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: FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890. NUMBER 282.

GOVERNOR THOMAS.

He is Exceedingly Wroth at Delegate Caine.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS

Scenes of Distress and Desolation Along the Broken Levees—The Eight-Hour Movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD].—Governor Thomas returned from New York this morning. He is boiling over with wrath at Delegate Caine for using his name in his argument before the House committee on territories yesterday, wherein he said that Governor Thomas had emphatically stated to him that he, Thomas, was taking no part either for or against the Baskin disfranchise bill. He charges Delegate Caine with a breach of courtesy in making use of a private conversation. Delegate Caine when asked about the matter, spurned the charge of breach of courtesy. He says that when he inquired of Governor Thomas if he was making any effort in behalf of the disfranchisement bill, he told the governor that he did not wish to do him any injustice; that he had heard certain rumors, and he came to him frankly and made the inquiry, telling Thomas at the same time that he could please himself whether he answered him or not. Thomas then stated he was taking no part in the matter either for or against the bill. Mr. Caine says further that between himself as Delegate and Mr. Thomas as governor, there could be nothing of a private or confidential character in any conversation concerning a bill pending in Congress which so vitally affected the people of Utah. It is strongly suspected that the governor is wrathy because he has been unmasked, which was unwittingly done by Delegate Dubois before the committee yesterday.

The Eight-hour Movement.

CHICAGO, April 24.—It was originally the intention of the American Federation of Labor that the carpenters only should at present make a demand for the eight-hour day, but developments to-day and yesterday show that other trades are not likely to conform to the instructions of President Gompers. Nearly every prominent trade of the city has through its union declared its intention to also demand an eight-hour day on May 1. Gompers desired the other trades to hold off and contribute financially to the carpenters' assistance until the latter had gained their point, then the other trades were to come in turn by turn, but President Gompers' circular letter has been entirely disregarded, and in addition to the carpenters the stockyards and packing house employees, gas fitters, iron moulders, stair builders, mill carpenters and harness makers, have already declared their intention to fight, and their example is likely to be followed by the tailors, shoemakers, plasterers, lathers, cornice makers and other trades.

A conference of strikers and bosses not members of the Master Carpenters' association tonight agreed upon a plan of action. The bosses showed they could provide for 4,000 journeymen and agreed that a committee from the bosses and strikers should call on the old Masters' association before Saturday and place that body on record. It is understood in any event the strike will be declared off Saturday as regards the new association.

Demands of Union Pacific Trainmen.

BOSTON, April 24.—A special from Cheyenne says a conference has been called to consider the demand of the Union Pacific trainmen for an increase of wages. Nearly all of the officials are now at Cheyenne. If some solution is not reached to-day a strike will ensue, taking in the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, Oregon Short Line, Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific.

A Warning to Aix Workmen.

PARIS, April 24.—Notice has been issued by the manufacturers of Aix warning employes that if any of them remain from work May 1 for any reason other than sickness or other disability, they will be discharged.

A Nine-Hour Day Refused.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 24.—The bosses of the various trades of this city have refused to grant the nine-hours day after May 1. A strike is probable.

Chicago Labor Strike Statistics.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Joseph Gruenhut, who has long held a prominent place among the Socialistic labor agitators of this city, now tenement house inspector and statistician of the health department, has compiled a table of figures of the number of laboring people in this city who will either strike for eight hours on the 1st of May or be made idle by strikes in collateral industries. According to this table, the number of wage-workers, male and female, who will not be at work at that time reaches the surprising aggregate of 223,000. This calculation covers only the city as it was previous to last year's annexation of the towns of Hyde Park, Lakeview, Cicero, Lake and Jefferson. The town of Lake alone contains 35,000 people directly affected by the strike now contemplated. Of this great aggregate 199,000 are males, 24,000 females; number of firms involved, 11,500.

The Overflowed Country.

BAYOU SARA, La., April 24.—The real condition of things in the overflowed district is just coming to light. No pen is equal to the task of picturing the devastation of the country or the desolation of the people. The entire front of Pointee Coupee is under water. Most of the levees are gone and the water back of the levees is so deep that hundreds of lives are in jeopardy. The small stretches of the levee still standing are crowded with men, women and children, side by side with horses, mules and cows. In an old raised gin house 500 negroes were found huddled together. The condition of the unfortunate blacks was pitiable. They were piteously begging to be taken to some place of safety. The crevasse at Allendale will overflow thirty of the finest plantations on the river and will reach to Reiche county several days in advance of the Morgansea water, and Colonel Rivers says that when this water joins with the Morgansea, it will flood the entire Atchafalaya, La Fourche and Teche counties. The damage is incalculable. The distress in the overflowed district cannot be told. The Texas & Pacific boat succeeded yesterday in saving 200 people from the back country around Morgansea.

Later—Ruin and desolation meet the eye on every side. In Pointee Coupee parish the destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above the water, not a levee is unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless, thousands of stock have been drowned, and from the meagre reports received from the interior, it is quite probable that human life has been sacrificed to the flood. Standing on the deck of the relief steamer Dacotah last evening, the full extent of the disaster could be seen. Grouping together on the little knoll between the broken levees, through which the water rushed with unmanageable fury, were scores of people, both white and black, some with babies in their arms while others had dogs secured by a cord. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs. Whenever the Dracotah discovered a scene like this the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water actually starving.

The Levee at Point Pleasant Breaks.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—United States Engineer Douglas telegraphs that Point Pleasant levee, Tensas parish, gave way this morning. The water from it will no doubt overflow the greater part of the parish. Captain John A. Grant, superintendent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, speaking of the Morganza crevasse, says: "This is one of the worst calamaties and could have been avoided if the people had only made an effort. They are to blame for it. Now they are creating a big hubbub about sending relief up there and all that sort of thing, while before the disaster occurred they seemed utterly unaware of the impending danger. If need be, they should have raised $500,000 to hold that levee and it could have been done, too, and been well invested as there is $20,000,000 worth of property that will be irretreivably damaged, which a little display of energy would certainly have averted."

Republican Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 24. A call will be issued to-morrow for a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee to be held in Washington, May 7. Among the members of this committee are Senator Quay, J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa: W. W. Dudley, of Indiana; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; George K. Davis, of Illinois, and M. H. Diamond, of California.

Montana's Creditors' Only Hope.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—A special from Helena, Mont., says the only hope of the creditors of the state is an extra session of the legislature. The supreme court has decided the action brought against the state auditor to recover the money for the state printing adversely to the *Journal* publishing company.

Non-Partisan Temperance Women.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Illinois Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance union this morning changed the name to the Temperance Alliance and inserted a clause in the constitution forbidding any of its officers to do campaign work for any party.

A Fire in London.

LONDON, April 24.—A fire in the oil refinery of Sir W. A. Rose & Co. last night caused damage to the extent of £120,000.

COLORADO CULLINGS.

The Trial of Secretary Riel—Married in Haste—Storms—Realty Sales.

DENVER, Colo., April 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—No jury has been obtained in the trial of Secretary Riel and the state printers. Catechisms on both sides were very close, but it is probable the unlucky twelve will be finally selected by to-morrow noon.

Ten days ago a man giving the name of Howell arrived at Colorado Springs, claiming to be a member of a prominent firm at Topeka and sought a house-keeper whom he wanted at the Kansas capital. Mrs. Reed, keeper of a restaurant, met him in the employment agency and an hour later married him. They billed and cooed for a week and then he fled. It is hinted he was after boodle and the widow had none.

Storms have been prevalent since yesterday noon. A strip of country near Boulder was visited by a hard hailstorm and the fruit trees damaged. Two horses were killed by the lightning. Longmont reports a deluge there, over three inches of rain falling in three hours. The heavy rain has changed to snow this afternoon. A large area is thoroughly irrigated. The weather has checked the realty sales. The total for two days is a trifle over two hundred thousand dollars.

A. J. DAVIS' ESTATE.

The Arguments on the Appointment of an Administrator Have Closed.

BUTTE, Mont., April 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Argument in the A. J. Davis estate case closed at noon to-day and Judge McHatton took it under advisement to report at 10 a.m. next Monday. The point at issue has been the appointment of an administrator and as the estate is worth $7,000,000, the contest for that position has been bitter between the five different applicants. At last the fight narrowed down to John A. Davis, brother of the deceased, and Henry A. Root, of New York, his nephew, and betting on the two is about even to-night. A. J. Davis, jr., nephew and confidential advisor of the deceased, admits having in his possession 95 per cent. of the stock in the First National bank in this city which he claims was given him by his uncle last winter. As the bank has $700,000 of undivided profits that stock respresents a pretty good plum and will doubtless play a prominent part in future litigation.

Death of J. B. Coulter.

BUTTE, Montana, April 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—J. B. Coulter, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Butte, was found dead in his bed at the McMara house in this city this morning. His death was unexpected. The deceased was in his usual health and spirits at bed time last night. He had been suffering from heart disease and death is thought to have resulted from that cause, though no post mortem was held to determine the cause. Mr. Coulter had been a resident of Butte for fourteen years, and had held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. The funeral will be held under their auspices, unless his only son, now in St. Paul, should request otherwise.

Linden Park Races.

LINDEN PARK, N. J., April 24.—Mile—Silleck won, Autumn Leaf second, King Idle third. Time—1:44¼.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Sea Drift won, Esau second, Parseburg third. Time—1:30¾.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Major Daly won, Stonemason second, Watterson third. Time—1:29¼.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Castaway won, Golden Reel second, Salvinia third. Time—1:48½.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Bohemia won, Count Luna second, John Arkins third. Time—1:30¾.

Four and a half furlongs—Lottie won, Best Boy second, Favora third. Time—56½.

Baseball.

PITTSBURG.

Both National league and Brotherhood games postponed on account of rain.

CLEVELAND.

The league game was postponed on account of rain.

NEW YORK.

The brotherhood game here and the league game in Brooklyn were postponed because of rain.

BOSTON.

The league game forfeited to Boston. New York refused to abide by a decision of the umpire.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE—BOSTON.

Boston, 7—Radbourne, Kelly.
Brooklyn, 3—Murphy, Cook.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo 18—Haddock, Mack.
Cleveland 15—Hennings, Sutcliffe.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, 6; Toledo, 5.

Princess of Wales' Handicap.

LONDON, April 24.—The Princess of Wales handicap at Sandown park was won by L' Abbesse de Jouare.

The Belle Meade Sale.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—The twenty-third annual sale of the Belle Meade stud began this morning. Sixty-one yearlings, the get of Luke Blackburn, Iroquois, Bramble, Great Tom and Inquirer, passing under the hammer for a total of $64,365. Twenty brood mares also sold for a total of $18,600. The sale will be continued to-morrow. Among the highest sales were: Bay colt (brother of Egment), Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, $1,500; bay colt (brother of Inspector B.), Dwyer Bros. Brooklyn, $3,000; brown colt, by Iroquois, Sam Bryant, Louisville, $2,000; bay colt (brother of Miss Ford), Jake Johnson, Fort Worth, Tex., $2,000; bay colt, (brother to Uncle Bob Blackburn) Sam Bryant, 1600; brown colt by Iroquois, Marcus Daly, Butte City, Montana, $3,000; bay colt, by Iroquois, Jake Johnson, Forth Worth, Texas, $1,800; chestnut colt, by Iroquois, Marcus Daly, Butte City, $2,500; brown colt, by Iroquois, John Daly, New York, $1,800; chestnut filly, (sister of Blackburn) by Luke Blackburn, Marcus Daly, Butte City, $1,600; bay filly (sister of Hantiscoff), by Luke Blackburn, Marcus Daly, Butte City, $3,000; bay filly, by Iroquois, Sam Bryant, $1,500; brown filly, by Iroquois, J. M. Brown, Fort Work, Texas, $1,700; chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, C. Mueller, Kingsley, Iowa, $575; bay filly, by Enquirer, Robert Campbell, San Francisco, $850.

Broodmares—Bonnie Lawn, b. m., C. Mueller, Kingsley, Iowa, $1,000; Brilesly, b. m., General W. H. Jackson, Belle Meade, Tenn., $1,500; Bandanna, c. h. m., General Jackson, Belle Meade, $1,800; Bricabrac, b. m., General Jackson, Belle Meade, $1,500; Roulette, c. h. m., General Jackson, Belle Meade, $2,050.

Central Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, April 24.—All the western roads of the Central Traffic association have written to Chairman Blanchard agreeing to insert in their rate sheets the differential fares of eastern lines. The Missouri Pacific has also acceded to the proposition.

OFFICIAL SOPHISTRY.

The Reasons for the Removal of Postmaster Barratt.

A CIVIL SERVICE REFORM DEBATE

In the House of Representatives—Hoar's Federal Election Bill—The Penalties for Violating its Provisions.

WASHINTON, April 23.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—At a late hour last evening and after a long conversation with the President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker decided to appoint Irving A. Benton as postmaster at Salt Lake to succeed Mr. Barratt, the present incumbent. The reason given by Mr. Wanamaker for the selection of Mr. Benton is that the office has been under Democratic control for the past four years and three months, and under the circumstances there was no impropriety in making the change. It may be doubted, however, if the administration would have reached this conclusion but for the persistent efforts of the several members of the Utah commission now in the city. No later than yesterday these gentlemen called upon Mr. Wanamaker and assured him that Mr. Barratt expected to go; that he wanted to go, and that it would be, in short, a personal favor to him to be permitted to step down and out. The postmaster-general knew the commissioners to be truthful men, and he believed them, and so to-day Mr. Benton's nomination was sent to the Senate, and he will no doubt be promptly confirmed. It may be said in passing that there is no truth in the statement that the report of the inspector who recently visited Salt Lake severely censures Mr. Barratt's management of the office. The report, I am assured, contains no reflection upon Mr. Barratt that would in the remotest degree furnish a pretext for his enforced withdrawal from the service.

A Debate on Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate bill was passed creating the customs collection district of Arizona. The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

When the clause appropriating salaries for the civil service commission was reached, Cummings, of New York, made a point of order that it was not properly in the bill as the commission was neither legislative, executive nor judicial. After some debate the point of order was overruled. A motion by Dorsey, of Nebraska, to reduce the number of commissioners from three to one was overruled, as was also one by Perkins, of Kansas, exempting ex-soldiers from the provisions of the civil service law.

Houk, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the entire clause. He desired the government to be run on business principles: he desired to see merit recognized, but he did not believe in this fifth wheel to the wagon. Furthermore, the commission was under indictment and no appropriation should be made until the committee charged with the investigation made a report.

Moore, of New Hampshire, announced himself as a civil service reformer without qualification.

Biggs, of California, denounced the civil service law. It was, he said, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; Pendleton was its father; George William Curtis its granny, and Dorman B. Eaton its nurse and clout washer.

Lehlbach, of New Jersey, McComas, of Maryland, and Cutcheon, of Michigan, opposed Houk's motion.

Cheadle, of Indiana, opposed the whole theory of civil service reform.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, was opposed to the construction and operation of the present law, while he favored reform.

Hopkins, of Illinois, said Houck was out of joint with the sentiment of his party as expressed in its platform.

Dunnell, of Minnesota, said that under the civil service law intelligent men did not enter the service. It was the dudes that were going in under the present system.

Hitt, of Illinois, characterized the motion as an effort to do by indirection what neither of the great political parties has the desire or courage to do openly.

Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, made a vigorous speech in favor of civil service reform.

Coleman, of Louisiana, opposed it.

Henderson, of Iowa, said civil service reform had come to stay and the political party that deserted it would not stay in power and ought not. It is not true that this administration had not enforced the law. President Harrison is enforcing it and that's what the matter with the boys.

McKinley, of Ohio, earnestly opposed the motion to strike out. If the Republican party was pledged to one single thing more than another, it was the maintenance of the civil service law. It was not only according to the best sentiment of the Republican party throughout the United States. It was sustained by the best sentiment of this country, Republicans and Democrats alike. The Republican party must take no backward step.

Butterworth endorsed every word his colleague had said. Nothing smacked of monarchial forms as much as the spoils system. The motion to strike out was lost, 61 to 120, and pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Hoar's Federal Election Bill.

WASHINTON, April 24.—The federal election bill reported by Senator Hoar to-day provides that the chief supervisors of elections shall be charged in their respective judicial districts with the supervision of Congressional elections, with the enforcement of national election laws and with the prevention of fraud and irregularities in naturalization. Whenever in any city having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, or in any Congressional district, one hundred qualified voters shall petition the city supervisor, alleging there is danger that unless the election is guarded it will not be fair and free, it shall be the duty of the judge of the United States district court to open his court for the purpose of transacting all business pertaining to registration or election matters as may by any United States law, there be transacted. The court shall be always open for the transaction of such business until the second day succeeding the election, and the judge may exercise his powers in open court or in chambers. The chief supervisors may verify registration lists, and in any city of 50,000 inhabitants or upwards, may cause a house to house canvass, but no inquiries shall be made as to the political opinions of any person. Every person charged with any duty with regard to any election of a member of Congress who shall commit any fraud thereon, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The same penalty is provided for bribery or attempted bribery of voters.

Mr. Karr, of Iowa, to-day reported to the House a bill to prohibit the transportation of liquor into any state or territory contrary to the law of such state or territory.

The bill reported favorably by Senator Cullom to-day from the committee on interstate commerce gives the inter-state commerce commission authority to prosecute inquiries into alleged violations by means of special agents to be appointed by the commission and who shall have power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were the Senate bills to ratify certain agreements with the Couer d'Alene Indians in Idaho territory and to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children.

Pugh said every Democratic member of the committee opposed a favorable report on this bill which, he said, applies to Republican supervisors to oversee state officers, thereby insulting and degrading these state officers. It is subversive of the fundamental principles of local self-government. If the bill becomes law, its execution will insure the shedding of blood and the destruction of the peace and good order of the country.

Hoar replied that the bill is in substance a modification and perfection of the system which has been the law of the United States many years, and which has secured in the main honest elections and honest counts in the city of New York, where, before it, 60,000 fraudulent naturalization papers had gone out from two judges within three years before election. The bill is but an assertion of a constitutional power expressly asserted that the United States may regulate the manner of electing the members of its own Congress or alter the regulations in a state.

Consideration of the revenue cutter bill was resumed and Sherman opposed it.

The land forfeiture bill was then taken up as unfinished business and the amendments reported from the committee on public lands agreed to.

Berry moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out the word "now" and inserting the words "within the time specified in the act of Congress making grants." The effect of the amendment, he said, would be not only to forfeit portions of the land opposite lines not now constructed, but would forfeit all lands granted the railroad companies where the lines were not completed within the time fixed in the act or in the subsequent extension of it. After some debate the amendment was rejected, the Republicans voting in the negative. Some other amendments were considered and laid on the table, and the Senate then adjourned.

The Murderer of John M Clayton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.—It is learned from a reliable source that Governor Eagle has collected through a private detective agency evidence which, it is claimed, will convict the assassin of John M. Clayton. Governor Eagle refuses to make any statement concerning the evidence he has secured and no part of it will be made public until the whole is submitted to a congressional investigating committee. It is said the proof will show the crime was committed by a man who mistook John M. Clayton for ex-Governor Powell Clayton and believed he was avenging the death of a relative killed while Powell Clayton was governor.

To Investigate Arkansas Elections.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.—The sub-committee of the House election committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Second congressional district arrived here this afternoon. C. R. Breckinridge, contestee, came along with the committee. The parties to the investigation are represented by Judge McClure, the contestee by J. H. Hanod and W. I. McCain. County Clerk Ferguson, of Woodruff county, and County Clerk Wright, of Conway county, were placed on the stand. Ferguson produced the poll book and ballots of Riverside Augusta, Cotton Plant and White River townships for the election in November, 1888. After some examination adjourned until to-morrow.

Evidence of the Clayton Murder.

LOS ANGELES, Cala., April 24.—Last winter a rancher named Thomas Hooper died at Ranchits in this county. It is learned to-night that prior to his death the sheriff here collected sufficient evidence, it is alleged, to implicate him in the murder of John N. Clayton of Arkansas. It is alleged that the deceased told a friend he had killed two men in Arkansas who were concerned in lynching his father, and that there was another man whom he would kill. That man was John M. Clayton.

SCHWATKA'S CAVE-DWELLERS.

He Comes into Court and Asks for a Receiver for His Indians.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, April 24.—Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka yesterday filed a bill in the superior court in which he announced the financial failure of his discovery and importation of the band of Tarahumaria Indians, or cave-dwellers, and asks the court to take steps to enable him to keep his promises, and send to their home the remaining five Indians of the band, who are still in this country. He shows in his bill that he was enticed into a partnership in the enterprise with W. D. Boyce, who was to contribute $3,000 while Schwatka was to put in $2,000. Schwatka alleges that he has spent more than his stipulated sum while Boyce has not contributed the amount due from him. The Indians are now in a museum in Minneapolis and ask to be sent home. It is asked that a receiver be appointed to wind up the enterprise and that he be instructed to return the Indians to their home. He also asked that Boyce be ordered to render an accounting and to pay Schwatka whateuer sums the court may find to be due.

ATTACKING THE OLD TESTAMENT.

A Clergyman Objects to Reading Certain Portions in the Public Schools.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NORWICH, Conn., April 24.—The Rev. E. W. Jenkins, of this city, pastor of the Universalist church, has caused a breeze in town by publishing an open letter to the Norwich board of education demanding that teachers in the public schools refrain from reading aloud any passages from the Old Testament at the opening exercises in schools. "For some months," says the clergyman, "a certain teacher in one of our city schools has been reading repeatedly from the Old Testament accounts of murder, I Samuel iii; human sacrifices, Leviticus x; torturings, Judges iv; fire falling from heaven, I Kings xiii; human beings stoned and tortured to death, I Kings xxi; threatening to cut the children to pieces, Daniel ii; the pieces burned, Daniel iii, to her scholars as an opening exercise. Now I claim there is enough that is beautiful, hopeful and comforting in the Bible without reading such selections as have been read by this teacher the last six months to her scholars, and I claim, moreover, that your honorable body ought to honestly face this matter and settle it, and settle it right."

It is likely some action will be taken by the board of education proscribing the reading of the most obnoxious biblican passages.

Stores Destroyed.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 24.—This morning flames were discovered in a store at Deruyter, Madison county. Four stores and eighteen dwellings were destroyed. Loss, $75,000.

Gladstone on Balfour's Bill.

LONDON, April 24.—Gladstone resumed the debate on the land purchase bill in the commons this evening. He was opposed to the bill under the overwhelming conviction that it was complicated without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He had been encouraged to hope for a solution by Lord Salisbury declaring the measure would not impose a burden upon British taxpayers. He was disappointed, however, when Balfour informed the house that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £3,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked. Regarding Parnell's plan, it was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. [Conservative laughter.] He strongly sympathized with one object of Parnell's plan whereby landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlords if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Balfour's bill ought to be confined to the landlords already in possession. It should not encourage the landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous bonus offered. [Hear, hear]. The provision respecting the two years arrears also required justification, which it would be difficult to find. [Cheers]. Coming to what he called the constitutional objections, he urged that it was obvious Ireland opposed the measure, in view of the fact that five-sixths of its members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. [Cheers]. As the government was going to make Ireland its debtor it was important to consider what was the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to the debt. State landlords implied the use of soldiers against tenants, the use of every weapon of state to enforce unpopular law.

Goschen said Gladston's Contention that the tenants would be deprived of the benefits intended for them destroyed. Morley's argument that the nonpurchasing tenants would agitate to get their rent lowered to the same scale as the purchasers' rents. He agreed with both Gladstone and Parnell in their desire to retain landlords in Ireland, but the bill did not necessarily have to epropriate them.

S. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist, approved the bill on all points. Dillon, Nationalist, said if the contested districts were a disgrace to the country during the past century it was a reproach to the imperial parliament, arguing that the guarantees were illusory. He said that during a period famine or distress the tenants might refuse to pay their installments and the government would be utterly powerless to enforce payment.

Results of the Pan-American Congress.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Anselmo Morago, who represented Chili in the Pan-American congress, arrived here yesterday. "The Pan-American congress," he said, "will not do this country one bit of good. We are more than satisfied that the United States does not want the trade of Spanish countries. Some of the merchants are in symathy with us, but they are powerless. Your government does not want to trade with us, and if we had known that eight months ago the invitation to look over your industries would never have been accepted. To-day the United States stands with a massive stone wall around it. We see no place to enter, and we can't very well tear it down to bring over goods. The cry of protection has heartily disgusted all of the Spanish delegates, and we will be only too glad to get home and begin the work of bettering our trade regulations with foreign countries.

Freddie and Lillie are "Out."

LONDON, April 24.—It is openly announced that Mrs. Langtry and Freddie Gebhardt are "out," and that the Jersey Lily is receiving the attentions of Lord Lurgan, an Irish-English peer.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

What Senators and Rrepresentatives Say of the Bill.

THEY STILL WANT FREE COINAGE.

Senator Teller is the Most Uncompromising—His Bill—The Democrats of Oregon Favor Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—It is expected that the silver bill will be called up in the House next week. In a general talk to-day with Senators and Representatives regarding the measures agreed upon at the House caucus last night, I find the concensus of opinion on the whole very favorable to it. A few of the radical silver men, like Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Stewart, of Nevada, are dissatisfied with what is called the bullion feature of the bill and will endeavor to have it modified. Senator Jones, of Nevada, on the other hand, and Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, both of whom are equally strong adherents of a free coinage policy, express their satisfaction with the bill, which they regard as a substantial victory for silver, as do a number of western Representatives with whom I talked. The New York and New England people have but little to say concerning the matter. They prefer to wait, they tell you, until their constituents have had an opportunity to study the proposed plan and impress them (the Republicans) with their views.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, said: "I shall oppose any measure that pays silver certificates in bullion, that makes it possible for the government to secure a wholesale or retail dealer in the community. If the government buys silver it ought to put it in its vaults as a money metal to remain there until it comes out in the shape of coin. No good reason can be given why these certificates should be payable in bullion, and the whole scheme, in my judgment, originated in New York city among the mono-metallists so that they might prevent the coinage of silver and so far as possible its use, either directly or indirectly, as a basis for the issue of paper money. The present situation is really a fight between the double and the single standard classes. I for one am ready to accept the challenge thrown down by those gentlemen. I would have been satisfied with the Jones bill which provided for whatever amount we needed for circulation, but which did not allow the bullion to get out again. Now I shall be satisfied with nothing less than free coinage, and to that end I have offered an amendment to the Jones bill when it shall come up for consideration. If we don't get free coinage at this session we shall try it again next year, and the next and so on until we do."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, said: "The measure is a compromise, and the most satisfactory settlement of the question we could have made. It will increase the value of money sufficiently to meet the growing demand for money. Free coinage of course would suit me better, but I think that when this measure comes to be enforced the silver men will see that its effect will be practically all that the most radical could ask. We regard it as a most substantial victory, and while we have not gone at one stride from the house of bondage to the promised land, we see the promised land in sight and are satisfied."

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, said: "I am a free coinage man, but I regard this measure as a fair compromise. If in the face of present conditions the extreme silver men hold out for free coinage, it may prevent us getting anything."

Representative Carter, of Montana, said: "It is not such a measure as I would have outlined if I were untramelled, but it is on the whole very good, and I am gratified that the great body of the Republican party has seen fit to adopt it."

Representative Bartine, of Nevada, said: "The bill is a compromise. If the Senate stands by it the House will; if the Senate recedes, then the House will go with them. The House, in other words, is not taking an independent stand in the matter. You ask if we are satisfied. That, after all, is a relative term. It is a step in the right direction, but the silver men never will be satisfied with anything less than free coinage."

Conger Introduces the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Chairman Conger, of the coinage committee, to-day introduced in the House the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus last night. It was referred to the coinage committee, which will have a special meeting to-morrow to act upon the bill.

Pacific Railroad—Silver, etc

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House committee on Pacific railroads to-day completed the detailed consideration of the pending bill to secure a refunding of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad to the government. The amendments made this morning are of small importance, being intended principally to make clearer the principles of the measure with the exception of one extending from seventy-five to one hundred years, the period during which the Central Pacific may extend the life of its first mortgage bonds in the event of refunding. Chairman Dalzell will prepare a new bill, embodying all of the amendments made by the committee, and will submit it to the full committee at its next meeting for approval.

Senator Teller to-day introduced the following bill as a substitute for the Jones silver bill, now on the Senate calendar:

That any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion or both, in quantities of not less than five ounces of gold or eighty ounces of silver and demand and receive coin or coin certificates therefor at the rate of $1 in coin or certificates for 25.8 grains, troy weight, of standard gold, and at the rate of $1 in certificates for 412½ grains of standard silver. That the coin certificates provided for shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be lawful tender for the payment of all debts public and private.

Section 2—It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to cause a sufficient number of coinage certificates of the various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories, and to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act $50,000 is hereby appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

Section 3—This act shall take effect thirty days after its passage, $20,000 of the appropriation, however, to be immediately available.

What the London Times Says.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Times*, in its financial article says: America is practically committed to the open adoption of the silver standard at a not very remote date. This is an odd position for one of the richest nations of the world to occupy, but only a currency fanatic will allege that it is necessarily bad for Americans, though possibly when the full consequences of the situation are perceived, the Americans may not altogether like them.

Oregon Democrats Favor Free Coinage.

PORTLAND, Ogn., April 24.—The Democratic state convention this evening nominated R. R. Miller, of Jacksonville, for Congress; Sylvester Pennoyer was renominated for governor. The platform favors eight hours as a day's labor, the Australian system of the ballot and the free coinage of silver.

New York's Ballot Reform Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The senate recalled from the assembly the ballot reform bill and again passed it, changing it to agree with the amended bill agreed upon last Friday by the governor and others. It is understood the governor will sign the bill, and the long fight over ballot reform will be at an end.

Siberian Exile Petition Association.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—At a meeting of the Siberian Exile Petition association of this city, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, said the petition promised to be one of the largest ever presented to any ruler. He did not anticipate it would have any effect in making the Czar acquainted with any new facts, but by showing the intense feeling abroad in relation to the unfortunate exiles would exert a great moral effect.

Dissentions in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, April 24.—It is rumored that there are serious dissentions in the French ministry. An early collapse of the cabinet is feared.

The Modus Vivendi with Canada.

OTTAWA, April 24.—In the house of commons to-day the bill extending the modus vivendi with the United States another year passed its third reading. There was hardly any opposition.

A Anti-Semitic Demonstration in Galicia.

VIENNA, April 24.—A serious anti-Semitic demonstration has occurred at Baila, in Galicia. A mob, numbering 4,000, attacked the Jewish quarter, wrecked and sacked a number of dwellings and shops. Troops were called out, but did not succeed in restoring order before eleven of the mob were killed. Many were injured.

The Duke of Orleans.

PARIS, April 24.—It is stated that the Duke of Orleans has refused the proffer of liberty made by the government on the conditions imposed. It is expected the duke will be married while undergoing imprisonment.

ISAAC SAWTELLE'S CONFESSION.

The Very Remarkable Statement that ex-Convict Jacks Makes About Richardson.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BOSTON, April 24.—In Isaac Sawtelle's remarkable confession, he made an attempt to implicate an ex-convict whom he called Jack, who, according to the document, met Isaac and Hiram near or in Springville, got into the buggy when Isaac got out and drove Hiram to the place where the murder was committed. Jack was a fellow convict with Isaac in the Massachusetts state prison. This convict has been located. He is in the Middlesex house of correction, and he makes an absolute and unqualified denial. He insists that he knows nothing of the case except what he has read in the newspapers, but he makes this interesting statement:

"The last time I saw Sawtelle was when I left state prison. I was in a certain store on Market street in Lowell on Saturday evening in the latter part of December or the first part of January, when Mr. Richardson came in and got an introduction to me. Richardson asked me if I knew Sawtelle, and upon my replying I did, wanted me to go to his (Richardson's) house next day and meet Sawtelle. I told him I didn't have any clothes to go in. I met Richardson a short time afterwards. He told me Isaac had left the city. The moment that I saw Richardson's name used in connection with the Sawtelle murder I had a premonition that I should be worked into it some way or other, partly on account of my talk with Richardson and partly on account of the fact that the Lowell police will bring me into everything they can. I have not seen Dr. Blood since leaving state prison, some three or four years ago. I don't know why Richardson asked me to meet Sawtelle at his house, as I never saw Isaac out of state prison. It was at Mr. Richardson's house Isaac stopped over Sunday when he was taking his mother and niece to Rochester, in order to carry out his murderous plan I suppose."

It is Not Murderer Eyraud.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Coronor Wood, of Port Richmond, L. I., said to-day that he felt sure that the body of the Billow Brook suicide was that of Michael Eyraud, the Parisian strangler, who killed Deputy Marshal Gouffe. After the inquest was adjourned last night, the jurymen looked on the body. The coroner found marks on the body such as Eyraud was said to have. The left leg gave evidence that it had at one time been broken. The French strangler's leg is said to have been broken in the same place. The large and peculiar shaped eyes, similar to those of Eyraud, the forehead, nose and hands all correspond with those of the French murderer. Before the coroner and his jury left the court house at midnight they were fully convinced that the body of the suicide was that of Eyraud. Coroner Wood came specially to the city to inform the French consul that the suicide was the French strangler Eyraud, and to inquire as to what action the French government intended to take in the matter. That gentleman later viewed the remains with two persons who knew Eyraud, and they declared the remains not his.

Attempted to Assassinate a Judge.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 24.—News has been received of the attempted assassination of Judge Botkin at Ulyses Grant cemetery. It is reported the attempt was made to make him decide a point in the preliminary hearing of the county commissioners implicated in the Wolf bounty frauds in opposition to his judgment. His refusal resulted in this attempted assassination.

Drowned Three of His Children.

SHELBURNE, Ont., April 24.—Word reached here that a well-to-do farmer named Morrison, after drowning three of his children in a barrel of rainwater, attempted to drown himself in a creek. The neighbors found him lying by the creek in a precarious condition. There are hopes of his recovery. No reason is assigned. Miss Morrison had gone away from the house for a few days, leaving her husband in charge of the children. The oldest was a girl of fifteen and the youngest a boy of three. When the girl awoke this morning she was surprised to find her brother missing and on searching found his body and those of the two other children laid on the kitchen floor beside the water barrel. It is thought Morrison was temporarily insane.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 24.—An important arrest of counterfeiters was made to-day. Robert Thompson and William F. Furber were caught in the act of passing dangerous counterfeit $10 silver certificates purporting to be issued by the German National bank of New Orleans, with which portions of the country have been flooded for months, the counterfeiters outwitting the detectives everywhere. Thompson and Furber had over two hundred dollars in bogus stuff on their persons when caught. They were passing the bills on saloon keepers, who have identified the men.

General Middleton and Battleford's Furs.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—The special committee appointed to investigate the charges made concerning furs taken from A. Battleford, a half breed, by order of General Middleton during the Riel rebellion has presented its report. The committee considers that while the general acted under a misconception the appropriation of the furs for his own purposes was highly improper.

ON FISH CULTURE.

Some Interesting Communications Received by Mr. Musser.

The following communications were recently received by Mr. A. M. Musser, acting fish commissioner:

NEOSHO, Mo., April 20, 1890.

A. M. Musser, Esq., Salt Lake city, Utah:

MY DEAR MR. MUSSER—Your very kindly letter of the 14th inst. reached me this morning.

About my work—Have something over twenty thousand rainbow trout (salmo irideus) and 10,000 brown trout (salmo fario). These are healthy fry, and will be ready some time this fall. We have in ponds carp (cyfrinus carpio), channel catfish (ictalurus punctatus), black bass (micropterus dolomiei), tench (tinca vulgaris), goldenide (idus melanotus), red eye perch (ambloplites vupestris), and some Japanese gold fish. We hope for a crop from all of them—but who can say? Maybe we will and may be we won't. Two months from now ought to tell the tale.

I hope you will not forget the intimation that you may come to see me this summer. Very truly yours, WILLIAM F. PAGE.

An experienced pisciculturist in Iowa also writes Mr. Musser as follows:

"If you will allow me, I will make some suggestions in regard to your getting suitable fish for your mountain streams.

"I have worked in the Colorado and Wyoming hatcheries, and from experience I believe that the lake, brook, rainbow and brown trout will do well in your territory. Out of these several kinds of the best fishes that swim, the lake trout is the only one that may not get along quite as well in Utah as elsewhere. The spawn of any or all of these can be obtained in almost any quantities from eastern dealers. My idea would be for you to obtain the impregnated eggs by express and hatch them out yourselves, and when old enough plant them in the most suitable public waters.

"Now, Mr. Musser, I may be meddling with something that is none of my business, but I am quite enthusiastic over the artificial propagation of fish, and as trout is the most valuable of food fishes, hence I make the suggestions.

"Any information you want to know in regard to pisciculture, I will gladly give it you."

New stock of lumber at lowest prices at Angell Bros, State road. Telephone 438.

THE DIVORCE TRADE.

An Expose of the Business in New York City.

LADY SHOPPERS' ETIQUETTE.

How Should Female Customers be Addressed? Young and Old Alike are Very Touchy—"Miss" or "Madame."

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—That San Francisco is not the only city where divorces can be procured by unscrupulous lawyers is shown by an expose which is made in to-day's *World*. One of that journal's female reporters inserted two advertisements in the morning papers for the services of a female detective and the address of a lawyer who made a specialty of divorce cases. The responses were many, and especially insinuating were those from women of all temperaments, conditions and complexions who wished to act as female detectives. Some of them openly declared that their charms were such that any man, especially a married one, would surely succumb. Others of these female sharks offered to give recommendations to show that they had been previously successful in that class of work. One of them, a Mrs. Gordon, taught in a Sunday school, and she intended to introduce one of her young pupils, who was a mother but not a wife, to the advertiser's husband and, said Mrs. Gordon, she was sure of the result. The scheme of one lawyer called on was to have a woman entrap the unsuspecting husband into a hotel and register as man and wife. This lawyer was to take the wronged wife's case and the lawyer's silent partner would appear for the husband. This lawyer was for years assistant pastor of St. Anne's Episcopal church in Brooklyn. The lawyer finally engaged by the female reporter was one who had male and female detectives who would do anything. Another *World* reporter acted the part of his fellow journalist's husband and he was shadowed and the utmost done by the female detective to entrap him.

Etiquette Among Lady Shoppers.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—How lady shoppers are to be addressed has become a serious question with the managers of some of the big emporiums and with the car conductors of this great metropolis. In an uptown store yesterday, a lady of mature age felt aggrieved at being addressed as "miss" and in the same store a young lady was offended by being addressed as "madame." It was intended to make the ladies feel flattered but the shot in each case went wide of the mark. The superintendent of a well-known Sixth avenue store said:

"We leave it to our salesmen to do what is right; they are men of tact, and if they do not know intuitively how to address a lady of any age we have no need of them. To my mind a capable salesman will know at once whether a lady shopper should be addressed as madame or miss."

Another superintendent said: "We generally address all ladies as ma'am. It does not suggest mature years like madame and is, therefore, a safe non-committal word."

"I think madame fills the bill," said Superintendent Hitt, of Macy's. "Madame, as it is now understood, does not mean a mature woman. Now no lady is ever grown old. In speaking to a very mature lady it is very safe to say she will not be offended if you call her 'miss,' but 'madame' is the word for use."

The proprietor of a fashionable store on West Fourteenth street said: "As the meaning of words invariably changes so do people's tastes. It is a foolish thing with us how to address a lady of uncertain age."

Several car conductors were seen who said women passengers were being offended at being called "lady." One of them said: "Formerly every lady felt pleased when I said, 'Lady, here is a seat,' or 'Lady, your fare,' but it appears they have found something offensive in it."

California and the World's Fair.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—Frank S. Johnson, of the Johnson-Locke Mercantile company of San Francisco, is now in New York. In discussing the objects of the world's fair, Mr. Johnson said that its being held in Chicago would greatly benefit the merchants of that state, who are asking the legislature to appropriate $500,000 in aid of the fair. Then the big exhibit of the Golden state's products could be shown to great advantage. Undoubtedly if such a sum were appropriated by the state private subscriptions would also swell the amount.

Earthquake in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—One of the most severe shocks of earthquake experienced here for a long time was felt in this city and neighboring localities a little after 3 o'clock this morning. Buildings were shaken perceptibly and persons aroused from their sleep. Plastering fell from the walls in some places. No serious damage is reported yet. A dispatch from Mayfield states that the shock was very severe there. The railroad bridge was rendered impassable. The piers, sixty feet high, settled a few inches and the rails spread apart about a foot. The ground in places settled six to twelve inches. Railroad travel will be delayed a few hours.

Distressing Accident at a Funeral.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

SYRACUSE, April 24.—The funeral of Frank Hotchkiss, who was killed by a falling elevator at Cortland, was held Tuesday afternoon, and an exciting scene took place at the grave, into which the body and coffin, a pall bearer and part of the monument were dumped. The family monument had been undermined and fell just as the coffin was about to be lowered. The base went into the grave, followed by the shaft, which crushed the coffin and carried James Robinson with it. It was some time before he could be taken out. He was badly cut. One woman fainted and there was much excitement. The body had to be placed in a new coffin and the ceremonies had to be postponed for an hour.

The Majestic's Maiden Voyage Eastward.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, April 24.—The Majestic's maiden voyage eastward is better by 1 hrs. and 32 ms. than her maiden voyage westward. Her maiden voyage eastward is second to but one, that of the City of Paris. The City of Paris' maiden voyage was 6 ds. 6 hrs. 8 ms., or 2 hrs. 50 ms. better than that of the new White Star liner. The Majestic's westward maiden voyage however, was 8 hrs. 10 ms. better than that of the City of Paris, so that the Star people are pretty well satisfied.

Fire in the Unicorn Silk Mill.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 24.—At 6:30 this morning a fire was discovered in the dye house of the Unicorn silk mill at Catasaqua. The flames spread with remarkable rapidity and destroyed the building, together with the machinery, a quantity of silks, plushes, ribbons, etc. The loss is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. Many employes had already gathered in the mill to begin work. John Cooper, Charles Frick and John Tottejeaxi, an Italian, lost their lives and about thirty-five more were injured. Three or four may die.

While the firemen and employees were working hard to control the fire, an explosion of vitriol and other acids took place and before the firemen could escape several were caught by the falling walls and many injured by flying debris. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss, $110,000.

The Body of Banker Morgan.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. B. Morgan sailed yesterday for New York by the steamship Britannic. The cost of shipping the body of the late Mr. Morgan via Havre was $10,000.

A Gypsy's Crime.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—This morning Noah Palmer, aged seventy, member of a band of Gypsies, shot his wife, killing her instantly. He also attempted to shoot his daughter and then turned the pistol on himself and put a bullet into his head, inflicting a mortal wound.

The McCalla Court Martial.

NEW YORK, April 24.—In the McCalla trial to day the testimony as yesterday was largely a reproduction of the preliminary hearing, and for the most part strongly against McCalla.