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HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.

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Ex-Secretary Gibson Arrested.
Chicago, March 1.—Information has been received here that George J. Gibson, ex-secretary of the Whisky trust, has been arrested at Peoria under the indictment found against the officers of the trust at Boston.

A Statement From Dr. C. S. Scott.
[Special to The Herald—Examiner Dispatch.]
Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—Dr. C. S. Scott, a relative by marriage of Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., and one of her stanch defenders, dictated to-day the following statement concerning Secretary Blaine's letter: "I think the whole explanation is only a Blaine scheme, sprung for the purpose of making a hero of young Jim at the expense of his greatly wronged wife. I have a knowledge of the facts which, if made public, would successfully refute nearly every statement made by old man Blaine. I do not believe the charges he makes against his son's wife, because I know they are untrue."

A Terrible Storm in New York Harbor.
New York, March 1.—Not a sailing craft left port this morning because of the terrible storm raging and only the largest steamers dared leave. The wind played havoc with ships anchored off Staten Island and a number of small crafts were driven ashore.

Kansas Republican League Club.
Topeka, Kan., March 1.—The Republican league of clubs of the state met this morning. President Bailey called the assembly to order. Committees on credentials, resolutions and rules were appointed. Pending reports, speeches were made.

The Pope Gives the Cardinals a Solemn Audience.
Rome, March 1.—The Pope to-day gave a solemn audience in the throne room of the Vatican to all members of the college of cardinals present in Rome.

Perished in the Flames.
La Crosse, Wis., March 1.—The Minnesota house, patronized by farmers, was burned this morning and Proprietor Peter Holden perished in the flames. The financial loss is small.

National Bank Receiver Appointed.
Washington, March 1.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed Isaac M. Smith, McIndoes Falls, Vermont, receiver of the First National bank of Deming, and the First National bank of Silver City, both in the territory of New Mexico.

Aldrich Thinks the Free Silver Bill Will Pass Both Houses.
Providence, R. I., March 1.—In an interview to-day Senator Aldrich expressed the opinion that the free silver bill will pass both the House and the Senate at the present session and be vetoed by the President. He bases his opinion on the report of the House committee on rules fixing a certain day for the consideration of the measures and on his belief that a combination of Democrats, Alliance men and free silver Republicans in the Senate will give the bill a small majority in that branch.

Storms in the East.
Atlantic Islands, N. J., March 1.—Reports are of the highest tides ever known. Considerable wreckage is cast ashore. A large vessel is reported wrecked off Sandy Hook. Several hundred feet of new railway are washed away near Milton Park, and a large pile driver sunk in deep water this morning. On Staten Island the tide is the highest ever known; had it risen another inch all the heaving apparatus on Ellis island would have been rendered useless. The furnace rooms of the big immigration buildings were flooded this morning, and it was only by the greatest efforts fires were kept going. The upper bay was filled with wreckage to-day. One of the Staten Island ferries passed the wreck of a canal boat drifting near Oyster Island Flat. A large number of smaller craft are reported seriously damaged and there was much difficulty experienced by ferry passengers in boarding and departing from the boats. Many piers are submerged by the high tide. In the city many telephone and telegraph wires are blown down and poles broken and wrecked, and there is much delay in transmitting messages. The storm is still raging furiously to-night.
The surf at Long Branch having torn away twenty feet of the bluff in front of the old Leland hotel, great damage is threatened by high tide to-night. From Elberon to Seabright a strong surf is tearing out the beach badly and partially completed bulkheads are all demolished. Several cottages near the coast are in danger. Storms are tearing all the wires along the coast and have carried away the pipes of the Long Branch works, cutting off the water supply of cottages at Monmouth Beach and Seabright. An Atlantic city building in the course of erection, intended to be one of the finest business structures in the city, was blown down and several smaller buildings demolished. The storm is also raging through Pennsylvania.

Grecian Art at the Fair.
Chicago, March 1.—Director-General Davis, of the World's fair, received to-day a communication announcing that the Grecian government intends to send a complete representation of classical life to the exposition, and to this end will organize a manufacturing bureau to prepare casts of all the best pieces of ancient art now in Greece.

Knights of Reciprocity.
Excelsior Springs, Mo., March 1.—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Reciprocity meeting was held here to-day and was somewhat of a fizzle. Only four delegates from the many lodges which order claims in country showed up.

A CATHOLIC LOBBY

Captain Pratt Says One is Kept in Washington.

THE HOUSE TAKES THE MATTER UP

Pratt Asserts They Manipulate Politics for the Purpose of Getting Indian School Appropriations—His Salary Docked.

Washington, March 1.—The Catholic church and the charge that it maintains a lobby at Washington to manipulate appropriations in behalf of Indian sectarian schools, was the subject of an hour's acrimonious discussion in the House to-day. The Indian appropriation bill was the measure under consideration and the immediate cause of the religious discussion was the section making an appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school. It was stated in the House that Captain Pratt, of the United States army, superintendent of that school, in speaking of the attack made in the House against an appropriation for the Indian school, had said: "They were made through the Catholic church, in paying Congressmen to attack the national schools because they are detrimental to their parochial schools, which are given three times the amount by the government that other denominations receive."

Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, Stockdale, of Mississippi, and Pendleton, of West Virginia, who were understood by implication to be the Congressmen referred to, made a lively attack on Captain Pratt, and demanded as a penalty for his utterances that the $1,000 appropriation be annually received as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, be stricken from the bill.

He had many valiant defenders in the House, however, and it was more his reiterated declaration by telegraph to-day than the original newspaper statement that finally led the House to adopt an amendment cutting off his salary as superintendent. Several of his congressional friends who doubted whether the superintendent had made the statement attributed to him, telegraphed to-day and received the following reply: "My remarks were that the Catholics got more than double as much of the Indian school appropriations as all other denominations combined; that they maintain a powerful lobby in Washington and manipulate politics to accomplish their purposes. These were general statements, having no bearing whatever on individual members of Congress, much less to Mansur, in whose general views I concur."

This was quite satisfactory to Mansur but not very consoling to anybody else, and its reading had the effect of causing the House promptly to adopt the proposed amendment.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question having been ordered, Pickler, of South Dakota, demanded a separate vote on Bower's amendment providing vacancies hereinafter occurring in Indian agencies shall be filled by army officers. The amendment was adopted, 143 to 34. The bill passed.

McMillin, of Tennessee, from the committee on ways and means, reported a free wool bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the views of the minority presented by Burrows, of Michigan.

McMillin stated owing to the illness of Springer he would not call the bill up until Tuesday next. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Turner, of Georgia, respectively from the same committee, reported bills for the free entry of binding twine and cotton bagging and ties, which were referred to the committee of the whole and leave was granted Payne, of New York, and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, to present the views of the minority. Adjourned.

To Amend The National Bank Act.
Washington, March 1.—The Senate finance committee to-day directed a favorable report to be made on the House bill for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks. An amendment is added authorizing banks to enlarge their circulation to the full par value of United States bonds deposited, so the bill must go back to the House if it passes the Senate. The committee ordered adverse reports on four bills introduced by Democratic Senators to remove taxation on state circulation and to subject national bank notes and United States treasury notes to state taxation.

An Anti Sub-Treasury Man's Views.
Jackson, Miss., March 1.—Representative McAllister, chairman of the national committee of the Anti Sub-Treasury Alliance, this morning was asked by an Associated Press representative what he thought of the recent labor conference at St. Louis and its bearing upon the politics of the south. He said: "The pretended opposition of delegates to a third party movement is a mere sham. They were all in full sympathy with it, possibly with the exception of Livingstone, of Georgia, who is in doubt as to whether his state is ripe for the movement. There is no question but that the sub-treasury element in the southern alliance will join the movement of the third partyites who accepted the Ocala platform, and this element believes their political salvation depends upon the success of the sub treasury and land loan schemes. The movement is fraught with danger to the Democrats in several southern states, notably in North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. The fusion of this element with the Republicans would seriously imperil the Democrats' chance of success. The Republican managers recognize the waning fortunes of their party in the northwest, growing out of this movement, and will eagerly embrace any fusion in the south as a offset. Our committee will issue a call this month for a national convention to resist the sub-treasury and other party schemes."

In the Senate.
Washington, March 1.—After the Senate had disposed of considerable business of no great importance, it resumed consideration of the Idaho contested election case, and Sanders took the floor in defense of Clagett's right to the seat.
Morgan made a legal and constitutional argument against the right of Dubois to occupy a seat in the Senate. Without action on the case the Senate adjourned.

Policemen Guarding Rockefeller's House.
[Special to The Herald—Examiner Dispatch.]
New York, Feb. 29.—The house of John D. Rockefeller, No. 4 West Fifty-fourth street, is nowadays always guarded by a policeman in uniform. There are three officers and each is on duty eight hours. They have been on the watch nearly a month. The other day a story was circulated that Rockefeller had received threatening letters. To-day the richest man in America was asked if he felt that his life was in danger from cranks. "It is not," he replied. "To be sure, in common with others, I did receive many letters from cranks at the time of the excitement, but there were no threats against my life, I am happy to say. I am one of the people, and I work with them. The reason why the men are there is very simple. During the autumn and winter I have spent much of my time at my country place. I have not been very well and I preferred the rest and quiet there. The ladies of the house feel much more comfortable and safe with these watchmen about. That is the only reason why I have employed them."
The custom of having special policemen to guard residences has for years been common among rich people in New York. Mr. Rockefeller's great wealth and the treasures in his fine home are particularly likely to attract robbers.

Hubert L. Terrell Arrested.
New York, March 1.—Hubert L. Terrell, vice-president of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' company, was arrested to-day and held in $5,000 bail for his appearance in Boston.

Ex-Governor William Holden Dead.
Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—Ex-Governor William Holden died to-day, aged 74.

The Sirius Towed Into San Diego.
San Diego, Cal., March 1.—The British steamer Sirius, which has been classed as missing, was towed into port this morning in a disabled condition by the steamer Tillamook.

Fatal Rear-End Collision.
Milwaukee, March 1.—The Watertown local train, due in Milwaukee at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ran into and demolished the rear end of a train loaded with employes of the West Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, killing seven men and injuring one man slightly. Those dead are: Stanislaus Kataoski, John Grunowski, Paul Wagner, Robert Weiz, Frank Preiss, Joseph Duerringer and John F. Duering. Four of the men leave families.

Mollie Gibson Dividends.
Denver, March 1.—The Mollie Gibson will distribute dividends of $528,000 among stockholders as the record for March. It is estimated the April dividends will amount to $800,000. This is the greatest dividend ever paid in one month by any silver mine in the world. Besides these immense dividends, the company has a reserve fund of $830,000.

NEEDHAM AND BURKE

They Have a Hard Fight Lasting Ten Rounds.

The San Francisco Man Knocks Out the New Orleans Boxing Instructor—The Affair Was Game.

New Orleans, March 1.—A meagre assemblage of sports congregated at the Metropolitan club rooms to-night to witness a welter-weight fight between Needham and Jack Burke, the latter having consented to take the place of Tommy Ryan, who is still suffering with a throat affection. The disappointment manifested because of the postponement of the Ryan-Needham fight was still apparent among the crowd present. Jack Burke is boxing instructor of the Young Men's club, where he also put Tommy Ryan in condition. He has a good string of victories tacked on to his career. He was in very good condition and Needham was in first-class trim. The latter was seconded by Mike Conley, the Ithaca giant; Tom Manning, of San Francisco, and Hogan, of Chicago.
Burke was seconded by Billy Dacey, George Palmer and Charles Potter, and Prof. Duffy was referee.
In the first round both landed heavy lefts, Needham nearly falling. Honors easy.
Second Round—Needham landed two hard right punches. Burke landed a left on the face, but received one in the stomach in return. Needham had much the advantage.
Third Round—Needham became decidedly aggressive and there was a heavy exchange of blows, the round winding up with Needham landing a heavy right on Burke's mouth, drawing blood.
Fourth Round—Needham landed a heavy right on the ribs and Burke returned a good one on the neck, the round ending with a clinch.
Fifth Round—A number of good blows were exchanged, and after a clinch, Burke hit Needham in the back of the head, making him mad.
Sixth Round—Burke's stock went up in this round. Needham landed a right and then clinched. Needham landed another right on the body and a hard left on the stomach. Burke then landed a sonker from his left on Needham's mouth and missed a left swing from the western boy. Time interrupted a hot rally.
Seventh Round—Needham landed a heavy right on the ribs, a heavy left on the stomach and another on the nose. After a clinch, he landed a heavy left on Burke's mouth and received one in return. As time was called, Needham landed a stinger on Burke's stomach with his left.
Eighth Round—Needham landed his usual left stomach punch, and right on the ribs. After a clinch, he landed another heavy right on the ribs, and pushed his left frequently into Burke's nose. Burke landed a heavy left on Needham's neck, but the San Francisco man was now forging ahead.
Ninth Round—Needham landed a heavy right and left on the body, and the New Orleans man hit him but lightly in a clinch. Burke tried with his, and threw himself out of position, when Needham landed a hot right on the ribs, and received Burke's right in his stomach. Needham then landed two rights in succession in Burke's sore ribs.
Tenth Round—Needham landed a heavy left on the mouth, knocking Burke down, Needham falling with him. The men got up, and Needham knocked Burke out with a rattling right hander on the jaw.
Burke made a gallant fight against superior strength and science, seldom if ever excelled in a New Orleans club.

A Coalition With the Catholics.
Minneapolis, March 1.—A special from Winnipeg says: The organ of the Manitoba government here has published startling statements to the effect that a bargain has been made between the Roman Catholic church and the Conservative government at Ottawa by which the church has pledged itself to give the Conservatives the entire Catholic vote on condition that Abbott, present Dominion premier, retire in the near future and be succeeded by Sir John Thompson, who is a Roman Catholic. Another rumor that is current is that the privy council of England declares the act recently passed by the Manitoba government abolishing Catholic separate schools valid. The Dominion government will promptly pass remedial legislation annulling the act.

A Gun Factory for the Pacific Coast.
Washington, March 1.—The Senate committee on coast defenses had under consideration this morning the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast and decided by a unanimous vote to report it favorably to the Senate. The location of the site of the factory is left to the board to be appointed by the President, consisting of three officers of the army and three of the navy. Senator Felton desired the bill be so amended as to locate the site definitely at Benicia, Cal., but his motion to this effect was voted down.

Murderer Muir Hanged.
London, March 1.—Muir, the shoemaker, who some time ago murdered a woman named Sullivan who was living with him as his wife, was hanged to-day in Newgate prison.

NOT A CANDIDATE

Stanford Says He is Not After the Presidency.

HE FAVORS A STATE FOR UTAH

If that is Impossible, Then He is for the Home Rule Bill—Mr. Delamar Gives a Grand Dinner.

Washington, March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—Senator Stanford, of California, denies that he has any presidential aspirations. I was talking with him regarding the presidency to-day. "I am not lying awake at nights considering that question. I would not accept a presidential nomination except from the Republican party, and then only if it came unsolicited. But it won't come unsolicited. President Harrison will be renominated and he ought to be; the party owes it to him, for his administration has been excellent."
Governor Stanford's recent attack of the grippe has left him very shakey in the legs. Excepting this, his general health is as good as it has been for years. He expects to leave here early in the summer and spend the heated term at Aix les Bains. The baths at this celebrated place are said to be an excellent remedy for rheumatism and other diseases of that nature, and the California Senator is hopeful that when he returns in the autumn, he will be in his usual good condition again.
Speaking of Governor Stanford reminds me that he has come out within the past few days as an open advocate of

THE UTAH STATEHOOD BILL.

He told me yesterday that the Utah people were entitled to statehood, and that she should have it so far, at least, as his vote was concerned. I told the governor that the sentiment about the capitol was not favorable to the statehood proposition, but that all the Democratic Representatives and Senators, for that matter, favored the Home Rule bill.
"All right," said he, "If Congress won't give Utah statehood, then I shall support the Home Rule bill, which is the nearest approach to it. I have lived in the western country too long not to appreciate the fact that a territorial form of government is never desirable where it can be consistently changed for a better system, and the people of Utah have my sympathy in that they have not been able long ago to throw of the territorial shackles and emerge in

THE FULL GLORY OF STATEHOOD."

Mr. Delamar, of Idaho, he who is worth ever so many million dollars, and who is, or was, a member of the state senate, is becoming quite a notable figure in Washington. He came here early in the season with the intention, it is said, of getting into society, and selecting a wife from the scores of eligible young women on the matrimonial market. Mr. Russell Harrison, the President's son, has been Mr. Delamar's social mentor, and he and his pretty wife, who is, by the way, a daughter of ex-Senator Saunders, of the Utah commission, have introduced him to almost everybody in Washington who is worth knowing. A few nights ago he gave a dinner at the Arlington hotel at which twenty-five guests were present, and which was followed later in the evening by a dance to which several hundred persons participated. It was the most elegant and exclusive affair of the season, not excluding the coming out party which the Bonapartes gave their eldest daughter at the same place a few weeks ago. The girls who were invited to the dinner had

INDULGED IN SUCH MARVELOUS VISIONS

for days previously as to what was in store for them. It was currently said that nothing short of a shower of diamonds would create the faintest astonishment. The table was laid under a canopy of green, ropes of smilax and asparagus dotted all along with electric lights were looped from the chandeliers to the walls. Under each chandelier was a ball of pink roses. An immense palm was the central ornament and its branches twinkled with electric lights of many colors. The bouquets at the ladies' places were made of hybrid roses and white lilacs and tied with long pink ribbons. One ribbon end had the name which was resting on the plate. The souvenirs were bouquet pins made of silver and enamel and in the shape of a lover's knot. When the company was about to rise from the table, Mrs. Russell Harrison touched an electric button and the table was showered not with diamonds but with roses. From all accounts Mr. Delamar is not making much headway in

HIS HUNT FOR A WIFE.

It is the old story. The girls whom he admires most look coldly upon his suit, notwithstanding his reputed enormous wealth. He appears, however, to be enjoying himself and evidently feels that he is getting a fair return for his money. His dinner party, I might add, cost him upwards of $3,000.
Senator Fred Dubois' case is still unsettled. Yesterday Mr. Dubois made a long argument in reply to Claimant Clagett, who spoke in his own behalf last Friday, and the attention of the Senate to-day was mainly occupied with the speech which Sanders, of Montana, made in support of Clagett's claim. Mr. Clagett has made a good impression here and if his contest had any substantial basis of fact behind it, he would undoubtedly be seated. Those who have thus far spoken in his behalf have not been able to show that he possesses anything more than

A MERE TECHNICAL RIGHT

to the seat, and the general impression among the Republicans is that he ought not to have it. The argument is freely made that it was clearly the intention of the Idaho legislature to elect Dubois, and hence a majority of the Senators think there is no doubt that they will give expression to this belief by voting for Dubois. It is not believed that a vote of the Senate will be delayed longer than to-morrow. Clagett will secure the votes of Stewart, of Nevada; Sanders, of Montana; Hale and Frye, of Maine, and probably Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, all of whom are Republicans. If, in addition to these, he should receive the solid Democratic vote he would probably be seated. Some of the Democrats, however, will oppose him. Among these are Pugh, of Alabama; Turpie, of Indiana; Palmer, of Illinois, and possibly enough others to neutralize his Republican support. Dubois will no doubt retain his seat by the normal Republican majority.

Gould's Car in St. Louis.
St. Louis, March 1.—Jay Gould's private car arrived this evening over the Pennsylvania and started for Texas at once on a special train over the Iron Mountain. Neither Gould nor his doctor could be seen.

An Anti-Standard Oil Company Decision.
Columbus, Ohio, March 1.—The supreme court of Ohio in the case of Attorney-General Watson vs. the Standard Oil company handed down a decision to-day of importance concerning trusts. This case was instituted by petition in quo warranto to oust the company from its corporate rights and to forfeit its franchise. The judgment of the court is to oust the company from the right to make the trust agreements set forth in the petition and of the power to perform the same. This is all the attorney-general demanded. He had no animosity toward the company, and did not desire to deprive it of the rights as enjoyed by others, but of the trust agreements which are contrary to law. Under the decision, the company will be allowed to continue its corporate powers.
The decision of the supreme court sustains the attorney-general's demurrer to the answer of the Standard Oil company, which set up the defense the trust agreement was entered into by individuals and not by the company as a corporation holding a franchise. While the decision does not oust the company from its franchise, it prohibits them from in any way continuing to carry out or fulfill any provisions or agreements under the trust contracts. The attorney-general of New York has papers ready to file against the Standard company in that state, prepared in contemplation of this decision.

Bismarck's Organ on the Berlin Riots.
[Special to The Herald—Examiner Dispatch.]
Berlin, Feb. 29.—Prince Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburger Nahrichten*, in alluding to the recent disturbances in Berlin, taunts the Socialists with the fruitlessness of their advice which came too late and says that had they had more acumen they would have foreseen that their teachings must logically lead to these occurrences of which the Berliners themselves have no fear, knowing that the troops, if called upon, would make short work of the rioters, but to which the foreign press attaches so much importanhe. There is no doubt the crowd showed some vindictiveness against the police who on their part did not hesitate to use the edge of their swords, but it is difficult to ascertain the number really hurt as the wounded avoided ambulances and hospitals for fear of arrest. The Socialist leaders advised their adherents not to partake of the disturbances and the attitude assumed by them deprives the riots of any political importance. The real cause of the trouble was the stoppage in the building trade resulting from the severe frost and as a renewal of that seems to be imminent, to-day some alarm is felt. The small number of genuine unemployed workmen who took part in the disturbances are chiefly bricklayers and masons thrown out of employment by the severity of the weather.

A CLAQUE ROW.

It Throws Brigham City into a Ferment of Excitement.

A Young Man Arrested for Applauding His "Best Girl"—The Officers then Arrested for False Imprisonment.

Brigham City, Utah, March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—Last Friday evening an entertainment given by young ladies of Brigham was well attended and a success. Among the audience were a number of young bloods out for pleasure, determined to see their best girls should receive the applause they merited. Spatting of hands and stamping of feet were in order when the city marshal stepped up and warned them to desist or he would arrest them. Saturday evening the entertainment was repeated, and the boys filed in, taking two front parquette rows. The marshal heard a rumor that they intended creating a disturbance and placed a number of special policemen in position around the boys. A deputy read the rules of the house, stating no whistling, yelling or stamping of the feet was permitted. The performance was about half through when, after an instrumental piece on the piano by three young ladies, the boys wanted it repeated and applauded heartily. One of them had a small cane which, it is claimed, was used on the floor. One of the officers who was on the alert and watching for an opportunity to pull the boys, to the extent of neglecting the small boys and the usual gallery crowd, who were making the disturbance, arrested J. F. Bowring, a young man, who was taken forcibly from the hall, followed by two-thirds of the house. The boys had an attorney with them, who stepped up to the marshal and asked that the prisoner be taken before a justice and bail given. The marshal threatened to "throw him in too if he did not shut up," and the prisoner was thrown into jail. A United States commissioner was found, and bail given for his appearance on Monday morning on the charge of disturbing the peace.
Early Monday morning crowds were on the corners discussing the situation and all was excitement. The trial was set for 10 a. m. and the crowd was filing into the court room when the marshal served warrants on M. H. Snow, C. E. Snow and Attorney B. H. Jones. The prosecuting attorney appeared and asked for time to produce witnesses, and was given until 3 o'clock. Bail was furnished by the boys and they were released. In the meantime Deputy McClellan, of Ogden, had been telephoned for and came up, and Marshal Goden and Special Police J. Christensen, Ole Jensen and Prosecuting Attorney Nels Jensen were arrested for false imprisonment of the boys and bail furnished. At 3 p. m. court convened and Mr. Bowring was arraigned on the charge of disturbing the peace. The court room was packed to its utmost capacity. A number of witnesses were examined and all failed to make a showing of any disturbance and the defendant was discharged amid great applause from the crowd assembled.
Public sympathy is with the boys, who are most respectable and law-abiding citizens, and it is very evident that these unwarranted arrests were instigated by pure malice and spite. To-day at 2 p. m. interest was unabated. The court room was full. M. H. Snow, B. H. Jones and C. E. Snow were before Commissioner Shaffer. The prosecution tried to prove disturbing the peace, interfering with officers, etc. On the defense a large number of witnesses were examined, mostly officers. The prosecution entirely failed to make a case and moved to dismiss one of the defendants. Before the case was submitted the defendants were all discharged. The trial of the officers is set for next Monday.

Seal Hunters Perish from Cold.
St. Johns, N. F., March 1.—Fifteen men driven off from Trinity shore while seal hunting Saturday last perished from exposure and ten are still missing. Grave doubts are felt for their being found alive.

Crime in the Volga Valley.
London, March 1.—An English special correspondent who is traveling in the famine districts of Russia writes from Saratov that crimes and violence in the valley of Volga are of frequent occurrence. Clergymen's houses have been robbed, and the bodies of murdered men are found on the highroads. The correspondent was warned of the dangers of traveling about the country and he seldom drove at night.

An Omaha Boycott on Iowa Roads.
Omaha, Neb., March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—A combination of Omaha jobbers was effected to-day which, if carried out, will largely complicate the shipment of freight west by Chicago lines. The plan contemplates a complete boycott of all lines passing through Iowa on account of the unjust rates in vogue in that state. The combination includes all Omaha wholesalers. Their freight will be received via the Atchison to St. Joe and thence via the Missouri Pacific. These two lines have made overtures and agree to save the Omaha merchants much money. A special will be put on with through connections at St. Joe.

MY HELPLESS JIMMY

Pa's Pathetic Description of Him Amuses His Club Friends.

HIS CHUMS THINK HIM "FLY"

Expelled from a Training School—Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. Addresses a Letter to the Secretary—She Demands Justice.

[Special to The Herald—Examiner Dispatch.]
Washington, March 1.—A young club man who has known young Blaine since he was a boy said to your correspondent today: "The secretary's pathetic description of 'helpless little James' is highly amusing to those of us who know him. When he was eighteen Jim was one of the wildest boys of my acquaintance and was altogether what in the street slang of today might be described as 'fly.' He caused his father no end of grief by being expelled from the fitting school where he was preparing for college. His father employed several tutors, but James cared nothing for study. He was a familiar figure around the billiard rooms and restaurants of Washington. He was by no means stupid. He could learn readily enough when he tried, but he possessed no taste for study, nor power of application. 'Fun' was what he was after, and in pursuing it he acquired at the age of eighteen as much experience as a man of twenty-five. One statement in the elder Blaine's letter I cannot understand. He says that young James met Miss Nevins for the first time in Augusta on August 16, and that nineteen days thereafter young James, who had never seen her or heard her name until she came here, married her in New York. Everybody in Washington remembers that in the winter of 1885-86, one of the most fashionable dramatic performances was given at Albaugh's opera house in this city. It was an operetta of 'Paul and Virginia,' in which Miss Nevins created a great sensation by appearing in the role of Paul, clad in sky blue tights. The costume was so modest, the dress was composed chiefly of tights as tight as can be made, but as the young lady occupied an undisputed position in the first society, her appearance created a great furore. I have been told, though I do not know of my own knowledge, that young Blaine was one of her most devoted admirers during his holiday week in Washington, and that he was greatly envied by his less fortunate rivals. Miss Nevins always conducted herself like a very modest girl, and was received in the most exclusive houses in the city."
A friend of the Blaine family said to-day that the letter was undoubtedly prompted by Mrs. Blaine. The secretary's wife has been under the care of a physician all winter. She is described by those who know her best, as a woman of an aggressive disposition, her temper is easily ruffled, and when conviction is once reached her manner is very positive. She has been wrought up over the details of the divorce suit at Deadwood, and it is believed that she has urged the secretary to the defense which he has made. Mrs. Blaine's influence over her husband has been proved in the past to be strong enough to induce him to give up even presidential aspirations.

Young Mrs. Blaine to the Secretary.
Sioux Falls, S. D., March 1.—Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr., has furnished the Associated Press an open letter in reply to the "personal statement" made by James G. Blaine, sr. It is as follows: "My Dear Sir—You have furnished the public with a remarkable production under the caption of a 'Personal Statement.' I consider it my duty at this time to address you with that degree of dignity which your position as a public man entitles you to. I acknowledge your well earned and richly deserved fame as a diplomat, and to appreciate fully the weight which your utterances possess as fully as do I appreciate my own weakness and my total inability to cope with you in a personal encounter. But I shall expect from you that considerate and honorable treatment which I am sure your keen sense of equity and fairness will dictate. A powerful man of a great nation will surely accord to a weak and defenseless woman her full meed of justice. You surely can ill afford to withhold it. I wish it distinctly understood by you, I am not asking sympathy. I respectfully demand justice. It is in your power to grant this simple request. It remains to be seen if you will do it. I will aid you by a suggestion. Have the kindness to publish in connection with your statement the full text of the letters you have quoted from. Do not, like a shrewd and unprincipled person, select only such pages as may be needed to make out your case, but give the entire contents to the public, that I may be judged righteously. You have the documents surely, else you could not quote from them. I will give you sufficient time in which to conform to my reasonable demand, say ten days. If at the end of that time you fail to respond, I shall deem it my duty to give, in substance, their contents, and corroborate my statement by publishing letters from your son, both prior and subsequent to our marriage. You know full well your charges against me regarding our marriage are unfounded. I give you ample opportunity to retract. You have two alternatives—the one suggested or silence. Your consideration of your grandson will surely induce you to decide in favor of the first. This is not a proposed diplomatic engagement on my part, for your success in dealing with powerful nations is too well known for me to meet you on any other ground than as the mother of your grandson. I take it that your sentiment was prompted chiefly by the remarks of Judge Thomas in rendering his decision which gave me freedom. I have no defense to offer in his behalf; I simply declare now that you have arraigned me by the use of fragmentary quotations from my love letters to your son, that you be fair enough to publish the originals in full. I will then prove to the world that your son was far from a weakling and that you, his proud father, well knew it long before he married me.
Truly yours,
"Marie Nevins Blaine."

Evangelist John Goodall Arraigned.
London, Feb. 29.—John Goodall, the Evangelist, was arraigned to-day on the charge of committing an assault in a railway carriage upon Mrs. Ann Siddalls, in January last. Mrs. Siddalls identified him as her assailant. She told the story of outrage, practically as it has been heretofore given.

The Sapphire Mining Deal Collapses.
Helena, Mont., March 1.—It has transpired here orders have been received from London not to make any payment on the sapphire mining deal due to-day. It is believed the deal has collapsed and the Englishmen are afraid to risk their money in the enterprise.

Conference of Anti-Silver Democrats.
Washington, March 1.—The New England and New York anti-silver Democrats and some of the most pronounced opponents of free silver from other states were in frequent conference to-day, canvassing the situation and endeavoring to concert measures by which additional strength might be secured for their side in the coming fight in the House on the silver question. As a result, it is asserted by several anti-silver Democrats, they had sufficient votes to defeat the report of the rules committee, giving time for consideration of the Bland bill, provided the Republicans stood by them. Inquiry of a number of Republican members shows thus far there have been no conferences among them, nor any agreement for concerted action on the question of consideration of the silver bill. Pierce, Bland and other silver men express undiminished confidence in their ability to defeat on a vote any proposition looking to the shelving or defeat of the free silver bill.

George Brand, Wyoming, Suicides.
Cheyenne, Wyo. March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—It has taken since Washington's birthday for news to reach here from Johnson county of the suicide of George Brand, one of the prominent farmers of northern Wyoming. He was about sixty, in feeble health, and was placed under a severe mental strain by malicious gossip to the effect that he was in league with the cattle thieves, whereas the old man never had a "crooked brand" on his place. He blew his brains out with a rifle, pulling the trigger with his toe. He died in a ravine but a quarter of a mile from home, but the body was not found for three days and in the meantime it had been gnawed by cayotes.

Indiana Women's Prison Burned.
Indianapolis, March 1.—The state women's prison and reform school for girls was burned here to-night. The building was entirely destroyed. So far as known, none made an attempt to escape, though some reform girls were discovered during the evening roaming about the streets, and were sent to the police station. The fire was of incendiary origin; three girls, Imogene Thompson, Mary Stevens and Lydie Kinseley, it is stated by other inmates, having formed a conspiracy to free themselves in this way if possible. The prisoners will be confined in various other state institutions. The loss will exceed $300,000, with insurance of but $51,000.

Zachariah Arch Killed by an Electric Car.
Denver, Col., March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—The man who was killed by an electric car last night has been identified as Zachariah T. L. Arch, a gambler. He has two brothers in Salt Lake who have been notified.

BOISE MINES.

An Abundance of Free Milling Gold Ore.

Decision in the Coeur d' Alene Townsite Case—No Method Provided for Disincorporating—State Democratic Committee.

Boise City, March 1.—[Special telegram to The Herald.]—The new mining district at the halfway house, on the Idaho City road, about ten miles from this city, is looming into prominence. Mr. D. T. Miller, who visited these mines yesterday, said the whole country was covered with prospects. He said that ore ranging from $6 to $100 per ton free milling gold was abundant. He completed a deal with some Denver parties for a mine valued at $10,000.
An important decision has been handed down by the state supreme court in the matter of the Coeur d'Alene townsite. It seems that the town of Coeur d'Alene, in north Idaho, had been duly incorporated, but that citizens, for the purpose of taking in an additional tract of forty acres, disincorporated, and afterwards petitioned the county commissioners to allow them to re-incorporate. The commissioners, after taking the matter under advisement, granted the petition of the citizens, but the supreme court holds that such action is without authority of law. They say, in rendering their decision: "There is no method provided under our statutes whereby the trustees of a town can dissolve an incorporation, or effect a disincorporation, and it is not in the power of such trustees to abandon such incorporation and effect a re-incorporation. The board of county commissioners cannot re-incorporate a town having already a corporate existence. All acts done by a board of trustees of a lawfully incorporated town in an attempt to abandon or disincorporate such municipality and set up a new government are without authority of law and are void."
Great preparations are being made by leading Democrats for the meeting of the state committee here on the coming Saturday. It is altogether probable that in connection with the routine business of the committee a general public demonstration will be made and a number of speeches will be delivered. The local club here will do everything possible to make the stay of members of the committee agreeable. A good time is expected.

Public Debt Statement.
Washington, March 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Interest bearing debt	$585,037,950
Increase	4.0
Debt on which interest has ceased	3,725,410
Decrease	650
Debt bearing no interest	987,329,800
Decrease	1,143,313
Aggregate interest and non interest bearing debt	972,367,860
Decrease	1,143,963
Aggregate debt including certificates and treasury notes	1,585,531,864
Cash in the treasury, gold coin and bars	186,123,980
Silver dollars, subsidiary coin etc.	479,109,259
Paper	60,323,710
Books, minor coin, disbursing officers' balances, deposits in national bank, etc.	18,934,193
Aggregate cash in the treasury	738,547,543
Demand liabilities, gold, silver and currency certificates and treasury notes	631,218,974
Disbursing officers' balances, fund for the redemption of uncurrent bank notes, etc.	37,156,332
Gold reserve	100,000,000
Net cash balance	70,162,204
Aggregate	799,547,519
Cash balance in the treasury January 31, 1892	131,308,459
Cash balance February 29, 1892	125,165,291
Increase during the month