canada in search of his elder brother, Viscount Boyle, who through his father's sudden death has become Earl of Shannon. Seven years ago Viscount Boyle resigned his commission in the army, when he was joined by his brother in purchasing a ranch in western Canada. The undertaking proved a failure and Henry returned to England. The viscount has since been unheard of except through an innkeeper who saw him two years ago near a mining camp.

Emin Enters the German Service.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Emin Pasha has finally accepted the proposal made to him by Major Wissmann and entered the German service. He will leave Bagamoyo the middle of April for Victoria nyanza accompanied by a large caravan and 200 Soudanese troops.

Peace Concluded With Bwana Heri.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Bwana Heri, chief of the insurgents, has concluded peace with the Germans. At the request of the latter he will return to Saadani from which place two German expeditions recently attempted to expel him. Wissmann has forbidden caravans to enter the German sphere of influence north of Tanga, unless they have received special permission. The German consul, accompanied by two gunboats, is paying an official visit to the Sultan of Witu.

Uprising of Russian Peasants.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says the peasants are rising in Riazan and blood has already been shed. Agitation is spreading to Finland and Poland, and gen d'armes and Cossacks will quell the disorder.

Excitement is intense and everybody sympathizes with the students.

An Attempt on the Czar's Life.

LONDON, April 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says a partially successful attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar.

Servia and Bulgaria.

LONDON, April 2.—The Servian agent will leave Sofia to-morrow. A rupture between Servia and Bulgaria is imminent. The trouble is said to be fomented by Russia.

The Portuguese Cabinet Reconstructed.

LISBON, April 2.—The cabinet has been reconstructed. Pimental is prime minister.

Newport Democratic.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—The new secret ballot law worked easily to-day, but to count the votes takes much longer than usual. The indications are that the Democrats have carried this city. Twenty-five towns and districts, exclusive cities give Davis, Democrat, 5,397; Ladd, Republican, 4,022.

Repairing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The work of tearing down the demolished buildings has progressed rapidly, and within a few days most of those standing will be leveled. Subscriptions continue to come in liberally and to-day over eleven thousand dollars was added to the board of trade fund. The relief committee is busily distributing this fund so as most effectually to relieve the suffering. At the waterworks the temporary machinery was tested to-day and worked satisfactorily. It is now believed the danger of a water famine is passed.

Premier Greenway Resigns.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—It is announced that Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin have resigned their positions in the Manitoba government and Colonel McMillan, of Winnipeg, will be called on to form a new cabinet. Greenway will go to England as immigration commissioner for Manitoba.

The Champion Shotgun Shoot.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 2.—The Wellington range was thronged with shotgun devotees this afternoon, and many ladies witnessed the shooting. The event was the closing shoot in the championship series between the eastern and western teams, which was won by the latter. Stice won the handsome silver pitcher offered by the Wellington gun club to the western man making the highest individual score.

SCORE OF WESTERN TEAM.

C. W. Budd, Des Moines	33
J. R. Stice, Omaha	37
R. C. Hikes, Dayton	28
C. E. Cahoon, Freeport	33
J. A. Ruhle, Beloit	34
Total	173

EASTERN TEAM.

H. M. McMurchy, Syracuse	37
W. E. Perry, Boston	38
W. H. Woolsteacrest, Philadelphia	35
W. S. Perry, Worcester, Mass.	30
H. B. Whitney, Phelps, N. J.	28
Total	149

DOINGS IN COLORADO.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Woman—Trouble in the Mining Exchange.

DENVER, April 2.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Hattie Wooter left Colorado Springs six weeks ago to visit friends, promising to return the following week, and carried but little extra clothing. It has been learned that she failed to find her Denver friends, and now her relatives are trying to find her. She is described as bright and vivacious, aged eighteen, dark hair and eyes, and is petite and attractive. Foul play is feared.

At Platero mining camp, in the western portion of San Luis park, on Sunday night, Joe Devine fatally shot his partner, Charles Wallace. Devine was of a quarrelsome disposition, and Wallace recently made his will, fearing trouble with him. Devine formerly kept a road house near Aspen, and skipped his bond there for holding up six men. The coroner's jury say his last murder was premeditated and he has been placed in Conejos jail to await the action of the grand jury.

There is trouble on the mining exchange. Acting Secretary Calkins has been sending circulars to non-resident members signed "the board of directors," by G. F. Batchelder, president, and enclosing a slip for proxies. Batchelder repudiates the circular and Calkins declines to divulge the names of the board members who authorized it. Evidently its purpose was to oust the present directors. A storm is coming there when the election occurs, on the 26th inst.

Judge Allen to day announced he would render his decision in the mayoralty contest next Saturday morning.

Millionaire Davis' Money.

BUTTE, Mont., April 2.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—T. J. Davis to-day applied for letters of administration on the $7,000,000 estate of A. J. Davis who died a month ago.

T. J. Davis comes from Keokuk, Iowa, is backed by two lawyers and claims to be the son of the late millionaire who was never married. He makes the third applicant for letters of administration, the person appointed administrator will have to furnish a bond of $9,000,000.

The City of Paris Arrives.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The City of Paris arrived to-night.

Murder in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, April 2.—At 9 o'clock to-night a most cowardly murder was committed across the river in Paso Del Norte W. S. Bolton and a man named Clayton, both cattlemen, met S. H. Cavitt, another cattleman, on the street. They picked a quarrel with him and without giving him any warning Clayton and Bolton drew their revolvers and began firing on Cavitt, who attempted to retreat, but his assailants followed him up, continuing the fire upon him until he fell dead, riddled with bullets. Clayton and Bolton were arrested and are now in jail in Paso Del Norte. The people on both sides are very indignant and threats of lynching the murderers are openly made. Cavitt was a very wealthy and popular young man. A law suit is said to have been the cause of the affair.

Crime at Three Score and Ten.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., April 2.—This morning Gunther Kiel, an old man of seventy-six, shot Frederick Van Siz, twenty-two years old, killing him, and afterwards seriously injured Frederick's father. Subsequently Gunther himself was almost killed by Charles Duryea, who beat the old man into insensibility.

The Chicago Bucket Shop War.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The board of trade opened this morning with all tickers and telegraph instruments off the floor. This is the result of a resolution of the board to go out of the business of furnishing official quotations in order to run out the bucket shops. The general impression among members is that it is a doubtful experiment. There is a rumor on the boards to the effect that an arrangement has been entered into with the New York stock exchange, by which that body was to cut off its stock reports from the bucket shops.

Members of the board of trade are enthusiastic this afternoon over the result of the first trading with quotations dropped. They say the volume of business is larger than any day for months. They attribute this to orders from men who have been dealing through bucket shops.

The Bucket Men's Side.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Despite the efforts of the board of trade the bucket shops managed to secure quotations to-day with reasonable promptness and assert their business was not diminished.

The First Axtell Colt.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., April 2.—The black mare Queen, by Mambrino Boy, dam, Fanny Lawton, the property of T. T. Curtis, dropped a filly by Axtell to-day.

This is the first and only product by the great young stallion in existence.

Navies of the World Review.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Tracy approves the proposed plan for a review of the navies of the world in New York harbor in 1892.

CORBETT - SULLIVAN.

The Californian is Willing to Meet the Big Fellow.

MODESTY OF THE OLYMPIC MAN

He is Reticent, Being Afraid That He May be Deemed Boastful—The Baseball Players—Races.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—Since Jim Corbett has been east he has been a lion among the sports. Some of Sullivan's admirers have been doing their utmost to bring about a meeting between the big fellow and the Californian. A few days ago the question whether he would meet Sullivan in a four round contest for a good money consideration was put point blank to Corbett. The latter said he couldn't give a decided answer at the time, as the matter almost wholly rested with the Olympic club in San Francisco. He promised, however, to give an answer by Wednesday. Corbett was seen last night and said he would be glad to put on the gloves with the champion, provided his club gave him permission. It would not be proper, he said, to enter into an agreement to show in public with any one without consulting the directors. Though Corbett, as he says, came east to see the country and not to fight. He considers the offer made by Sullivan's representatives a very good one. He wired his club last night and expects an answer early to-day. Corbett hasn't any doubt that the directors will consent to a match. He says that even after his contest with Kilrain he hadn't the remotest idea of meeting Sullivan, but his friends have urged him to accept the offer made by Jack Barnett, Sullivan's representative. When asked if he expected to find Sullivan as slow as Kilrain, Corbett replied laughingly: "I guess not. Never in my life was I more surprised than when I stood up before Kilrain. When he allowed me to punch him I thought he was fooling me. I thought I had met a man with a thorough knowledge of ring movements; also a man who was quick and strong. I don't doubt for an instant that Sullivan is in every way better than Kilrain, and don't think the man lives who can best him with the gloves. However, if we meet, you can rest assured I'll do my utmost to keep my end up. Mind you, I have not sought this match. We are to have a four round contest, so I understand it, for gate receipts, 65 per cent. to the winner, the remaining to the loser. I will be declared winner if I stay through four rounds. I don't suppose the police will allow us to use gloves smaller than three ounce though it is immaterial to me what size is used. The match must take place within three weeks as I am to be back on O'Farrell street by the 29th of this month and resume my occupation of teaching in the club rooms. I've been away a long time this year and it wouldn't be the right thing to ask the directors to extend my leave of absence. I'm in good condition now and in two weeks can be in as fine fettle as I ever was."

Jack Barnett, Sullivan's manager, won't talk much now on the subject. All he says officially is that the proposition made on behalf of Sullivan to Corbett is for both men to box four rounds. The way things look now the articles of agreement may be signed to-day or to-morrow. Then New Yorkers will see one of the finest exhibitions of skill ever given, for Sullivan, of course, will not wish to be downed, and all who have seen Corbett know he is not made of the same stock as George Robinson, who faced Sullivan in the Mechanics' pavilion in 'Frisco a few years ago. Besides, Corbett thinks a great deal of Mike Donovan's opinions and the latter says the young Californian is the coming champion. The fight will undoubtedly take place at or near New York.

Corbett, Like Barkis, is Willing.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Jim Corbett, or the California wonder, as he has been styled since he defeated Kilrain, when spoken to about a contest with J. L. Sullivan, said: "I am willing to meet Sullivan in any business office he may be pleased to name to arrange terms for a four-round contest with gloves within two weeks. This is the only stipulation I must insist upon. My leave of absence has nearly expired and it makes imperative a return to my duties at the Olympic Athletic club. If Mr. Sullivan will agree to the time stipulation I feel sure a match can be arranged."

Corbett spoke throughout the interview with modesty, in fact, it was a difficult matter to get him to say a word about a contest for fear, as he said, people would think him boastful.

A Mill Near St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 2.—Tom Cummings and Frank Callahan fought a nineteen-round mill near town this morning. Callahan seemed to have the best of the fight up to the nineteenth round, when Cummings succeeded in landing three right-handers which settled him.

Players' National Ball League.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The conference of the directors of the Players' National Ball league to-day was harmonious. Those delegates who had in mind an alteration of the entire schedule evidently saw no chance to carry their point and the subject was not broached. An important change was made by amending the opening dates so that the season of both the National and Players' leagues shall open the same day, April 18. This change will have the effect of making the fight more aggressive and silence the National league people who claimed the Players were afraid to clash with them in dates.

The deserter question was promptly settled by a decision that Binckley, Mully and Delahanty be reinstated if the directors passed a unanimous vote to that effect. No exhibitions will be allowed Sundays.

Wisconsin Republicans Paralyzed.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The Republicans throughout Wisconsin are paralyzed at the sweeping victory of the Democrats in Milwaukee. The result is laid to the bitter fight made by the Catholic priests and Lutheran ministers against the Bennett compulsory education law. Many Republicans predict the defeat of their party next fall if the fight is on the same lines.

F. R. Townsend & Co. Assign.

NEW YORK, April 2.—F. R. Townsend & Co., commission woolen merchants, made an assignment to-day. The firm was rated at $125,000 to $200,000. The assignee hopes to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

Liverpool Grain Market Holidays.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Next Friday, Saturday and Monday will be holidays in the grain and provision markets.

Poverty, Whisky and Suicide.

DENVER, April 2.—Yesterday evening a man calling himself George Harman walked into a saloon on Larimer street and blew his brains out in the presence of half a dozen men. The body was taken to the morgue and to-day was identified as Count Schemmerman von Hartman, of Hamburg. Poverty and whisky were the cause. His wife will arrive from San Francisco to-day to take the body home.