LOOK! AT THE
FREE WANT!
COLUMN.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

GUESS!
What is the Population of Salt Lake?
$100.00.

VOLUME XX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890. NUMBER 273.

THE SILVER INTEREST

The Republican Bills are About Completed.

ONE CLAUSE ON NATIONAL BANKS

Is Inserted in the Senate Bill Con erning the Ninety Per Cent. Rule—Plumb's Financial Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The committees appointed by the Republican caucus of the House and Senate held a long session to-day and each agreed upon a silver bill. The Senate bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and to issue notes redeemable in bullion or lawful money. The point for which the eastern Senators have contended is that a limit should be set upon the monthly purchases. They have secured it in this bill and this they think is its chief superiority over the Windom bill. The number of ounces which it is proposed to purchase, would at the price of silver represent about four million three hundred thousand dollars in value. As the price of silver rose toward a parity with gold, the value of the purchases would gradually rise towards five million nine hundred thousand dollars per month. A proposition which the Senate committee has decided to couple with the silver proposition is one that authorizes national banks to issue circulating notes o the full amount of the bonds deposited as security instead of only 90 per cent. as under the existing law. This would increase the national bank circulation about 11 per cent, and retard the present tendency to withdraw circulation.

A bill containing the same proposition is now pending in the House, but it is opposed by the very men who are clamoring for an inflation of the currency. The Republican committee of the House has agreed to the principle of the issue of bullion certificates upon the silver product of the United States without limiting the amount, but has adopted an amendment making the certificates redeemable in gold coin, silver coin or treasury notes, at the option of the treasury. A strong effort is being made to unite the party in each house upon the plans agreed upon in committee. It is believed that all of the Republican Senators, with the possible exception of Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, will stand by the Senate plan and refuse to vote for free coinage. The members of the House committee are confident that they can secure an agreement. They also are laboring to-night with their party associates to this end. The Senators seem comparatively indifferent whether the House committee agrees with them at the joint meeting which is to be held to-morrow or whether they stand by their own proposition. They believe that the matter can be satisfactorially adjusted if each house passes its own measure and the subject is then sent to the the conference committee.

Senator Plumb's Financial Pl n.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the Senate, Plumb introduced a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury and asked that it be read, as he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to it. It provides that the money required to be deposited for the redemption of the national bank circulation, to be carried into the treasury and treated as funds available for the reduction of the public debt and for current expenses of the government: that all funds be held for the payment of the matured debt and interest, due and unpaid, to be similarly treated, and hereafter no funds available above the sum of $10,000,000 shall be retained in the treasury. This is not to be construed, however, as permanently diminishing the fund of $100,000,000 now held for the redemption of treasury notes. He said there was less than $700,000,000 of circulation for the use of the 65,000,000 of people in the United States, probably not more than $10 per capita. The system of finance that had been built up and maintained had brought about that result. It had its merits and its great defects. One of the greatest defects was the compulsory holding in the treasury of a very large sum of money on the theory that it was needed, and on the further theory that the secretary of the treasury was to be the arbitor of the financial questions of the people. It had been stated in the public prints that in pursuance of his policy of controlling the finances of the country the secretary of the treasury had contracted the currency, during February, over ten millions. He [Plumb] believed the retention of the money in the treasury was an assumption on the part of the secretary to do what might have been at one time proper, but which now constituted a menace to the business of the country and ought to be prohibited by law. A Senator sitting near him had asked him for what nominal purpose $250,000,000 was held in the treasury. He would tell him. A hundred million was held in assumed obedience to the law of 1882, to provide for the redemption of legal tenders and treasury notes. Sixty odd millions were held for the redemption of national bank notes. Of the banks that had gone out of business or that were retiring, a portion of their circulation, between five and six millions, was held for the redemption of such notes of national banks as from time to time came into the treasury and were found to be unfit for further circulation. About seven milli s was held for the payment of coupons due and not presented, and of the debt which had matured from time to time, but evidently which had not been presented, and some which probably never would be presented. As to the remainder it was impossible to tell for what it was held. The confusion of the subjects and of the amounts was such that it was impossible for any one to tell about it; but the whole sum retained was about two hundred and fifty million dollars. During the last year nearly forty million dollars of the national bank circulation had been withdrawn. To meet that reduction there was a coinage of silver of $2,000,000 monthly and the coinage of gold; but experience showed that not only were th se two agencies welded, but there was also needed paper money to the maximum amoun of the standing debt at any time. The business of the country was languishing; new enterprises were withheld, old enterprises struggling to keep on their feet; that things would continue so until a remedy was attained, and that a remedy could only come by legislation; because legislation, combined with executive action, had brought the country to where it now was. Congress would legislate some of these days on the iron-silver question, but no no one knew where and no one knew how. Whatever was done would result in a great addition to the money of the country. But this measure of his would give the addition at once, and the money could be disbursed within sixty days. He had ventured thus publicly and briefly to call the matter to the attention of the finance committee, and he hoped it would report the bill or something like it after its next meeting. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

A message from the House announc d the death of Randall, and after a resolution for the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral had been presented and read Cameron moved concurrence. The resolution was agreed to and Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis were appointed. As a further mark of respect to Randall's memory the Senate adjourned.

Tongue River Indians Turbulent.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a telegram from the Indian agent asking for the troops to suppress a threatening uprising of the Indians on Tongue river reservation in Montana.

National Linseed Oil Company.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The National Linseed Oil trust, as a trust, has ceased to exist and in its place now stands the National Linseed Oil company, chartered under the laws of Illinois. The owners of forty-nine linseed oil mills and forty elevators, having from 750,000,000 bushels down, and a line of tank cars are interested. The capital stock is $18,000,000. The old trustees have been elected directors, with Mr. Easton, of Missouri, president.

To Bring Sailors Into Labor Unions.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Delegates representing the various organizations of firemen and sailors of this city, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago, met to-day for the purpose of forming a national organization. Resolutions advocating the affiliation of all seafaring men at the Pacific, Atlantic, gulf and lake ports with the amalgamated unions under one head, in order that a uniform rate of wages and equal conditions be established through the United States, were adopted, and also one pledging the union to buy only goods of labor manufacture where obtainable.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An air of sadness pervaded in the House when the speaker's gavel called that body to order. Draped in black and ornamented with a handsome floral design, the seat long occupied by Randall recalled to the members the fact that their old colleague had passed away forever. The crayon portrait of the ex-speaker that hung in the lobby was also tastefully draped with emblems of mourning. In his prayer the chaplin made a touching allusion to the dead Congressman, and when he had concluded O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, delivered a brief eulogy, then offered a resolution of regret at Randall's death, and providing for a committee of nine members of the House to attend the funeral. The House then adjourned.

A Fugitive from Justice.

DAYLESTOWN, Pa., April 14.—J. Monroe Shellenberger, a lawyer, now a fugitive from justice, after having swindled residents of Bucks county out of $150,000, was seen in New York Saturday. Large rewards are offered for his capture.

A Good Example for Salt Lake.

DENVER, April 13.—For several Sundays a great many saloons and restaurant keepers have been selling liquor on the sly, contrary to law. To-day the sheriff made a raid on these places and arrested ninety proprietors, some of whom are the most prominent in the city. They were locked up in jail, bail being refused them.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The Great Democrat Passes Quietly Away—Opinions of Those Who Knew Him.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It was a sad and touching scene at the Randall residence on Capitol hill when Congressman Samuel J. Randall expired at 5 o'clock this morning. Around the bedside were gathered the family, physician and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had all kept constant watch during the night. A few moments before his death he opened his eyes, and, looking tenderly at his wife, said, in a low tone, "mother," a word instinct with all the fondest recollections of their long and happy married life, and by which he always called his wife when none but the family were near. He looked into her eyes as if about to say something more, but seemed to have no strength left, and in a few minutes he passed away.

The watchers saw that all was over, and the the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer, but gave way to their grief.

Speaker Reed called this afternoon to express regrets and learn the wishes of the family with respect to the funeral services. Among the callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who stood next to Randall during the electoral count proceedings, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Springer, of Illinois and many others.

Expressions of regret at Randall's death were universal and sincere.

Representative Mills said:

"He was a very great man—a man of unimpeachable integrity and a natural born leader of men. He had more of the elements of leadership than any man I have come in contact with since I have been in public life. Nothing but his views on the tariff prevented him from being the leader of the Democratic party. If it had not been for that he would have been nominated for President in 1876, and," said Mills with emphasis, "he would have been elected and seated, for he would have asserted his rights. But whatever he believed, or his opinions were, he would never change them, no matter what would happen. Why, when our tariff bill was up I pleaded with him, urged and begged him to make some concession or compromise, but he believed he was right and could not be moved. When all his party except Sowden and one or two others had come over, he still held out and would not move. That was the only thing on which we differed."

Major McKinley said: "The death of Samuel J. Randall takes out of public life one of the ablest and purest of our statesmen. He was a natural leader of men. No man could have been a greater one. As speaker, he seemed fitted for the post, always firm and resolute in party contests, yet fair and courteous to his opponents. In the great contest of 1876 no man can tell what might have happened but for his strong and clear head. I feel his death to be a personal loss."

Speaker Reed said: "My esteem for him was very great. I always had and expressed the highest admiration for his steadfastness and courage. He was a good friend, a brave man and a statesman beyond reproach."

Carlisle said: "Our relations have been not only friendly, but quite intimate. I always regarded him as an honest man in public life, and he was undoubtedly a man who had strong convictions and the courage to stand by them. I think his death is a great loss to his party and to the country, and he deserves to be remembered for a great many important public services."

At 10 o'clock to-night Wanamaker said the funeral had been fixed for Thursday morning.

There was a steady stream of callers at the Randall residence to-day to express sympathy with the bereaved family. A large number of telegrams of condolence were received from well known persons. The remains will be taken from the house at 8 o'clock Thursday to the church, where they can be viewed until 9:30, when services will begin. At Laurel Hill cemetery the casket will be opened and an opportunity given the friends of the dead man to view the remains. The honorary pall bearers are: George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Colonel Alex K. McClure, William McGullen, ex Governor G. Curtin, Charles A. Dana, Senator Gorman, ex-Congressman Sowden, Representative Blount, Senator Barbour and Dallas Sanders.

A Bitter Contest Averted.

NEW YORK, April 14.—What threatened to be a long and bitter contest between capital and labor in a strike in the trades generally has been averted. To-day the men of all the trades went to work at the usual hour. The difference between the Central Labor union and the Hecla Iron works was adjusted yesterday and the announcement was sent forth that the men called out on Friday and Saturday should resume work. The non-union men employed have been discharged.

Liverpool Dock Laborers Strike.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—In consequence of the refusal of the dock companies at Birkenhead to accede to the terms of the dock laborers' union in regard to hours of labor, 5,000 men struck to-day.

The Massachusetts Carpenters.

BOSTON, April 14.—Organizers reported at a meeting of the carpenters' district council last night that every trade organization in the state had promised financially to support the carpenters in their eight and nine hour demand.

Labor Agitation in Hungary.

BUDA PESTH, April 14.—The men employed at the machine shops of the railways met yesterday and resolved to agitate in favor of eight hours.

The Chicago Carpenters' Strike.

CHICAGO, April 14.—According to programme, the master carpenters belonging to the Builders' association made an attempt to start up work to finish their contracts with non-union men. The movement is not general as few non-union men were on hand. It is declared that if the master carpenters continue putting non-union men at work a general strike of the bricklayers and masons will be ordered.

The suit of the Montgomery Car company, a foreign corporation, against the Street Stable Car company of Chicago, for $3,000,000 for infringement of patents and for an accounting, came up in the federal court this morning. The bill was dismissed on the ground, "no cause for action."

A Decision Concerning the Strikers.

CHICAGO, 14.—Judge Prendergast, of the county court, to-day rendered a decision of importance to the striking carpenters. He ordered the assignee of the firm which had the contract for the woodwork of the big Rand-McNally building to go ahead with the work and concede all demands by the carpenters. He also informed a deputation of strikers that he would take no action affecting their interest without first consulting them.

Fatally Gored by a Cow.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. Peter Monaghan and Herman Heinrich were fatally gored by a cow at South Orange last night. They approached the animal's calf, when the cow broke the chain by which she was fastened, knocked both of them down and then attacked them with her horns and hoof. They were terribly cut and bruised.

The Nile is Falling.

CAIRO, April 14.—The Nile is falling rapidly.

THE NEAGLE CASE.

The United States Supreme Court Renders a Decision

THAT THE SLAYER OF TERRY

Was Properly Taken from Sheriff Cunningham's Custody by the Circuit Court—Fuller and Lamar Dissent.

WASHINGTON, April 14. — The celebrated Neagle habeas corpus case from California was decided by the United States supreme court to-day, the judgment of the circuit court being affirmed. This finally disposes of all proceedings against Neagle for shooting Judge Terry in the railway station at Lathrop, Cala., on the 14th of last August, to prevent him from taking the life of Justice Field. The opinion was delivered by Justice Miller.

After the shooting Neagle was arrested at Stockton by state officers, but released on a habeas corpus, based on the ground that Neagle, who was acting under instructions, merely performed his duty as an officer of the United States. It was on an appeal from this order that the case was brought before the United States supreme court. After a review of the facts leading up to the assault, including the imprisonment of Terry for contempt in knocking the marshal down in open court, and then pursuing him with a drawn bowie knife; and after reciting, also, the numerous threats made by Terry against Justice Field, Justice Miller says:

"It is useless to go over the testimony on this subject more particularly than this. It is sufficient to say that the evidence is abundant that both Terry and his wife contemplated some attack upon Judge Field during his visit to California in the summer of 1889, which they intended should result in his death. Many of these matters were published in the newspapers, and the press of California was filled filled with conjectures of a probable attack by Terry on Justice Field as soon as it became known he was going to attend the cricuit court of that year."

The opinion then recites the correspondence between the attorney-general and the United States marshal in California, directing the latter to exercise unusual caution for the protection of Justice Field against the violence of the Terrys. This correspondence resulted in Neagle's appointment as deputy marshal with special instructions to attend Justice Field both in court and while traveling between courts, and to protect him from violence. After reviewing all the facts bearing upon the homicide the opinion says "they produce upon the court the conviction of a settled purpose on the part of Terry and his wife, amounting to a conspiracy, to murder Field, and we are quite sure that if Neagle had been merely a brother or friend of Judge Field, traveling with him and aware of all the previous relations of Terry to the judge, as he was, of his bitter animosity, his declared purpose to have revenge, even to the point of killing, he would have been justified in what he did in defense of Field's life, and possibly of his own.

"But such justification would be a proper subject for consideration on the trial of the case for murder in the courts of the state of California, and there exists no authority in the courts of the United States to discharge a prisoner while held in custody by the state authorities for this offense, unless there be found in aid of the defense of the prisoner some element of power and authority asserted under the government of the United States."

Judge Miller then takes up the proposition advanced by Neagle's counsel that Justice Field, when attacked, was in the immediate discharge of his duty as judge, and that Neagle was charged with the duty, under the laws of the United States, to protect Field from violence. The law requiring justices to go on the circuits is quoted. "Justice Field when attacked had actually entered upon the duties of his circuit and was in the necessary act of returning from Los Angeles to San Francisco, where he was required by law to be, when he was assaulted. We have no doubt Justice Field, when attacked by Terry, was engaged in the discharge of his duties as circuit justice and was entitled to all the protection under those circumstances which the law could give him. The court does not suppose any special act of Congress which in express terms authorizes marshals or deputy marshals to act as a body guard to justices while on their circuit, but in its view of the constitutions any fairly and properly inferable duty from that instrument, or any duty from the marshal to be derived from the general scope of his duties, comes within the provision of the habeas corpus act, directing the release of persons who are in custody for an act done in pursuance of the laws of the United States."

"It would," says the opinion, "be a great reproach to the judicial system of the United States, declared to be within its sphere sovereign and supreme, if there is to be found within the domain of its powers no means of protecting judges in the discharge of their duties from the malice and hatred of those upon whom its judgment may operate unfavorably if a person in the situation of Justice Field could have no other guardian for his personal safety while engaged in the conscientious discharge of a disagreeable duty than the fact that if he murdered his murderer he would be subject to the laws of the state, and by those laws could be punished, his security would be very insufficient. The plan which Terry and his wife had in mind of insulting him and assaulting him and drawing him to an offensive physical contest in the course of which they would slay him, shows the little value of such remedies. We do not believe the government of the United States is thus inefficient and that the constitution and laws have left the high officers of the government so defenseless and unprotected."

It is in the executive department that the court finds this power of protection to exist and in the language of the constitution directing that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed" and providing him with the means to fulfill this obligation by his authority to commission all the principal officers of the United States. "Is this duty," asks the court, "limited to the enforcement of acts of Congress and treaties, or does it include the rights, duties and obligations growing out of the constitution and international relations?" The court answers the question to the fact that there is no law or the United States authorizing the government to interfere for the protection of a naturalized citizen of the United States, who, on visiting his native place, is arrested and made to do military service and then cites the case of Martin Kaozta, an Australian, where the government, without any specific authority from Congress, demanded and obtained his release. The regulations of the land office, the appointing of timber agents and providing for their payment, which has been held valid by the supreme court, though there is no positive provision of law for their payment and the power of the attorney-general, sustained by the supreme court to institute suits to set aside patents obtained by fraud, though there is no statute on the subject, recited in support of this doctrine. Continuing, the court says: "I cannot doubt the power of the President to take measures for the protection of a United States judge, who, while in the discharge of his duties, is threatened with violence; and that the department of justice is the proper one to set in motion the necessary means of protection, and that Neagle had the proper authority for the steps he took for the protection and defense of Justice Field. There is," says the opinion, "a peace of the United States and the United States marshal in each case stands in the same relation to it which a county sheriff does in maintaining peace in the county. It cannot be doubted it would have been the duty of the sheriff, had one been present, to prevent an assault on Justice Field and to prevent the murder contemplated by it, and if it became necessary to kill Terry. In a case where, like this, it was evidently a question of choice who should be killed—the assailant and violator of the law or an unoffending man who was in his power—there can be no question of the authority of the sheriff to have killed Terry. The marshal stands in the place of the sheriff, and it being his duty to guard the judge and being present at the critical moment when prompt action was necessary, it was his duty, which he had no liberty to refuse to perform, to take the steps which resulted in Terry's death."

The court next takes up the contention that the question of the guilt of the prisoner of the crime of murder is a question to be determined by the courts of California, and that the United States court had no power to take the prisoner and release him without trial by jury, according to the laws of California. The court's reponse to this contention is that the express terms of the habeas corpus act direct such a course where an act is done in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and such has been shown to be the case here. The act of the prisoner having been committed in pursuance of a law of the United States, he cannot be guilty of a crime under the law of the state of California, and when it is shown that he is proved innocent of any crimes against the laws of the state, there is no occasion then for any further trial in the state courts, and the United States circuit court was as competent as any other tribunal to ascertain whether the act was performed in pursuance of a law of the United States and under proper authority, and it was not at all necessary to empanel a jury for the purpose.

The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed, authorizing Neagle's discharge from the custody of the sheriff.

Justice Lamar on behalf of himself and the chief justice delivered an elaborate and vigorous dissent. The ground on which they dissent is that in considering the habeas corpus act a wholly inadmissible construction is placed on the word "law" as used in that statute, and a wholly inadmissible application is made of the clause "in custody in violation of the constitution of the United States."

"It is indispensible to observe carefully the distinction between individual men and the same persons in official capacities. We agree in assuming the facts in the case to be as shown by the record, that the personal protection of Judge Field as a private citizen, even to the death of Terry, was not only right but was also the duty of Neagle and of any other bystander. And we maintain that for the exercise of that right or duty he is answerable to the courts of Californian and to them alone. But we deny that Neagle had any duty imposed upon him by the laws of the United States growing out of the official character of Judge Field. In short, we think there was nothing whatever in the fact of the official character in the transaction and therefore we think the United States courts have in the present state of our legislation no jurisdiction whatever in the premises. There was no authority for the release of Neagle."

In conclusion the dissenting opinion was: "If the act of Terry had resulted in the death of Justice Field, would his murder have been a crime against the United States? Would the government of the United States have been competent, in the present condition of the statutes, to prosecute in its own tribunals a murderer of its own supreme court justice, or even to inquire into the heinous offense through its own tribunals? If yes, then the slaying of Terry by the appellee in the necessary preven tion of such an act was authorized by the law of the United States, and he should be discharged, and that independent of any official character, the situation being the same in the case of any citizen. But if no, how stands the matter then? The killing of Terry was not by the state's authority; his relief or vindication could only be that of the state, and the slayer should be remanded to her courts to be tried. The question then recurs, would it have been a crime against the United States? There can be but one answer. Murder is not an offense against the United States, except when committed at places where the national government has exclusive jurisdiction. It is well settled that such a crime must be defined by statute and no such statute has been pointed out. The United States government being thus powerless to try and punish a man charged with murder, we are not prepared to affirm that it is omnipotent to discharge from trial and give immunity from all liability to any trial, anywhere, unless an express statute of Congress is produced commanding such discharge. We are less reluctant to come to this conclusion because we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that if the appellee had been indicted and gone to trial before a jury of his own country, God and his country would have given him a good deliverance."

THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

An Alleged Expose of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Sunday *Mercury* prints four colums of expose of the secret of "the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," giving the secret words and a complete and detailed description of the initiation ceremonies. The matter is interesting although very crudely put together, begining with a description of the furniture of the temple. The expose says: "In the order of Arabian Nobles there is one degree, divided into three sections, the first preliminary, the second an actual initiation, and the third a culmination of terrors." The obligation is printed and the last section of the "culmination of terrors" is described. In this there is a pretended execution by hanging. The Nobles are masked, and hideous noises are made. Then follows a discovery of a supposed woman in the sacred precincts of the temple, a member disguised. She is dragged to the executioner's block and a crescent cut on her breast. A member who divulged the secrets of the order is next discovered and beheaded and a false head shown to the candidate for whose benefit all is done. A banquet follows the ceremonies of initiation.

If it is as printed, it is a grand and imposing affair and beautifully symbolic, being worked as it is in costumes and illustrated by death and dishonor to traitors.

THE SHOWING WE MAKE.

How Salt Lake Stands Among the Clearing Houses of the Country.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]The following are the clearings for last week of the principal cities:

New York	$63,250,000
Boston	94,750,000
Philadelphia	71,500,000
Chicago	74,000,000
St. Louis	23,600,000
San Francisco	13,900,000
Pittsburg	15,750,000
Baltimore	15,250,000
Cincinnati	12,000,000
Kansas City	9,500,000
New Orleans	9,700,000
Louisville	7,000,000
Buffalo	6,500,000
Denver	5,400,000
Detroit	5,400,000
Omaha	4,750,000
Milwaukee	6,000,000
Providence	4,900,000
Cleveland	4,500,000
Minneapolis	5,000,000
St. Paul	4,000,000
Columbus	2,500,000
Memphis	3,500,000
Dallas	2,500,000
Hartford	2,000,000
Richmond	2,000,000
Indianapolis	1,750,000
Fort Worth	2,300,000
Duluth	1,750,000
St. Joseph	1,500,000
Galveston	1,400,000
Washington	2,000,000
Peoria	1,400,000
New Haven	1,400,000
Springfield	1,300,000
Worcester	1,000,000
Portland, Me.	1,000,000
Portland, Ogn.	2,000,000
Salt Lake	**1,600,000**
Seattle	1,200,000
Tacoma	750,000
Sioux City	800,000
Wilmington	808,000
Grand Rapids	700,000
Syracuse	700,000
Norfolk	700,000
Lowell	700,000
Los Angeles	600,000
Des Moines	600,000
New Bedford	600,000
Lincoln, Neb.	500,000
Topeka	300,000

Minneapolis Boodle Aldermen Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—The results of the grand jury's two week's investigation of the aldermanic boodle charges was made evident this morning when bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Aldermen John T. McGowan and Fred Brueshager of the First ward, and City Clerk Charles F. Haney. The charges are bribery or attempted bribery. The aldermen are charged with soliciting money for the vacation of a street and the city clerk is alleged to have offered to a Chicago company to deliver twenty-five aldermanic votes for a paving contract if he paid $7,000.

Elections in Portugal.

LISBON, April 14.—Elections for fifty elective members of the house of peers have been held and resulted in the return of the Conservative and Progressist candidates. Not a Republican was elected.

The Schooner Dreadnaught All Right.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The schooner Dreadnaught, which was out in last night's storm came into port at South Chicago this morning in good condition.

McCaffery is Mere Play for Corbett.

NEW YORK, April 14.—James Corbett, of California, was given a benefit to-night in the Fifth Avenue casino in Brooklyn and in a three-round contest for points with Dominick McCaffrey made game of the eastern man out-generalling McCaffery on every point. This did not altogether please the 2,500 specators who were present, for they wanted to see a knock-out. In the first two rounds the sparring was light, but in the third and last round, Corbett received hearty applause when he demonstrated how easy it was for him to do as he pleased with McCaffrey. Steve O'Donnell, the referee, had no occasion for hesitation in giving Corbett the palm. Bill O'Brien, manager of the affair, said he would bring Corbett and Sullivan together before long.

A Package of Dynamite.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—A package containing three and a half pounds of dynamite, several cartridges and twenty-five feet of fuse was found near the state reformatory near St. Cloud, Minn., and it is thought some one intending to blow up the institution had left it there, probably being frightened at a critical moment.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

She is the Power Behind the Throne at Berlin.

THE PROTECTOR OF PROTESTANTS.

An Address from Canada to Emperor William on the Catholic Question—Why Herbert Bismarck Resigned.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

BERLIN, April 13.—It has been reported that on writing his final letter of resignation, Prince Bismarck exclaimed: "Well, this is worthy of the vengeance of an empress." Whether or not this story be authentic, the belief is now well night universal among the well informed, that the chancellor's retirement, and also the temporal dismissal of General Waldersee and the high appointment given to General Von Capriva and notably the cardinal and effusive welcome given to the Prince of Wales at Berlin, are all due to the machinations of a new power behind the throne, which is none other than the Empress Frederick, mother of William II. Before and at the time of the young Emperor's accession, the relations between him and his mother were so much strained that the two were scarcely on speaking terms. Since then, by some means, a notable reconciliation has taken place. Not a day now passes without their seeing one another, and the daughter of Queen Victoria is far too clever a woman and astute a diplomatist not to exercise a controlling influence over all with whom she is thus brought into contact. The Emperor is too headstrong and self-confident to submit to any control, save that of a woman who is shrewd enough to lead him and at the same time make him believe he is leading her. The first move made by her in this remarkable game was to cause him to summon his former tutor, Prof. Hintzpeter, to Berlin to create him privy councillor and to prefer his advice before that of Prince Bismarck, thus giving the latter mortal offense. The professor is earnestly devoted to the widowed Empress, who years ago personally selected him as superintendent of her eldest son's education. Then, at the recent Ordensfest, high class decorations and distinctions were conferred upon all members of Empress Frederick's household, while at the same time Count Waldersee and wife were ignored and slighted in a conspicuous manner. Count and Countess Waldersee have long been especially offensive to the Empress Frederick, the Countess, who was formerly a Miss Lea, of New York, having during the late years of the old Kaiser's reign, set up a sort of court in opposition to that of the then Crown Princess. Being aunt by marriage of the present Empress, Augusta Victoria, she exercised at that time vast influence over her and her husband, the present Emperor. This greatly roused the jealous anger of Empress Frederick, and during her husband's brief reign, she saw to it that the Waldersees were practically exiled from Berlin. When William II came to the throne the Waldersees returned in triumph, and the count was commonly looked upon as destined to be Prince Bismarck's successor. But Empress Frederick has shown herself more than a match for them. She has caused a hopeless estrangement between her son and Count Waldersee, and the latter is now sent away, on what is euphemistically called a leave of absence, and is to be permanently removed from his high position as quartermaster-general and chief of staff. Another great stroke by Empress Frederick was the appointment of General von Caprivi to the post of chancellor, and of Baron Marschall to the post of secretary of foreign affairs. Both these officers were intimate and trusted friends of the late Emperor Frederick, and indeed it was Baron Marschall who was largely responsible for the publication of that monarch's diary. The baron earnestly shares the liberal sentiments of the late Emperor Frederick, and on that account has always been particularly offensive to Prince Bismarck.

The warm welcome given to the Prince of Wales by the Emperor is another noticeable circumstance. Only a few months ago there was a great coolness and even hostility between the two and the prince and princess were treated with actual discourtesy by Emperor William at the time of Emperor Frederick's funeral. On the present occasion, however, Emperor William has gone to extraordinary lengths in lavishing every possible attention of honor upon his princely uncle. Moreover, when the Prince of Wales called upon Prince Bismarck, the chancellor sent word that illness prevented him from receiving him, although in less than an hour later Bismarck was out driving in the park, evidently in his usual health. Another manifestation of Empress Frederick's influences, is to be found in the impending reconciliations between the Duke of Cumberland and the Berlin court. Like all members of the English royal family, Empress Frederick is warmly attached to her Hanoverian relations and has bitterly resented the manner in which Prince Bismarck detained the personal fortune of the Dukes, about fifteen million dollars, for the purpose of using the income derived therefrom as his press or "reptile" fund. The Emperor is now negotiating with the duke with regard to the restoration of this fortune in return for which the Hanoverian statesman of Windhorst, promises to give a supper to his partizans, the government thereby placing the latter in possession of a parliamentary majority. Of course the project of restoring the vast fortune known as "the reptile fund" to its rightful owner is gall and wormwood to Prince Bismarck and a source of bitterness to him.

Thus on everyhand Empress Frederick and her friends are enjoying all the honors and influence of the German court, while their enemies are driven out in disgrace, and Prince Bismarck in retirement at Friedrichsrue has the exasperating mortification to see his place, as the power behind the throne, usurped by her whom he was wont to term contemptously "that English woman."

The Protector of Protestants.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

TORONTO, Ont., April 14.—At a large Christian gathering yesterday afternoon this resolution, to be forwarded to Emperor William, was unanimously adopted:

"To William II, Emperor of Germany:

"Dear and Honored Sir—As citizens of the western world who feel the pulsations of life that throb at this hour in the heart of Germany, desire to assure you of having followed your accession to the throne with grave apprehensions and alarm, lest the Jesuits, feeling confident of the surrender of the imperilled liberties of Europe to the Pope, had determined to return in force to the land from which they were banished in consequence of their implacable hostility to the government of which the late Emperor William was the honored head. Equally sad we have been made by assurances that negotiations have been entered into which shall recognize Pope Leo XIII as head of a government which is false in fact and hurtful in theory. Germany is the natural head of Protestantism. Luther marked off the channel along which the current of free thought is sweeping into the future. To surrender to Rome is to cut loose from God and betray the trust committed to the liberty-loving people of every land. Your rejection of the overtures of Leo XIII in the spring of 1887; your loyalty to God and his commands manifested in your elevated purpose to honor and keep holy the Sabbath at home and abroad, and your determination to champion the people's interests lead us to the hope that you have been chosen by God to strike Romanism its fatal blow and to build up the nation of which you are the honored head in all the ennobling virtues. March at the head of the advancing thought of the hour, and you shall be more than Emperor of Germany; you shall be one of the leaders of the embattled hosts of God on earth."

What Caused Herbert Bismarck's Resignation.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BERLIN, April 14.—[By Dunlap's cable].—Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation was provoked by the Emperor's resolution not to recognize the count's private marriage with the divorced Princess Carolat, aunt of Prince Hatzfeld, who married Miss Clara Huntington.

The Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—A *Pioneer Press* Winnipeg special says: It is said the Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific have joined hands to build a transcontinental line west from Winnipeg to Victoria, via Vancouver narrows and Yellow Head pass, over the route originally selected for the Canadian Pacific by the McKenzie government.

California "Doom Sealers" Disappointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—According to the prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivalists who created considerable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by an earthquake and tidal wave, and the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee were to suffer the same calamity. There have been no indications of any convulsions of nature here, but the "doom sealers," as they have been termed, held their faith up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who became believers in their predictions have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the past week or two and to-day they were encamped on the hills near Santa Rosa, St. Helena and Vacaville, holding religious services and waiting for news of the destruction.

Buried in the Potter's Field.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Last week the body of an unknown man was found in Kaw river, at Argentine, Kas. From a railroad ticket it was ascertained he was on his way from Portland, Ogn., to New York, and from other papers that he was probably H. C. Bassett, of New York. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. No one appeared to claim the body and it was buried in the potter's field.

Railroad Suits.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Judge O'Brien, of the supreme court, denied temporarily Friday the motion to dismiss the complaint in the suit of Michael Gerusheim and others against Frederick P. Olcott, C. P. Huntington et al. to prevent the consummation of the reorganization scheme for the Houston & Texas Central. To-day he came to the conclusion tha complaints should have been amended and adjourned the case until Monday next to enable counsel to make amendment.

The Premier Greenway Scandal.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—The *Globe's* Winnepeg correspondent says that Johnson, the lessee of the Nicolet house bar, has instituted suit for damages for wrongful dismissal against P. O'Connor, proprietor of the hotel, and called as witnesses, Premier Greenman and the woman, the exposure of whose escapade with that statesman he alleges has been the cause of his dismissal. A great sensation has resulted, and a complete ventilation of the scandal is promised.

RICH MINERAL DISCOVERIES.

Colonel Stanton Says the Grand Canyon of the Colorado Abounds With Mineral Wealth.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

DENVER, April 14.—Colonel Stanton, commander of the recent exploring expedition in the Grand cañon of the Colorado river, to-day makes public some interesting precious mineral discoveries which his party made in that far-famed cañon. It now appears that the sole reason why Harry McDonald deserted the expedition was on account of these rich discoveries. He quit the party in the cañon and made his way to Kanab, Utah, where he made known the new finds, organized a company of prospectors, and they are now in the cañon in force, the news having leaked out and a general stampede being the result. Mr. Stanton has a fine collection of specimens, consisting of all the well-known precious minerals as well as coal, marble, etc. He says that 400 miles of the cañon shows a wealth of the precious minerals. The steel walls of the cañon show quartz veins in places and assays from specimens obtained on the trip down the river demonstrate that these veins are of remarkable richness. The action of the water has worn smooth the sides of the cañon, and the vein matter is clearly discernable to the naked eye. Placer gold is found near the entire length of the river. Every point panned produced colors, and in places the bars were found to contain coarse gold in surprising quantities. In place south of Lee's ferry veins were found which had evidently been developed in a crude way by the Indians, perhaps by the now extinct race of Aztecs. Mr. Stanton says the placers could be easily worked, because there is no lack of water facilities. A short distance below Lee's ferry the expedition ran across old Jack Summer, a member of Major Powell's expedition in 1869, washing out gold in a primitive way, and taking out from five to ten dollars per day. Summer, aged with the twenty odd years he has spent in the cañon, is still looking for the immense mineral outcroppings which were discovered by Major Powell's expedition. Colonel Stanton is of the belief that he re-located the bonanza so much talked about by Powell's men.

Eulogistic of Randall.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A largely attended meeting of the friends of the late Samuel J. Randall was held at the Arlington hotel to take appropriate action on his death; venerable ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was selected as chairman. Governor Curtin, a lifelong friend of Randall, made a most feeling address in calling the assemblage to order and spoke of the deceased in terms of the tenderest endearment. A committee appointed reported resolutions setting forth the nation's loss in the death of Randall. The speeches were warm in sympathetic feeling and eulogistic of Randall's high character, lofty ambition, honest purposes, pure and exalted manhood, firm and courageous devotion to conviction. Speeches were made by Congressmen McCreary, of Kentucky; Blount, of Georgia; Rogers, of Kansas; Interstate Commissioner Bragg, and others.

Dead Body in the Custom House.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A Copenhagen cable a few days ago told of the horrible murder of a factory messenger some time ago by one Philipsen, a soap maker, who had confessed and said he had strangled the messenger for the money he was carrying, and packed the body in a barrel of lime which he shipped to a fictitious name at Racine, Wis. It is now learned the barrel arrived here by the Thingvalla, February 4. It was shipped and the charges paid by "Mr. Smith," and consigned to Beresford Bros., Racine, Wis., Wells, Fargo & Co. being named as forwarders. The cask was sent to the appraiser's office, where the head was taken off and a little of the contents examined, having a resemblance to plaster of Paris. The cask was then reheaded and set aside, with the duty fixed at $2.05. The express company wrote to Racine and learned that no such firm was there. Word was then sent to "Mr. Smith," in Copenhagen, but of course no reply was received. When Philipsen's confession was made the authorities cabled the Danish consul here and the cask was examined by the customs officials. A body was found in it in a fair state of preservation, though those who opened the cask were driven away before more than one hand and a side of the face had been encountered. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of it.

A Lucky Freshman.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—Ernest Leon Dickinson, of the freshman class of Trinity college, has received news of his accession to a fortune of $3,000,000 through the death of an uncle in France.

Prince Karl Placed Under Control.

VIENNA, April 14.—Prince Karl of Trouttmansdorff, has been placed under control because of his reckless extravagance and speculation.

An Interview With Stanley.

LONDON, April 13.—In an interview with the *Times'* correspondent at Cannes, Stanley declared the statements Father Schinze had made could only emanate from a depraved nature. The Schinze party were half naked and half starved until he provided for them. Referring to Emin Pasha, Stanley said that the whole of Emin's action is on a par with that of De Brazza, who got King Leopold's money and then handed the results of his labors with it to France.

Stanley was surprised at England allowing Wissmann's enterprise to proceed without protest, and says the exploits of Dr. Peters ought to be watched.

Pan-American Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Pan-American conference to-day adopted the report of the committee on banking and the supplementary report of the committee on customs regulations, recommending the establishment of a central union bureau of information and statistics concerning customs.

Illinois Central Trains Suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—All trains between New Orleans and Jackson on the Illinois Central has been suspended. Railroad men calculate from the seriousness of the overflow that it will be several days before communication is resumed.

Grand Duke Constantine Arrested.

BUCHAREST, April 14.—The *Telegraful* of Jassy states that Grand Duke Constantine has been arrested at St. Petersburg for being connected with the revolutionary propaganda.

Matthew Harris, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, April 14.—Matthew Harris, member of Parliament for East Galway, is dead.

Why Emin Entered Germany's Service.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.—Emin openly declared that Stanley's speeches and his own disappointment were the principal causes of his entering the German service.

John T. Plummer & Co.'s Schedules.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The schedules of John F. Plummer & Co., dry goods merchants, were filed to-day. Liabilities, $867,000; nominal assets, $1,041,000; actual assets, $75,000.

FRANCE'S FEELINGS

Were Wounded by H. M. Stanley Three Years Ago.

THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER

Will Receive no Recognition from the Geographical Society of Paris if He Visits the French Capital—Emin's Doings.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 14.—A *Herald* cable from Paris says Stanley was once unlucky enough to wound Gallic susceptibilities by a speech he delivered in the French capital. Three years have passed since then but his offense has not been forgotten. Ask any ordinary Frenchman what sort of a reception would be accorded to the African explorer should he abridge his stay in Cannes so as to spend a day or two here before proceeding to Brussels, and the answer would probably be a simultaneous uplifting of eye-brows and shoulders. In Paris circles outside of the Anglo-American colony, where the arrival of Stanley might be thought a matter of some moment, great and anxious has been the discussion regarding the attitude it would be proper to assume toward Emin Pasha's rescuer. The permanent committee of the geographical society avows that it is in a dilemma. On the one hand there are Stanley's acknowledged merits and on the other that unfortunate speech of his.

"Up to the present," said Comte de Bizemont, president of the committee of the society, "we have not been notified regarding Stanley's future movements, consequently we have not had to deliberate officially upon how we shall receive him. We have each of us, however, formed personal opinions and I have no objection to giving you mine. I do not think it necessary or opportune," continued de Bizemont, "to make too much of Stanley in case of his coming here. This explorer has positively no claim upon our sympathies. In interviews printed in the *Herald* and other papers, he showed his whole concern was the benefit that might accrue to England from his travels, while of France he said not one single word. Moreover, without wishing to detract any way from the merit of his travels, I must say Stanley has always kept an eye on number one. He is not adverse to the large pecuniary profits which his business capacity enables him to draw from his journeys in the Dark Continent. Undoubtedly he is a bold, intelligent explorer, but at the same time they are to him speculations. Now we of the Geographical society make no account of personal interests. Our dominating pre-occupation is the interests of science. Thus it was we gave no fete in honor of Captain Trievier, for after minutely examining the story of his travels, we became of the opinion that the French explorer though giving evidence of extraordinary courage by crossing Africa almost alone, had unfortunately followed in the footsteps of previous explorers. His notes did not contain any fact not hitherto known to geographical science.

"To return to Stanley, I will give you another reason for my lack of enthusiasm. When, after his first journey, the explorer came to Paris, he considered it good taste to effect a certain disdain for De Brazza. This American friend of Tippoo Tib got from his French rival as good as he gave. Stanley has always profited pecuniarly from his travels while De Brazza, it must be said, in his praise has spent more than his private fortune on behalf of science and his adopted country. Some people may think," continued De Bizemont, "that because Stanley holds one of the five gold medals awarded by our society, we are bound to do something in his honor. Nothing could be further from the truth. I can say only this much more, were the American colony to get up a banquet in Stanley's honor, I should absent myself from Paris so as not to be able to accept any invitation that might be sent me."

Comte de Bizemont will have no need to quit the capital. Stanley had the means of getting the Geographical society out of its dilema and he has done so. When the *Herald* stated yesterday that the explorer had decided not to pay a visit to Paris the members of the society commenced to berate him.

Glidden Patents held Invalid.

PORTLAND, Ogn., April 14.—Judge Dent, in the United States circuit court, to-day rendered a decision in the cases of Washburn and Moen Manufacturing company, Worcester, Mass., and Elwood, of De Kalb, Ill., against Knapp, Burrell & Co., of Pittsburg, denying the motions for an injunction and holding the Glidden patents invalid. These decisions affirm the decisions of Judge Treat, of St. Louis, and Judge Shiras, of Iowa.

Serious Disturbance in a Theatre.

PANAMA, April 14.—A serious disturbance occurred in South Lucia theatre, Santiago de Chili, Sunday evening. The management, without previous intimation, changed the play and curtailed the performance by one or two acts. The audience tore the drop curtain to pieces, the piano was smashed and chairs and other furniture wrecked. The managers and actors beat a timely retreat else they would have been roughly handled.

The American astronomers of Harvard college have left Antafagasta for Callao after completing important observations.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—To-day the track was good and the weather pleasant.

Four furlongs—Bowen won, Joe Carter second, Chemest third. Time—51.

Seven furlongs—Workmate won, Marie second, Mary J. third. Time—1:28.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Mamie Fouso won, Tudor second, Jacobin third. Time—1:15¼.

Mile and an eighth—Fayette won, Stony Montgomery second, McAuley third. Time—1:58⅜.

Six furlongs—Barney won, Bonnie Taw second, Oklahoma Kid third. Time—1:19½.

Parnell and Balfour's Bill.

LONDON, April 14.—Parnell will make a motion in the house of commons for rejecting the Irish land purchase bill recently introduced by Balfour.

The Jewish tailors and pressers and machinists at Manchester have struck for shorter hours and higher wages.

The Sawtelle Confession.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., April 14.—The alleged confession of Isaac B. Sawtelle is universally discredited here. It is generally thought that the story is a fabrication and that if Sawtelle is the author he has constructed it to make it appear that the murder was committed in Maine so that he may escape the gallows.

Electric Submarine Torpedo Boat.

PARIS, April 14.—Further trials of the new electric submarine torpedo boat Goubet, named after the inventor, have been held at Cherbourg. The boat was submerged three-fourths of an hour and performed a number of manouvres which proved that she can be handled with perfect ease and safety under water.

A Fire in Omaha.

OMAHA, April 14.—A fire this morning destroyed the clothing store of Browning, King & Co.; damaged the stocks of N. H. Falconer, dry goods, and Mrs. J. Benson, millinery. Loss, $115,000.

Butte Goes Democratic.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Messrs. Maginnis and Clarke, the Democratic contestants for the Montana senatorships, to-night received dispatches from friends in Butte announcing the city was carried by the Democrats to-day. They are making a clean sweep. Butte is in Silver Bow county, where the famous Precinct 34 is situated.

Classen Pleads Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Ex-President Classen, wrecker of the Sixth National, Lenox Hill and Equitable banks, this morning answered the grand jury's indictment in the United States court. He pleaded not guilty.

See the killing costumes of the Skule children.

FOR SALE.

3x10 rods, Brigham street, between Eighth and Ninth. Fivy room house, (No. 862), barn, fruit and city water. Price, $5,300—$1,000 cash, $800 in sixty days, $2,000 in four months, balance December 1. Inquire of owner, room 42, Valley house cottage.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Call on Chas. E. Angell, Second South, opposite Cullen hotel. Acreage a specialty.