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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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Fort Johnson Attacked by Natives.

MOZAMBIQUE, March 14.—News has been received here of a native attack upon Fort Johnson, in which Officers King and Watson and six soldiers were wounded, two Sikist and two Zanzibaris killed.

Railroad Engineers Leave Reno.

RENO, Nev., March 14.—A corps of engineers leave to-day to extend the line of the survey of the Nevada, California & Oregon railway north from Amedee, Cal. The line at present extends from Reno to Amedee, eighty miles. Grading will shortly be commenced.

William Mason Dead.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—William Mason, the well-known horse-trainer, died yesterday.

Judicial Nominations to be Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate committee on judiciary has resolved to report favorably all judicial nominations, including Judge Woods, of Indiana.

Crushed by a Falling Elevator.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—An elevator in Robbs Bros.' boiler making establishment, loaded with iron plates, fell this morning. Henry Keiser, Frank Conn and Hugh Duffy, standing beneath it, were crushed to death. Thomas Fitzgherty and Michael Sweeney, boys, were seriously hurt.

Chilian Ministerial Appointments.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, March 14.—Señor Borgonge has been appointed minister of war and marine, and Señor Siesco, minister of public works.

Closing Down Puddling Works.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 14.—At the Oliver Iron and Steel company's Tenth street mills all the puddling crews have been suspended on account of overstock and no orders. The same company has curtailed its puddling crews at its Fifteenth street mills. About two hundred and fifty furnaces are idle as a consequence of the depressed market. The Eagle rolling mill, in West End, is shut down in every deparment, and seventy-five men have been discharged. The West End mill shut down sixty-five puddling furnaces Saturday. A hundred men have been discharged at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., during the last three weeks, and Saturday 300 more were discharged.

The Bark Archile Sunk.

LONDON, March 14.—The French bark Archile was sunk in collision with an unknown steamer in the English channel. Five of the bark crew were drowned.

Russell Signs the Anti-Free Pass Bill.

BOSTON, March 14.—The governor has signed the anti-free pass bill.

Jay Gould's Texas Trip.

EL PASO, Tex., March 14.—Jay Gould and party stopped over on their way here at Sierra Blanco, and will not arrive here before to-morrow morning.

The Arno and Tiber Rising.

ROME, March 14.—The river Arno is rising. Portions of Florence are threatened with inundation. The Tiber is also swollen, and the mayor of Rome has warned the inhabitants of the low quarters that those portions of the city will probably be flooded to-night.

The German Army Ordered Into Mourning.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Emperor has ordered the army into mourning for three days owing to the death of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

The Queen Postpones Her Departure.

LONDON, March 14.—In consequence of the death of the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Queen has postponed until Saturday her departure for Hyeres.

The Great Storm in Kansas and Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—The storm continues to-night with unabated fierceness. The fall of snow is six to eight inches on the level and is proving troublesome to railroads. A Wichita dispatch states the fall now in the southwest averages eight inches on the level. Many telegraph wires west from there are down and it is difficult for dispatchers to keep trains moving. The street railway service at Wichita is abandoned. Dispatches from various points in Oklahoma indicate the blizzard prevails there also. A Guthrie special states it has been snowing all day and a heavy norther is prevailing. Many of the recent settlers are poorly housed, poorly clothed and poorly fed, not yet having had an opportunity to harvest a crop. They live in shanties, tents and dug outs and their suffering will be acute. The greatest suffering is among the negroes, who have been lured to Oklahoma by unscrupulous immigrant agents. They have no means of providing against the emergency. Many have no places to sleep; all are poorly clothed and the majority without money. No fatalities are reported, but if the storm continues another twenty-four hours, such reports are expected. Dispatches from northwestern Missouri show the blizzard is raging there.

Perished in the Storm.

LONDON, N. D., March 14.—O. L. Enger, William Davis, John Groff and a man by the name O. F. Stad, with his wife and child perished in the storm on the 9th.

n the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—After the morning routine the House spent the rest of the session in consideration of local measures referring to the District of Columbia, they still being under consideration at the time of adjournment.

Blaine and Springer Doing Nicely.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Blaine and Springer are doing nicely. Senator Morrill's condition is critical.

THE HOME RULE BILL

It Will be Considered in Order.

THE CHANCES OF ITS PASSAGE

Chairman Washington Believes it Will be Considered as a Non-Partisan Measure and Become a Law.

HERALD BUREAU,
Cor. 15th and G Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

"Mr. Washington," said I to-day, addressing the chairman of the House territories committee, "the people of Utah, as you are aware, are greatly interested in the Home Rule and statehood bills now before your committee. Will you be good enough to tell THE SALT LAKE HERALD how soon you propose taking action upon them?"

"The committee," said Mr. Washington, "will take up the Utah bill as soon as they have disposed of the bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, both of which were introduced prior to the Utah measure, and therefore in regular order have priority in their claim for consideration. I think it is probable we will be able to reach the Utah bill this week."

"I assume that your committee will report the Home Rule bill favorably. If I am correct in this belief, please state why you prefer the Home Rule to the enabling bill."

"I have not polled the committee," replied Mr. Washington, "on the question of statehood for Utah as yet. I am inclined to believe that the statehood bill would be reported favorably by the committee if they believed it a measure which could meet the sanction of both the House and the Senate. As we do not believe that statehood is practicable just now, the sentiment of the committee, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, is that we should give Utah Home Rule under the Caine bill. She certainly is entitled to relief, and Home Rule, in the opinion of all, is far preferable to the present condition of affairs."

"What will the House do with the Home Rule bill? How soon do you think it will be taken up and considered, and do you believe that the discussion of it will run along party lines, or whether it will be considered in a broad and catholic and purely non-partisan spirit?"

"I think the House Home Rule bill will pass the House without any very great opposition. Some of the Republicans I know will support it, and thus far I have seen very little evidence of a disposition to treat it in any way as a partisan question."

"Have you any idea, Mr. Washington, what the Senate will do with the bill?" I asked.

"I am not prepared to say what the Senate will do with either the Home Rule or the statehood bill. I can only judge by the conversations I have had with several Democratic Senators. All of them have expressed themselves freely as being in favor of Home Rule, and indeed they would be for statehood if they thought such a measure could pass. In my judgment the chief opposition in the Senate to both these measures will come from the Republican side of the chamber."

A Pawnshop Robbed.

BOISE CITY, Ida., March 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A man broke into Freeman's pawnshop this evening while the proprietor was at supper and stole over $300 worth of watches, rings and jewelry. The officers are on his track.

The Republicans of Nampa are holding rousing meetings to-night under the auspices of the James G. Blaine club.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate has gone into executive session. When the doors were reopened consideration of the postoffice bill was resumed. The Senate passed the postoffice building bill—24 to 21.

Nominations of circuit judges not considered by the Senate in executive session, were favorably reported by the judiciary committee, but under the rules went over without action. They will probably be called up to-morrow.

Resolutions respecting invitations to foreign countries and their rulers to participate in the World's Columbian exposition were reported from the committee and after some discussion, allowed to go over.

A conference was ordered on the urgent deficiency bill, Hale, Allison and Cockrell being appointed conferees on behalf of the Senate.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., passed.

The vote by which the Senate recently passed the bill in regard to the collection district of Puget Sound was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the committee on commerce.

After executive session and the passage of the postoffice building bill, another lengthy executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

Complaints Against U. S. Troops.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 14.—The situation on the lower Rio Grande border on the Texas side is assuming a serious aspect. Complaints from honest and highly respected citizens concerning the alleged unjust action by certain United States troops continue to pour in from all quarters, to the effect that they are being harrassed by the troops for alleged complicity with Garza. Robert Summerlen, legal representative of all the wealthy ranchmen who so far have been arrested, has gone into the matter with a view of making a strong legal fight. He has already proferred very sensational charges, backed by affidavits, before President Harrison against Captain John Bourke.

Captain Bourke's Conduct to be Investigated

WASHINGTON, March 14.—General Scofield said to-day the war department would undoubtedly investigate the charges preferred by certain Mexican residents of Texas against Captain John Bourke, Third cavalry, growing out of his conduct of the campaign against the Garza revolutionists. The allegations are: Bourke allowed the troops to commit depredations on the ranches of certain Mexicans along the Rio Grande because of the suspicion they were conniving at the escape of the revolutionists.

A Challenge to Mortal Combat.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Highland association of Chicago is torn with dissension. Chief A. Gordon Murray is out with a challenge to mortal combat. The object of his ire is E. Erskine McMillan, a prominent fellow Scotchman who is one of the best known members of the association.

The trouble comes as an echo from the Burns celebration at the Auditorium, at which pretty lasses danced what strangely resembled an ungodly ballet, much to the horror of the good Scotch people outside the Highland association. No sooner had that gorgeous event passed into history than there was one about the distribution of the spoils. There began to appear bills for expenses of which nothing before had been heard. These bills it is said, were generally presented by A. Gordon Murray, who brooked no question of his proceedings. Matters reached a climax last evening when at a meeting of the inner council of the association held Saturday, March 5, Mr. McMillan openly charged the chief with having attempted to commit fraud. The result is a formidable-looking document which Mr. McMillan later found on his desk reading as follows:

E. Erskine McMillan.

SIR: I challenge you to fight a duel with pistols at thirty (30) paces, within five miles of Chicago, at your earliest convenience. I have chosen my seconds. Choose yours.

A. GORDON MURRAY.

P. S.: A copy sent to the press.

Mr. McMillan declares he does not propose to notice the challenge, but has publicly denounced Murray as a coward and trouble is feared. Murray, however, is either far from being a coward or has overlooked the fact that the laws of Illinois make the sending of a challenge a penitentiary offense. Chief Murray is a descendant from the war-like clan of Gordons, his mother having been a niece of the Duke of Gordon. Their crest is the juniper tree. It is now charitably held in some quarters that the rich blue-blood coursing in the chief's veins, or his juniper tree crest, or something of that sort, has proved too much for him to carry around and strained his mind.

MME. CLEMENCEAU.

She Seeks a Divorce From Her Famous Husband.

How He Won Her When a School Girl—Their Happy Life—His Conjugal Infidelity—She Returns to America.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—A cablegram from Paris announced on Saturday that M. Georges Clemenceau, the French deputy, leader of the extreme Left (the radical party in the French chamber), and the most prominent man in France to-day, had been divorced by his American wife. The same cablegram said that Mme. Clemenceau han left for America on Friday. This part of the dispatch was untrue, for Mme. Clemenceau has been in America for two weeks past. She is stopping with her old teacher, Miss Aiken, in Stamford, Conn. She was accompanied only by her maid, and did not make herself known to anybody aboard the steamer. Many people recollect when M. Clemenceau arrived in New York in 1865, an exile. Failing to establish a practice in medicine, he obtained a situation as French instructor in Miss Aiken's school in Stamford. Among his pupils was Miss Mary E. Plummer, who subsequently became his wife. They were married in New York in June, 1869. Three days after the marriage M. Clemenceau started with his young bride to Paris. He has never returned to this country. Mme. Clemenceau returned once before this present trip. That was sixteen years ago, at the time her aunt died. Mme. Clemenceau was called the loveliest woman, and the charm was as much in her manner as in her face and perfect form. It was said that no woman in the capital was as graceful as she. It was not long before she had French gallants at her feet. They paid her the prettiest compliments, and were amazed to find they made no impression. The purity of her nature was her shield. One woman said of her once that she never know when a man was making love to her. There is no doubt but that a great many men tried to make love to her and that they were absolutely nonplussed. She wouldn't do them the honor of getting offended; she didn't seem to think that it meant anything. And yet she was not a prude. They had had experience with that kind of people. She was simply pure and innocent, true to the ideals of her girlhood, which she brought with her to France. Of Mme. Clemenceau it may be said that not a breath of scandal has ever been breathed against her, and her husband was proud of her, of the admiration she excited and the dignity with which she carried herself.

An intensely jealous man, he never for one moment doubted his wife nor did he ever doubt her devotion to him. Three children had come to them. The eldest, Madeline, is already married. Therese, the second daughter, is seventeen. The youngest child, Michele, a youth of fifteen. Whed Michele was five years old a change came over M. Clemenceau. He no longer found in his home all his pleasures. There was, for instance, the notorious affair with Mlle. Reichemburg, of the Comedie Francaise. Boulanger finally supplanted Clemenceau in the fair actress' affections. These reports came to Mme. Clemenceau's ears, but she paid no attention to them. She believed in her husband. She only strove to make her lovely home more attractive. But as the years rolled on there could be no doubt that M. Clemenceau had suffered a change during the past few years how great only two or three people beside herself know. At last the American woman could stand it no longer. She applied for a divorce. The application was made secretly, that it might not injure her husband, and when every thing had been done that she could do, Mme. Clemenceau made up her mind to quit Paris, and come back to her native land, and so she came back to her warmest friend, her old school teacher, Miss Aiken, in Stamford. Not more than a dozen people outside of those in school know that she is in America. Yesterday she wouldn't talk about the divorce she had hoped the sad story would not become known. If a divorce has been granted she has not been informed of it.

Mme. Clemenceau in Seclusion.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Mme. Clemenceau, the American wife of Georges Clemenceau, the radical French leader, arrived in America two weeks ago, and is now in seclusion at Stamford, Conn., awaiting the result of her application for a divorce.

The Coal Miners' Strike in England.

LONDON, March 14.—Fifteen thousand coal miners are idle in North Staffordshire. Unless they resume work in a few days the potteries will be compelled to close down, throwing 50,000 men out of work. Flintshire, in Wales, appears to be the only place where the order of the Miners' federation to quit work has not been obeyed by members of the association. The latest estimates upon the number of miners now idle is 350,000. Owing to the closing down of other industries on account of the strike, fully 200,000 men in other employments have been thrown out of work. The Northwestern railway company has stopped many of its trains because of lack of fuel, and a large number of engineers at Crewe have been temporarily dismissed for the same reason.

In Leeds district, the strike is severely felt. Nearly all the large mills are reducing the number of ployees or suspending work altogether.

Members of the South Wales Miners' association will limit the output of the mines in which they labor and not work overtime during the strike elsewhere. The iron works at Bolton are idle. The Furness railway company has given notice of dismissal to the bulk of its employees. The London gas companies report they have coal enough to last a month. The shipping federation is preparing for a meeting. The London coal porters refuse to unload foreign coal. The agents of coal firms are negotiating in France for supplies from the Pas de Calais companies.

A LYNCHING PARTY

They Shoot an Officer Who Would Defend His Prisoner.

IT CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT

The Coroner's Jury Find Lieutenant Hetherington Guilty of Murder—A Discharged Messenger Attacks the Superintendent

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Additional details of the lynching near Ozark, Mo., of John Bright, the wife-murderer, received to-day, show the affair was unusually sensational. Also that another death resulted besides Bright's. The man had been captured and was being given a preliminary trial. A mob of a hundred men quietly gathered around the court house and sent in twenty-five of their number to request that the prisoner be turned over to them. The presiding judge pleaded that the law be allowed to take its course, and Deputy Sheriff Williams, who was in charge of the man, suggested it would be best to listen to the arguments of the judge, as he (Williams) intended to defend the prisoner with his life. At the same time he drew a brace of revolvers. The spectators in the court room, of whom these were a number, immediately began to beat a hasty retreat. A delegation from the mob started toward the prisoner and Williams raised his revolver, but before he could shoot he was himself shot through the heart by one of the mob, dying instantly. The mob then took the prisoner across the street, and without giving him an opportunity to say a word, hanged him in full view of the court, where he had been promised by the law a fair and impartial trial.

The county where the lynching occurred is wild with excitement. Young Williams, the deputy shot by the mob, was very popular and nine of the mob which did the work were identified. This morning a large posse, under the guidance of the sheriff, started to arrest these men. Sheriff Cook is brave and will search until he finds the men who killed his deputy. He will be assisted by many people who, while glad Bright has been punished for his crime, are wild over the killing of Williams. When the posse meet members of the mob it is feared there will be war.

Verdict in the Gower Robinson Murder Case.

YOKOHAMA, March 14.—The inquest on the remains of George Gower Robinson, killed February 13, by Lieutenant J. H. Heatherington, United States ship Marion, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder.

Before his death Robinson caused a letter to be written to Admiral Belknap. He expressed pardon for Hetherington's act and requested the utmost possible leniency be shown in dealing with the case. Robinson's funeral, February 23, was attended by a majority of the leading residents, the foreign diplomatic corps being well represented.

Hetherington is understood to have been removed from the Marion to the United States consulate. The coroner's jury which heard the evidence was composed of three foreign residents named A. Leprovost, George Alicock and T. H. Box. The former, in a communication to the Japan *Mail*, said he did not personally accept all the conclusions reached in the verdict, owing to the fact that the evidence as to Hetherington's identity was of a flimsy and irregular nature, but he signed the paper, being aware any verdict could accomplish nothing in a legal sense.

There is no truth in the statement published that Mrs. Hetherington attended a dinner the night of the shootieg. She went to her husband as soon as she heard of the tragedy.

Admiral Belknap Upon the Hetherington Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Rear Admiral Belknap was interviewed to-day by an Associated Press representative concerning the Hetherington tragedy, but refused to express an opinion as to the justness of Hetherington's act. The admiral intimated that public opinion in Yokohama was not all against Hetherington. When asked for a copy of the letter written him by Robinson just before the latter's death, the admiral said the original was in the hands of Hetherington's counsel and a copy had been forwarded to the department at Washington. The letter neither denied nor affirmed the charges made by Hetherington, but merely expressed forgiveness for the lieutenant's "foolish act." The admiral closed the interview by remarking: "Hethesington never will be convicted of murder."

A Wisconsin Central Train Wrecked.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—A north bound passenger train on the Wisconsin Central road this morning was wrecked by a broken rail at Dale. The baggage car, two coaches and two sleepers were ditched. The wreck took fire, the sleepers and coaches being destroyed. The passengers escaped before the fire spread. Brakeman Gliderman was killed and four injured.

Dr. Scudder Arraigned.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The preliminary arraignment of Dr. Scudder, on the charge of murder, took place this afternoon. The prisoner remained in a seeming stupor throughout the proceeings, except when a portion of the skull of the murdered woman was produced in evidence. Two witnesses were examined—F. H. Dunton and Dr. Palmer. The only fact not heretofore brought out was that the sleeves of Mr. Dunton's night shirt were spotted with blood after the discovery that his wife had been injured. Dr. Palmer testified Mrs. Dunton's death, beyond all doubt, was from being pounded on the head. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

A Discharged Messenger Boy Attacks the Supe

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—E. F. Weihe, superintendent of the American District Telegraph company, was attacked to-day by Jake Oppenheimer, a twenty-year-old old messenger, who had been discharged for dishonesty. The boy made a demand on the superintendent for six days' wages, which he claims were due him, and when requested to wait a few minutes retorted: "You'll give me the money and you'll give it to me now," at the same time pointing a revolver at the superintendent. The latter hastened from the office, followed by the messenger, who fired three shots at him at close range, Weihe miraculously escaping, one bullet passing through his coat at the shoulder, the second striking a suspender buckle and passing off and the third grazing Weihe's back close enough to cut his skin. A struggle followed. Weihe gained possession of the revolver and the messenger was arrested by an officer and taken to jail.

The Dacoit Chief Sentenced to Death.

RANGOON, March 14.—The celebrated Dacoit chief, the Minlaung prince, leader of the revolt against the British near Arrakan, has been condemned to death. Five others who took part in the revolt have also been condemned to death, and the father of Dacoit, the chief, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Illinois Central Lays a Switch.

CHICAGO, March 14.—It was discovered this morning, that the Illinois Central, during Sunday night, had laid a switch track south of the World's fair grounds, which, if it can be maintained, will effectually block the Baltimore & Ohio from reaching its proposed terminal on the grounds, and thus shut out all other roads. It is asserted the work was done under a permit granted by the village of Hyde Park before the annexation to the city.

The University of St. Andrews Will Open to Women.

LONDON, March 14.—The senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open to women the university departments of theology, arts and sciences.

Alger Publishes His War Record.

DETROIT, March 14.—General Alger this morning made public his war record. It includes a great host of official documents from army officers warmly praising Alger and recommending him for promotion, and along with them is the report of General Custer, recommending the dismissal of Alger from the service. The entire record is full of credit to Alger with the single exception of the Custer document and the indorsements thereto. In contradiction to the statement of Custer, Alger's record shows that after the battle of Booneville he laid off on account of illness, as he also did May 22, 1864. In each case, however, he had the certificate of his official surgeon to show that he was ill. It is true that in his last absence on sick leave Custer did not respond to the doctor's application for sick leave for Alger, but Alger has shown Custer's motive by revealing the latter's attempt to induce Alger to promote Custer's brother over the heads of older officers. That Custer did not always regard Alger as a flunk is shown by various recommendations in earlier portions of the war, wherein he praises Alger highly.

A NEW CURE.

A New York Physician Has a Remedy for Drunkenness.

No Bad After Effects—Medical Societies Agitated Over the Matter—Their Ethical Code Transgressed.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—In the last few days many householders in this city, physicians among them, have received cards, calling their attentios to "phosphi-nervine compound" for the cure of the alcohol habit; treatment by injection. The cards further state: "Fifteen days the term of treatment. Two injections daily—morning and night. No interference with business. No exposure. Can be administered at home."

The cards are signed by "E. F. Arnold, M. D., physician in charge," and "Edward H. Nicoll, general manager." The address given is No. 34, West Fifteenth street.

Members of the New York county medical association recognized in Dr. Arnold's name that of a fellow member, and opened their eyes. They opened wider, and began to talk of "discipline" when they received the two-page circular, eloquently setting forth the claims of the treatment, advertising the expense of "a course" at $60, and offering refference "by special permission," to patients who had received the treatment.

A reporter was told by the doctor in charge of the home on Fifteenth street, that many patients had been treated, among them women, and people whose names are in the gilt-edge directory. Dr. Robertson is the discoverer of the nerve remedy. Some of his acquaintances had gone to Dwight, and on their return were visited by the doctor. Colonel Ingersoll asked the doctor to look into the Keeley cure. Dr. Robertson did so, but was not favorably impressed with its results. He says: "I experimented for a long while and prepared a compound that never had been used to my knowledge by any physician in this or any other country, and I will substantiate that statement by saying I have been over the subject in French, German and English, and have found no compound like it. I have used it already in over fifty cases, and so far there has n't been a mishap. There has been no depression. The treatment has been a tonic from beginning to end. Three-fourths of the diseases of men are due to alcoholism. About three-fourths of the cases I have to treat are due to alcohol, so that if I can cure the alcohol habit I get to the very foundation of the disease. If medical societies object to my position, I will ask Colonel Ingersoll to help me fight them to the end."

Dr. Robertson added that though he wouldn't use the formula and though he was not receiving and had not received a penny from any source, he had not surrendered it. He had imparted the knowledge of it to Dr. Arnold on Dr. Arnold's word of honor not to reveal it, and Dr. Robertson retained the privilege of making the formula public and might do so at some future time.

Dr. Robertson has been fifteen years in New York, and is a specialist in neurology. Among his patients are John Mackay, John Hoey, Colonel O'Brien, president of the Southern express company; Robert G. Ingersoll and other famous men. He is a member of the New York club and of the Players club, as well as medical societies.

A reporter called on many physicians, members of both the county society and the county association, and did not find one who approved Dr. Robertson's position in the matter. They held that even if he was not directly and ostensibly connected with the administration he was morally responsible for it and was instrumental in keeping it secret and must be held to account. Dr. Hinton, treasurer of the County Medical association, said the practice of medicine recognizes no secret remedies. Dr. McLeod, president of the association, said there was some excuse for secrecy so long as a physician was making experiments with a new remedy, but as soon as the experimental stage was over there was not the slightest excuse for secrecy and Dr. Robertson and Dr. Arnold seemed to have transgressed the ethical rules. However, the matter would have to be brought before the association according to the prescribed way. A complaint would have to be made by some member before the matter could be taken up. The only difference between the association and the society is that the former swears by the old code and the latter by the new. A very well-known and radical member of the society told a reporter that Dr. Robertson would certainly be "kicked out of it." Dr. Arnold is not a member of it.

Wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 14.—The *Journal* has collected reports from sixty different points in Minnesota and the Dakotas showing there are, on a safe estimate, about thirty-two million bushels of wheat in Minnesota and the two Dakotas in farmers' hands, after deducting seed and farmers' consumption.

A Mob Assaults a German Consul.

PANAMA, March 14.—A. Hermann, German charge d'affaires at Quito, Ecquador, has been assaulted by a mob. It is the outgrowth of the political situation. It is feared he is seriously injured. There is great excitement and indignation among German residents.

A Plot to Assassinate the Sultan Discovered.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph company states great excitement has been caused there by what the police claim to be the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan, Abdul Hamid II. Every effort has been made to run the conspirators to earth. Yesterday they were rewarded by the capture of two men believed to have been elected by the conspirators to carry out their designs against the Sultan. No doubt is entertained it was their intention to assassinate the Sultan.

CLEVELAND'S STAND

General Bragg Asks Him to Declare Himself a Candidate.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Success is Still Within the Democrats Reach—An Address by the People's Party—The Naturalization Laws.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—General E. S. Bragg, author of the famous phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made," has been urging Cleveland to make a public avowal of his position regarding the approaching Democratic national convention. March 5 he wrote a letter to Cleveland from Fond du Lac, containing the following paragraph: "The danger to the public interests which Democratic failure would involve seems now to require an open avowal of your willingness to submit to any service to which your party and the people may assign you. Believing your usefulness to the nation may be greater now than ever in the past to carry to victory the cause of tariff reform and to restore the blessings of good government to the people, I ask you to say to the party and the people that your name may be presented to the National Democratic convention as a candidate for its nomination to the presidency; and that you will accept the nomination if given, and again undertake the duties of President if the people shall, as I believe they will, choose you for that office."

In reply Cleveland writes:

"March 9, 1892."

"Your letter of the 5th received. I have thought I might continue silent on the subject you present to me. If in answering your question I might only consider personal desires, individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made without the least reservation or difficulty. But if you are right in supposing the subject is related to the duty I owe my country and party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant. My experience in the office of President so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities, I cannot bring myself to regard candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion. I have also an idea the presidency is preeminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in constant advocacy of effective participation in political affairs on the part of all our citizens, consequently I believe the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidates, and that they themselves should make the nominations as directly as consistent with open, fair and full party organization methods. I am confident success is still within our reach, but I believe this is a time for thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidates, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

To Amend the Naturalization Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Representative Oates, from the judiciary committe of the House, to-day submitted a report to accompany the bill to change the naturalization laws. It recites the shameful and illegal manner in which aliens are naturalized in many parts of the country, and declares Congress should make laws to amply protect the states against the citizenship of criminals, paupers, anarchists and aliens. "The name American citizen," says the report, "should be esteemed as that of a Roman when Rome was mistress of the world. Such pride can never be felt by our foreign born citizens until the process of conferring this great boon upon them is attended with great solemnity and scrutinized more closely than at present."

Hill in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., March 14.—When the train bearing Senator Hill and party, en route south, reached the city of Roanoke this morning several thousand people were assembled at the depot and a band played airs of welcome. Senator Hill made a ten-minute speech. It was devoted largely to a presentation of Democratic principles and a review of the good work of the Democratic party in the state of New York, and he was warmly cheered at frequent intervals.

Speaking of New York, he said: "To-day we have not a Republican official from one end of the state to the other elected by the people at large. [Applause.] We have a Democratic legislature in both branches, the first time for many years. [Applause.] Our Republican friends kept control of the state many years, so far as the legislative branch was concerned, because they refused an enumeration of its inhabitants, but I can safely assure our Democratic friends in this section of Virginia it is the last you will see, in my judgment, of a Republican legislature in the Empire state." [Cheers.]

He warned them the coming national contest was not an easy one. The Republicans, entrenched in power with the present occupant of the White House as a probable candidata, will not be easy to dislodge. He counselled thorough organization.

Large Crowds Greet Hill.

MARION, Va., March 14.—At Radford, Pulaski and Wytheville large crowds greeted Hill. He spoke briefly.

Senator Hill in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, March 14.—At Blade Springs and Abington large crowds assembled. At Briscoe the chief demonstration of the afternoon was held. Several thousand people assembled here and Mr. St. John, president of the Hill club, escorted Hill to the stand, from which he was introduced as "Governor, Senator and Democratic leader of the Empire state." [Applause.] When the cheering ceased, Senator Hill said, in part: "When I view this crowd I realize the country is growing. I never took very much stock in Porter's census and do not know how many inhabitants he gave you, but I'm inclined to think you ought to have a new count. I realize I've been traveling through the new south. I'm informed this town is situated partly in the state of Virginia and partly in Tennessee. You have, therefore, a divided allegiance, but I'm sure that while your allegiance may be divided between two states, you are loyal to the common country which embraces all the states. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hill then gave a short history of Virginia and Tennessee, from the time of their organization as states, referring to the two great men from two states, Jefferson and Jackson. He paid a glowing tribute to the industries and resources of the two states. He acknowledged the greater part of his information of these was obtained from a pamphlet issued by the railroad on which he had been riding during the afternoon and which was headed: "Come South, Young Man." He remarked he noticed a portion of the pamphlet had printed thereon a portion of the speech of President Harrison delivered on the occasion of his visit to the same city. Then Senator Hill quoted sentences from Harrison's speech, commenting on them. At Johnson City Senator Hill said to the exultant crowd that "The Democratic party hates hypocrisy as Andy Johnson did." The train moved off amid applause. Large crowds assembled at Morristown and other cities, until Knoxville was reached, where 5,000 cheering Tennesseeans loudly applauded the brief eulogistic address. In the course of his speech, after stating the people of the country demanded a change, Mr. Hill said: "They do not want taxation imposed except for public purposes. They want no government partnership with private interests; they believe in upholding, sustaining and encouraging all the industries of this great land, but do not believe in robbing Peter to pay Paul."

At Chattanooga a large delegation met the Senator and his brief speech was received with great applause.

A People's Party Address.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—An address to the "people" has been issued from the executive committee of the People's party. It asks all believers in the principles of the People's party to hold meetings in their cities, towns and villages to ratify the work of the St. Louis conference and assist in carrying out the programme as indicated in the call for the convention to be held in Omaha, July 4. It is suggested the meetings be held Saturday, March 26, and that local organizations be formed where none exist, which should meet at the county seat as early as possible, and not later than April, and appoint a committee of three, which shall fix the time, place, and basis of representation for the county convention, legislative convention and congressional convention. Each state committee is urged to meet as soon as possible and fix the time, place and basis of representation to the state convention and designate how national delegates shall be chosen. National delegates, as soon as chosen, should send their name and address to Robert Schilling, Milwaukee. The people are cautioned to take great care in selecting delegates to conventions that those selected be known to be true to the cause, tried and not found wanting. It is stated word has been already received from New York and Pennsylvania that the old parties intend to pack the primaries, select delegates not in sympathy with the cause, who will go to the conventions, cause confusion and name objectionable candidates whose elections are urged. As the work must be continued money will have to be raised for the elections and is to be forwarded to Treasurer Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind. The document is signed by all the members of the executive committee of the National People's party.

Open Letter From T. F. Bayard.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14.—Ex-Secretary Bayard has addressed an open letter to the Democrats, in which he takes an anti-free coinage of silver stand. In his letter he "deplores the false position of the government in 1878 in entering the market as a purchaser of silver bullion and forcing its coinage into money." He is thankful such a grave error cannot be laid at the door of the Democratic party. He expresses belief the Democrats in talking free silver are clothing the party with diseased and fatal garments and impeding its march to power and usefulness by a ball and chain of suicidal error.

FORT HALL.

Pocatello to Send an Agent to Washington

To Hasten the Opening of the Reservation—Improvements in the Town—Trouble Over Registering Voters.

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The eagerness of the citizens and the red tape of the government culminated in the town at last having a special representative at Washington to present the claims of this locality in reference to opening Fort Hall reservation. In an interview to-day O. G. W. Eichelberger, editor of the *Herald* of this city, stated he would start for Washington in a few days for the purpose of laying the facts about the reservation before the proper authorities. He has personal assurances from Senator Shoup and Congressman Sweet that they will introduce and work for any bill that he may formulate relative to hastening the opening of the reservation. Mr. Eichelberger takes the trip at his own expense. To use his own words: "I go to Washington without asking aid from any party, to work for the good of the people of Pocatello, and with the promise of our representatives there of congressional assistance."

Mr. Eichelberger is eminently fitted for the mission. He was appointed to the Fort Hall agency by President Cleveland in 1885, and since then has been more or less in contact with the Indians, even since leaving the agency. He thoroughly understands their feelings in the matter as well as their peculiarities; is a Democrat of prominence in the party, and is held in the highest regard in the community, but has the public enterprise to put aside party lines and work for the good of the town without regard to political prejudices. With such a man to direct our movements success will crown our endeavors to open the reservation for settlement.

The electric light plant here has been remodeled and arrangements made to light stores and business places with arc light, thus relieving the incondescent circuit of its burden and enabling better service for residences and offices. The dynamo has already arrived and poles are set for the arc light plant.

Registration commenced to-day, and a good showing of voters is made so far. Democrtic primaries were held to-night for the town election. The general opinion of both parties seems to lean toward the idea party lines should not be followed, but more benefit will result to the town if the best men are chosen regardless of political opinion.

At a meeting of the town trustees this evening they ordered the clerk to prepare advertisements for bids for a bridge over the Portneuf, to replace the primitive structure now used. Action was also taken on the city cemetery, and by the board of health on investigation of existing nuisances endangering the health and offending the senses of residents.

At the registration office to-night there was a livel discussion over the wording of the oath taken. The old law required four months' residence in the county. The new law did not repeal this clause, but added a required residence of thirty days in the precinct. The oath which was worded to show thirty days' residence in the county, was held by City Attorney Miller to be wrong, and omitting the most important part of the oath. This may cause complications in the result of the election unless rectified before the voting list increases.

Real estate business is lively and visits to