ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 130. MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

THE CATTLEMEN

Who Invaded Johnson County to Kill Rustlers Arrive at Fort Russell.

THEY TELL ABOUT THEIR OPERATIONS.

The Captives Are in Good Spirits—They Had Determined to Die in the Fort.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE WYOMING TROUBLE.

The Captured Cattlemen Have Changed Their Minds.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 24.—Walter Wolcott has left here for the men, comprising the band that invaded Johnson county to kill and burn out cattle rustlers, and Tom Bassett three other cowboys from Texas. They left here fifteen days ago by special train, full of light and confidence. Some of the light from but the confidence is badly shattered.

"We only figured on fighting rustlers," said a friend, "we were willing to take all the chances of a war with them. Each had ability to stand off a mob and scattered. By actual count their force at the surrender was six unmounted and well-armed men who could be intelligently handled by Angus, a fine fellow, who developed into a great general. We did not count upon the fact that the citizens, without the least sympathy with the known thieves, would be interested or take an active hand in their defense. The whole country turned out to stop us, and almost did it. We could have managed very well without the roaming cavalry for a week, and we only wanted a dark night to make a break. We were in an almost impregnable position. The rustlers had lots on wheels, and to use a great phrase, but they would not dare to move it on us. A charge by them would have been a great mistake. We had a trench from the fort house, and the last stand on our part would have been defensive. We saved our ammunition for it and, I believe, would have killed two hundred men.

They were unable to derive any success by reach us with fire brands or giant powder. Robert Foote, the merchant who backs the rustlers, offers $500 for a corpse at Fort McKinney, and they tried to bribe the soldiers to steal a Gatlingun gun from the fort. If they had succeeded in either case, but we got no wind of it in advance."

"On the first day of the siege they fired two thousand shots at us, but we kept out of range. We held our fire, only shooting occasionally with the heavier rifles. There were fifteen men in our fort, which guarded the only approach. There were a few windy to be in the fort squad, for we had only three men in the party. Wolcott, Tisdale, Canton, Ford, Irvine, Hesse, Elliott, the two Clarks, Wilkinson, Captain Frank Smith, and several Texans were wonderful men under fire.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTIVES.

DENVER, April 24.—A *Republican* special from Cheyenne says: Major Egbert, in command of the Sixth cavalry in charge of the prisoners, received the three companies of the Sixth Cavalry from Fort McKinney as guards of the captured stockmen, marched from Fort Fetterman this morning. The train was preceded by a pilot engine and caboose, the latter filled with a contraband crew and ready to signal possible dangers to the train.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the train pulled into Fort Russell depot. Several hundred people assembled to witness the arrival. Two long lines of soldiers were drawn up at the depot. One was stationed along the length of the train, and the other a short distance toward the fort. Major Egbert here received orders to hold the men in charge until further orders.

The baggage was first unloaded; then the twenty Texans came forth upon the platform and stood in a group, guarded by the soldiers and waiting orders. They saw all young looking, but looked very tough, their long experience giving them the appearance of a hard gang of citizens.

The last to appear were the twenty-two cattlemen, who looked tired and worn. The Texans were first marched away, guarded on every side by fifty, then several hundred yards behind were the cattlemen, closely guarded. The men are not disposed to talk much, except about the journey. Cupidity, everything, they were in wonderfully good spirits, the prowess and wonderful friends having a good deal to do with their feelings.

"Would you have surrendered to the sheriff's posse?" was asked one of the stockmen.

"No, we would not," was the reply. "Every man had made up his mind to die where he was rather than surrender, and we would have sold our lives dearly."

The New Italian Rifle.

LONDON, April 24.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says a good German authority has received him that the new Italian rifle is the best yet introduced, being superior to the Lebel, Mauser or Mannlicher weapons, and that the Italian army authorities, conscious of this fact, are determined to go on manufacturing the rifle whatever sacrifices may be entailed, even to the abandonment of its African colony.

The correspondent also says: Signor Nicotera is the dissolving force in the Italian Chamber, and Rudini leads in despair with him and he drives him into the camp of the opposition. Nicotera is a clever politician, and undoubtedly feel the contest, and must be settled before a settled government is possible.

A Statue Executed in Honor of Marshal Devarsky.

VIENNA, April 24.—The cavalry equestrian statue of Marshal Devalsky was unveiled in Amtoff square today. The mass was surrounded by a splendid array of troops, officers and dignitaries of Austria, with Knight Under Marshal. The Emperor, with a brilliant escort, was also present and made a short speech, in which the Marshal's deeds were eulogized. The Emperor personally unveiled the statue. A brief religious service followed, after which several salvos of artillery were fired. The monument is on the exact spot where the revolutionists of 1848 hanged Count Latour, minister of war.

Various memoirs of royalty were also present, and over a hundred Austrian and Hungarian generals and 200 other officers took part in a grand triumphant march past the statue, after firing a volley of artillery. The Emperor highly complimented Sculptor Zumbusen on his success.

Ottoman Bankers on Gold and Silver.

LONDON, April 24.—The well-known banking authority, Ottoman Bangh, writes the London *Times* to the effect that almost all the great commercial nations are either wholly users of gold or silver of silver that upsetting the commercial market, or the use of silver is therefore out of the question, and no practical result could follow the suggested conference. He thinks the free coinage of silver in private parties by the Indian mints might be suspended to prove the way for "a set of tempting double standard," such as exists in the Ottoman, or base on even the adoption of a regular gold currency in which silver might play a certain part, though its circulation should not be increased.

The International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, April 24.—The News says: "President Harrison's remotest negotiations for a silver conference are an already evasive and illusory attempt to temporize with the money question, while escaping a rupture with the mercantile interests in the Eastern and Central states. We hear that another proposal of uncertainty and fluctuation has been initiated by his electioneering movement, without the slightest chance of any permanent improvement in the condition of the problem and a real lasting improvement of the market."

The Russian Vizcaudi.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—The Canadian Gazette contains a proclamation putting into force the fishing regulations recently arranged between Great Britain and the United States. The arrangement lasts two years.

Thirty Soldiers Drowned.

PARIS, April 24.—An official telegram from Algiers states that on April 20th a deep transition on the River Chiris. Thirty soldiers and the sloop's captain were drowned.

Arrest of a Supposed Spy.

PARIS, April 24.—A German spy named Schneider has been arrested with a quantity of documents in his possession which the police seized.

The Cholera in Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 24.—The Cholera is spreading in Afghanistan and Persia. The Eastern Hooker officials impose forty days quarantine upon arrivals from the affected countries.

Intended Tin Plate Factories.

SWANSEA, April 24.—It is stated that owing to the depression of the British tin plate trade, resulting from the McKinley tariff, the proprietors of a number of tin plate factories intend to erect works in America.

Republican Senators.

PARIS, April 24.—In the Senatorial elections today in the Departments of Jura, Seine and Oise, the Republican candidates were returned.

Lord Lorne and Some American Girls.

The following personal and unusual experience happened to a party of eight American girls who are now touring in Europe one evening. Its truth of course can be vouched for. The story is told by one of the young ladies: "On our way to Edinburgh we stopped over a train of Stirling to see the castle, and there we arrived about 8 o'clock and will tell you. When we got out of the train and were looking about for the ways and means of reaching the castle we were accosted by a tall, fine looking middle aged gentleman, who asked if we were not from the other side of the water. We said 'yes' and that we wanted to get to the castle. He said that he was going there and would be glad to show us the way and also to show us his old family home, which was close by. We got into a carriage, and our new friend mounted the box beside the driver and on we went.

"We finally stopped before a quaint old house, with coats of arms carved in stone, and he led us into the entrance, which was very quaint and old. He said the place was called Argyle Lodge and then added: 'Perhaps I ought to tell you who I am. I am Lord Lorne, the lad of the house of Argyle.' He then took us all over the castle, the old Gray Friars' church, and ended about as that she saw twice as much as we could possibly have seen by ourselves. It is hard to tell what was worth noting and what was not, but public places he started on his long, rambling story. Lord Lorne was perfectly lovely, and we have all lost our hearts to him, and have written designs first upon the life of the Princess Louise, his wife, and then upon each other."

Some Some Jets Spend on Amusement.

Probably few persons who sit around a pool table witnessing a clever game of pool have any idea of the time and money necessary to become a crack player of either pool or billiards. New York is the home of the best players, and there one is to be found everywhere for that matter. I have seen men hanging about a livery stable in a country village in Northern Ohio who can hole all the balls on an opening at pool, and can run fifties and hundreds at Pyramids carom.

The great body of pool and billiard players are in it for the amusement and exercise. They spend from an hour to four hours daily walking around a table and practicing the game. The hours a day is thought necessary to keep up practice. A dollar an hour is not an extravagant estimate of the average expense in New York. The better the player the more he plays, and $500 a year is not too much for a young man of ordinary skill to spend on this and much for that kind of time. Twenty to forty years of this, however, represents in good hard cash considerably more than that kind of a man has on hand at the end of his career.

DEATH OF A HERO.

A Sailboat is Upset and a Party of Four Find Themselves in the Water.

BURKE ATTEMPTS TO SAVE TWO LADIES.

His Noble Efforts End in His Own Death, While the Ladies are Rescued.

By Telegraph to the News.

FRED BURKE PERISHES.

He Dies in the Attempt to Save Two Lives.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 24.—This morning Miss Foster, Ethel Gray, Oscar Trefethen and Fred Burke, all of this city, sailed up the Piscataqua river in a sailboat. When near the Portsmouth & Kittery bridge, a strong current set the boat against the bridge and all the occupants were upset. Young Trefethen caught hold of the bridge and pulled himself out of the water. Burke tried to support both girls, but finding that he could not, relinquished his hold on Miss Gray, who turned on her back and floated. The cries from Trefethen caught both girls and they threw two cushions to Miss Gray at the boat. One of the boats reached her Gray girl, who had Burke half a mile up the river, and picked her up unharmed. The other boat proceeded after Burke and his companion, but just before it reached them Burke sank and was drowned. The girl was taken to the Kittery navy yard and thence to her residence. The Foster girl was taken ashore at Kittery, and, after taking unconscious nearly two hours, recovered her senses, but has been in a very precarious condition all day.

THEOSOPHISTS.

The Annual Convention Opened in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The annual convention of the Theosophical society of the United States opened today. It is important, as it is the first held since the death of Madame Blavatsky, and because of the recognition of President Olcott, who was chosen president for life. Before proceeding with the business of the morning session, a resolution expressing gratitude to their departed leader, Helen Blavatsky, was adopted. In view of the fact that President Olcott, after his death, divided the ashes of Madame Blavatsky between the Indian, European and American sections, it was decided to endorse the permanent headquarters in New York, where the American portion of the ashes should be kept in a suitable receptacle.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, one of these by Dr. D. J. Keightley of California, on "Science of Metaphysical Healing." Others were on "Materialism and Spiritualism vs. Occultism, Reincarnation and Karmic Law."

A Woman's Attempt to Set Fire to a Church.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 25.—Maria Mathes, a servant employed by Clifford Wharton of Crescent avenue, made a desperate attempt to set fire to the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church this morning. Her clothes and the seats were already ignited.

The woman is about 50 years of age.

She went to the church unmolested, and, knowing the place, ignited a quantity of the contents on the floor in the vestibule and on the steps leading to the gallery. She then lighted a match and set fire to it. She was discovered running up the centre aisle during prayer and demanding to see Rev. Richards, the pastor. There was great excitement for a time, but the woman was arrested. The flames were extinguished with great difficulty.

Death of Charles H. Reed.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Charles H. Reed, who was one of the counsel of Guiteau, Garfield's assassin, died here today, aged 65.

His death was the result of progressive paralysis. Some years ago Mr. Reed, while his mind was disordered, leaped from a Jersey City ferryboat into the North river, and later made a second attempt upon his life in this city.

The National Harrow Company a Trust.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 24.—The Chipman Cultivator Company of this city has obtained an injunction restraining the National Harrow Company from suing for damages by claiming infringement of the patent by the plow company. The injunction was granted on the ground that the National Harrow Company is a trust.

Flour Made from Bananas.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The bureau of American Republics is informed that in several places in Central America flour is now being made from bananas, which, under chemical analysis, is found to contain more nutriment than rice, beans or corn.

Another Trust Discovered.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—For the last four or five years sharp men have been assembled in trying to account for the seemingly inexplicable advance in the price of steel locomotive tires. It is learned this afternoon that the five companies who do all such manufacturing have formed a trust harmonizing all conflicting interests.

A Horrible Deed.

RIO, PERNAMBUCO, April 24.—High mekey circles are greatly excited by the revelation of a horrible deed committed by the chairmaster of the private chapel in the imperial palace near this city. In a delirious frenzy he murdered his wife, chopped her body into fragments and hurled them in a carpet. He then threw his three children into the river.

The Retirement of the German Minister of Marine.

BERLIN, April 24.—The retirement of General Von Kaltenborn Stachau, minister of war, is regarded as inevitable. The reason given is ill health, but his retirement is really on account of the proposed army bill. It is stated, also, that he will be succeeded by General Von Blume.

The Fox Harrower Fight.

LONDON, April 24.—After the Fox Harrower fight yesterday the malcontents left for England, escaping the Belgian police, who made frantic efforts to capture them. The affair is not yet ended. There is now a row between Fox and Colonel Tom Ochiltree, the former saying that Ochiltree induced him to sell the letters, Ochiltree denies doing so.

The French Expedition to Dahomey.

LONDON, April 24.—Colonel Dodds has been appointed to the supreme command of the French expedition to Dahomey. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* comments upon the difficulties of the work, and says the Dahomeans are fighting for the existence of their country. It is expecting to the command an officer now in France, inasmuch as he speaks, if he speaks fearlessly, will make critical comparisons with a month.

The Pope and His Bishops.

PARIS, April 24.—The archbishop of Alt has issued a pastoral letter addressed to the vicars of the archbishop of Avignon.

LONDON, April 24.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the "Secret Consistory" for the publication of the archbishop of Antwerp, and that, if the other bishops become him, the Pope will have to interfere.

Beaconsfield's Ancestors.

PARIS, April 24.—Inquiries regarding Beaconsfield's pedigree have revealed the fact that his grandfather, great grandfather and great great grandfather were all hanged.

"SCREAMER CHICAGO."

What is Thought the London Anarchists Ought to Do.

LONDON, April 24.—The wife of the publisher of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Mowbray, was buried today. Mowbray was released on $500 bail to attend the funeral. The occasion was taken advantage of by the Anarchists and Socialists, and made a demonstration of sympathy with Mowbray. A prominent speaker, a member of the Bags factions, delivered a long speech for home for a long distance. The Anarchists hole the words "Remember Chicago." A large force of police were present but there was no disturbance.

The funeral was conducted without religious ceremony. Copies of the Commonwealth were thrown in the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. There were unauthorized speeches by leading London Anarchists and Louise Michel.

The Climax of a Row.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—A wedding, which is the climax of a duel fought at Bissey Point, Canada, in 1873, between John C. Hecksher and Henry Winthrop Gray, took place today. The groom was Hecksher, one of the principals in the duel, and the bride the former wife of his antagonist on the field of honor, and on whose account the duel was fought, as her name was connected with Hecksher's, and Gray challenged Hecksher on account thereof. Neither of the combatants were injured, and their honor was satisfied. On his return to New York, Gray sued for a divorce, and three years ago married Miss Matilda Freimuthuing. The late Mrs. Hecksher, who was Miss Whitney, died a year ago the 13th of last month.

Dr. Dowe and the Firemen.

It was his presence of mind, when appointed and impressive, by the Prussian government on occasion of bellicose outbreaks, that saved the life of Dr. Dowe, who was in the crowd. He was at the time of the occurrence of the great fire with China which was spread over half the city. The American capture to China last year were not half what they were five years ago.

Senator Hiscock did not favor the violation of treaty obligations until diplomacy had exhausted itself in efforts to amend the treaty.

Senator Morgan favored the Senate substitute.

Senator Frye said that the Pacific coast Senators on the River and Harbor bill were, in his opinion, legitimate, holding Puget Sound to be the seat of an enormous oriental commerce. "Now," said Mr. Frye, "If the people of the Pacific coast

BUILD A CHINESE WALL

by insulting the people and government of China, that necessity is there for any further improvement of the rivers and harbors of the Pacific coast?"

Senator Mitchell said that inasmuch as the United States had paid over $200,000,000 in gold and silver to China in the last twenty-years for a trade balance, he could see no reason from Maine whether he thought China would break off her trade with us if we pass the exclusion bill.

Senator Frye said he had no doubt whatever that, "if the House bill becomes a law, and the Emperor of China does not in less than sixty days declare his ports closed to the United States commerce and withdraw his diplomatic representatives from this country, I am entirely mistaken about the Emperor and his advisers."

Senator Saunders favored the House bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

International Money Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—House (O.) introduced a bill in the House today providing for an international tribunal between gold and silver and to suspend the purchase of silver bullion after July 1, 1893. It differs from previous propositions in instructing the President to negotiate, particularly with the States of the Latin Union, and, when a treaty is concluded, with or without the concurrence of other nations, the ratio agreed upon to be go into effect in the United States, provided, that if no agreement is reached by July 1, 1893, the operation of the Sherman law relative to the purchase of silver bullion shall be suspended.

Engaged in Manufacturing Bombs.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The wife of the anarchist George Shakley, who was arrested Tuesday in Hoboken on complaint of Alfred Wagoner for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, said today that her husband threatened to assassinate President McDonough at the police station and blow up Wagoner's saloon when he came out of prison. She informed the police that her husband was engaged lately in manufacturing dynamite bombs and other deadly engines. The police went to Shakley's house and found explosives, bombs, snaffle, revolvers and two boxes of cartridges, seized them and sent them to police headquarters. The white powder, the most dangerous explosive known, was thrown into the river. The matter will probably be laid before the grand jury.

A Wonderful Spring.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 25.—The richest mineral ever found in the State is reported from Rosebud, in the Little Rockies district. The vein is eight inches thick and assays from $3000 to $27,000 a ton. The ore is fairly streaked with ruby silver. Reports of rich discoveries of gold continue to come from the Little Rockies, south west of Chinook, a ton of surface or float ore from the mines yielding over $500 to ball. A stream of water flowing from the Gold Bug mines is said to run the tools for Reject and is named the Rhubarbs of Gold Spring.

To Prosecute Prince Michael.

DUBLIN, April 24.—At a case meeting of North Side merchants to night to institute commencing Prince Michael and his wife for their immorality, and declaring it the duty of every citizen to discourage the settlement in their midst of such lady. Dublin, second people," wrote a speaker. A committee was appointed to raise a fund for furthering the prosecution of Prince Michael and his "spotted wife."

A Plot Discovered in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, April 24.—Fifteen arrests have been made at Bustafik in connection with a recently discovered plot. Inquiry relates the existence of a serious conspiracy. The books seized were intended to be used in attempts to assassinate Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian ministers.

Far Contempt.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—D. J. Thomas, mayor of Truro, has refused to obey the legislative order to appear before it and bear its judgment in the charge brought in the assembly. He is committed to jail for contempt.

Incendiarism in Texas.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, April 24.—The wave of incendiarism which seems to have been sweeping over the State, reached Henrietta yesterday morning, and now the greater and better part of the buildings in the town are only a recollection. A boarding house near the square caught fire, and the whole south side of the square was burned, entailing a loss of $200,000.

In Honor of the Author of the Rose Wattlesse.

PARIS, April 24.—The statue of Rouge de Lisle, who wrote the words and music of the Marseillaise, a hundred years ago, was unveiled today at Choisy le Roi.

The Brazilian Secession.

LONDON, April 24.—The Brazilian government has sent a dispatch to the Brazilian minister asking the terms of the secession of the States of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande Do Sul from the Federal government.

An Anarchist's Promotion.

MADRID, April 24.—Mateo, the anarchist, has been liberated to become a police agent and informer.

Outlaws Stage Robbers, Arrest.

For the past three years the road leading over the mountains between Silver City, Ida., and the Montana line have been infested with a band of desperadoes who have robbed every stage, and have not yet been caught by the officers or prevented from continuing their work. The band has worked a little differently from most of the high wayman gangs, in that the stages have made a rule of standing that resistance has been impossible. Never has a robbery been committed that there were not at least six people in it, and in several instances there have been eight. All officers and the headquarters of the band have proved unavailing.

One peculiarity has been noticed, and that is that a shot had never been fired during any of the runs of these robbers. A stage was robbed near the city of Boise City was robbed a short time ago, and one of the messengers declares that of the robbers were women dressed as men. This may solve the whole problem, for it is generally thought that the robberies have been committed by men dressed as women. The sheriff has set to work on this clue. There is a ranch about half way between here and the state line where stages stop both ways to get dinner, and this ranch is run by a man and his wife, who are known to be his wife and his daughters. It is now the intention to set a close watch on this ranch.—Cor. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Hungarian Types of Beauty.

The Hungarian women are among the most beautiful in the world. They are not languishing, diaphanous creatures, composed of cobwebs and breaths of gold, with a sickly pallor on a lovely flush in their cheeks. No, erect and straight, with a step that shows the ground to the core, they are pictures of good health and abounding vitality. They are gifted with small feet, full arms, plump hands with tapering fingers, and wonderfully lovely faces. The sun is spared no pains to make them a darker hue than even the complexion. The Hungarian woman is not a beauty of classical contour, nor does she perhaps frequently appear a rival to the professional beauty. Her face is not the perfect oval and classic profile we have been taught to find a theme in for hyperrhetorical rapture.

She is rather the vigorous embodiment of physical womanhood. As her exterior, so her whole character is exceedingly fresh and positive. She likes to eat well, to drink a glass of wine, takes naturally to swimming, dancing, gymnastics, and has not the least objection to being admired. Great and beauty, there is no difference between male and female, and often I have seen a poor, hunted, short skirted beauty girl with her face flushed in a hot chase and under her chin the same unclouding force, the same resolute walk, the same manfully attractive glance as upon her more favored sister.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Chinese Exclusion Act the Subject of Debate in the Senate.

REGULARITIES OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Senator Frye Thinks the Chinese Emperor Will Retaliate by Closing His Ports.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

The Chinese Exclusion Act in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Speaking of the power of courts by legislation to supersede treaties, Senator Morrill remarked that Japan had for years endeavored to get a treaty from a treaty with Great Britain, and had not succeeded.

Senator Telley said a reason for that might be that Japan was not willing to make treaties with Great Britain. The United States had been trying a great many years to get rid of a treaty with Great Britain, and did not succeed in the action of Great Britain in violation of it. He referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said there was not and been such a condition of affairs that either nation wanted to propose its absolute repeal or violation, yet neither Great Britain nor the United States respected its terms. But it was evident that the people of the United States would insist on the abrogation of that treaty whenever it should appear inimical to the interests of the great mass of the people of the country. Referring to the

PECULIARITIES OF THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION,

Senator Teller said that the American would never assimilate with the Chinaman, for if the American would the Chinaman would not. In the mixed catalogue of nations, as Chinese, their civilization was nothing following, similar as the civilization of Europe and America. A Chinaman would, in contact with the civilization of Europe and America, remain a Chinaman, and would not be ever assimilated. By keeping them out of the country which did not exist for keeping other people out. Chinamen come to the United States simply to take money out of the country to return to their homes. They took no part in building up the society in which they lived. The best immigrant that came from Europe, whether coolie, pauper, or otherwise, contributed something to civil society. His children went to the public schools, and the great majority of them contributed materially to the prosperity of the country, but a Chinaman contributed

SIMPLY HIS GREAT LABOR,

and in that he came in competition with the American laborer, and deprived him of his opportunities. He (Teller) was in favor of the restricted immigration of all classes of people, although he confessed that if it were left to him to determine how it should be done, he would be unable to arrive at any plan that would be acceptable to himself. Still, in relation to the Chinese, the government had done its part in passe harsh and unreasonable laws.

Senator Teller said that the Chinaman legally in the country were entitled to demand that the United States had a perfect right to say that no more should come. He denied the existence of the great trade with China which was spoken of, and said the American exports to China last year were not half what they were five years ago.

Senator Hiscock did not favor the violation of treaty obligations until diplomacy had exhausted itself in efforts to amend the treaty.

Senator Morgan favored the Senate substitute.

Senator Frye said that the Pacific coast Senators on the River and Harbor bill were, in his opinion, legitimate, holding Puget Sound to be the seat of an enormous oriental commerce. "Now," said Mr. Frye, "If the people of the Pacific coast

BUILD A CHINESE WALL

by insulting the people and government of China, that necessity is there for any further improvement of the rivers and harbors of the Pacific coast?"

Senator Mitchell said that inasmuch as the United States had paid over $200,000,000 in gold and silver to China in the last twenty-years for a trade balance, he could see no reason from Maine whether he thought China would break off her trade with us if we pass the exclusion bill.

Senator Frye said he had no doubt whatever that, "if the House bill becomes a law, and the Emperor of China does not in less than sixty days declare his ports closed to the United States commerce and withdraw his diplomatic representatives from this country, I am entirely mistaken about the Emperor and his advisers."

Senator Saunders favored the House bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

International Money Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Hoven (O.) introduced a bill in the House today providing for an international tribunal between gold and silver and to suspend the purchase of silver bullion after July 1, 1893. It differs from previous propositions in instructing the President to negotiate, particularly with the States of the Latin Union, and, when a treaty is concluded, with or without the concurrence of other nations, the ratio agreed upon to be go into effect in the United States, provided, that if no agreement is reached by July 1, 1893, the operation of the Sherman law relative to the purchase of silver bullion shall be suspended.

Engaged in Manufacturing Bombs.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The wife of the anarchist George Shakley, who was arrested Tuesday in Hoboken on complaint of Alfred Wagoner for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, said today that her husband threatened to assassinate President McDonough at the police station and blow up Wagoner's saloon when he came out of prison. She informed the police that her husband was engaged lately in manufacturing dynamite bombs and other deadly engines. The police went to Shakley's house and found explosives, bombs, snaffle, revolvers and two boxes of cartridges, seized them and sent them to police headquarters. The white powder, the most dangerous explosive known, was thrown into the river. The matter will probably be laid before the grand jury.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Czar is Said to Have Consented to Visit Potsdam and Berlin.

OTHER ROYAL PERSONS WILL JOIN HIM.

German Journals Are Notified That They Must Cease Their Attacks on Russia.

By Telegraph to the News.

BERLIN NOTES.

The Emperor Working.—Political Circles Agitated.—Other Items.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Easter holidays mean very little difference to the Emperor, he is working from early to late, giving the usual audience to ministers, etc.

The Empress, who is in a very delicate condition, has gone to Potsdam, which is her favorite residence.

Considerable anxiety is felt about the health of the Queen, who expects to be confined in June. She is much affected by the condition of her son, the Grand Duke George, who is believed to be in a hopeless condition. The condition of her daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, whose spine was injured in the Baltic disaster, is grave.

A telegram which has caused agitation in political circles was received today, announcing that the Czar had finally consented to visit Potsdam. The visit will undoubtedly influence the relations between the two empires. Journals have received an intimation that it will be advisable to cease their attacks on Russia.

It is now finally settled that besides the Czar, the King and Queen of Italy, the King and Queen of Sweden, the Queen Regent and young King of Holland, will arrive here before the middle of June. The Emperor is anxious to confer with King Humbert, as he is afraid of the attack upon the Italian military credits will force the King to reduce Italy's European military expenditures, thus weakening the power of the Dreibund.

An agitation has been started against the proposed lottery to cover the expense of beautifying the approaches to the Schlesen and greatly alter and improve Unter den Linden.

Two workmen named Knoll and Heydrick, who murdered a widow named Lindenblatt, were beheaded today at Goettin.

The engagement of Princess Mary Margaret of Prussia is announced to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The vineyards in Alsace-Lorraine have nearly inflicted the fate of those in France. The temperature suddenly dropped to seven degrees below zero. Enormous damage was done in the vicinity of Strasbourg, but the vineyards in Rhine district indicate that the great success followed the burning of tar in the vicinity of vineyards, and all the vines and fruit trees were saved.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

A Call Issued by the Silver Committee for a Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The national silver committee today issued the following call:

The national silver committee, appointed by the national silver convention at St. Louis November, 1889, believing that no exigency has arisen which calls for earnest deliberation and unity of action on the part of the friends of bimetallism throughout the United States, hereby calls a convention at Washington, May 26th and 27th, 1892, one of the objects being to organize a bimetallic association or league, for the better promotion of the cause of free bimetallic coinage in the United States.

This association will also be instrumental determination of the gold combination to suppress the silver issue for another decade, and, if possible, by transmitting the existing debts into gold obligations and otherwise fastening forever a single gold standard upon the people of the United States, and thus perpetuate the subtle system of robbery carried on for the past twenty years by means of a money standard constantly increasing in value. This bimetallic association, to be effective who does not know that, to demonetize silver, increased the money standard of the United States and gave to the holders of fixed claims be hard who would attempt to justify it. But the increase still goes on, and will go on as gold grows scarce and dear, until the bimetallic standard, established 100 years ago by Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, is restored, and gold relieved of the strain of being the measure of fixed claims, thus for other forms of money and credit. As the money standard is raised, prices fall, and debts increase. One is the counterpart of the other, and wholly the work of legislation. The act of man could not devise a scheme better calculated to enrich one class at the expense of another by the device of increasing the money standard, and, under the operation of this device since 1873, hundreds of millions of dollars annually of the wealth created by one class is stealthily appropriated by another. For twenty years this has been going on, and yet Congress, pledged to the people to remedy the wrong, hesitates and pauses, as if hypnotized by the wand of gold.

The people want no "seventy-cent dollars." Neither will they forever tolerate, under a hypocritical pretense, the "honest money" dollar that has grown to be a hundred-and-fifty-cent dollar, and still grows at an augmented rate.

There may be those who are tired of the silver question, but the consequences of good memorialists are too threatening to permit the cause of silver to be smothered, and abandon it and give over to millionaire money the toilers of the land. No, the silver question will not down. The issue is paramount to all others. Although necessarily a political question, in the sense that the remedy must be by political action, the question of free bimetallic coinage is not a partisan question, and this convention is called for any partisan purpose, but to urge on all parties the justice and necessity of action on a question so vital to the public welfare. The gold