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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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Election Riots in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.—Mail advices from the city of Guatemala contain an account of election fights occurring January 12. They started by an attempt to seize some ballot boxes. The troops as well as police interfered. Over sixty persons were killed and one hundred wounded. At the time of writing, more fighting was going on.

Inter-State Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House committee on inter-state and foreign commerce reported a bill allowing railway companies to grant special rates to commercial travelers.

Spurgeon's Body in London.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The body of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon arrived at Newhaven from Mentone this morning. Notwithstanding the earliness of the hour there was a large assemblage on the quay awaiting the arrival of the steamer which brought the body from France. The coffin, which was taken ashore soon after the steamer arrived, was enclosed in a wooden case. Before it was taken to the train that was to carry it to London, this case was taken off and broken into small pieces which the crowd eagerly seized upon and carried off as relics. Arrivine at London the remains were conveyed to the Tabernacle accompanied by an immense crowd.

The De Steurs Divorce Case.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 8.—The De Steurs divorce case was begun this morning, baroness de Steurs, Count Zebrowski, her lawyer and her maid being in court. The Baroness was put on the stand and occupied the whole morning in teding her story. She was a very bright witness and quite won the hearts of her hearers. She said her husband was always cruel and irritable with her. He called her a "savage American." Often at state dinners he would become angry at her and shout at her, "I wish to God I had never married you." Once when minister at Madrid negotiating a delicate commercial treaty, he asked her to play the coquette with the minister of commerce and make him think he could do what he liked with her. This base proposition she indignantly rejected. He charged her with being unfaithful, June 13, 1890, and he had two doctors examine her as to her sanity and took her children away from her. She left him and has not seen him since.

The deposition of Baron de Steurs is an interesting document, giving a glimpse of life in aristocratic European circles. The baron attributes all the trouble he had with his wife to her peculiar nervous affection which baffled the best medical skill.

During the cross examination Madame De Steurs testified to the baron's efforts to have her confined in a "retreat." She said she was worth $1,000,000, all in New York property. Her maid gave supporting testimony.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edward O. O'Brian, New York, to be commissioner of navigation.

Geo. H. Monk, Idaho, agent for the Indians of Lembi agency, Idaho.

The national Democratic committee appointed Colonel Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms at the national Democratic convention.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—Word has just been received that at Salten's mill, near Paragold, Saturday, while a number of persons were at the mill getting grain ground, the boiler exploded, killing four persons outright.

Outrager of a Little Girl Lynched.

MONTICELLO, Ark., Feb. 8.—Chloe Wright, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Jackson Knight, was outraged by a negro named Henry Beaver this morning. Beaver was afterwards found, hanged to a limb and riddled with bullets.

Gallagher Knocks out Mahan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Billy Mahan, of San Francisco, and Neilly Gallagher, of Oakland, met at the Occidental club tonight in a fight to a finish for a $1,000 purse. Gallagher, until his defeat by McCann, was the amateur light-weight champion of the coast. Mahan's record is well known and made him the favorite to-night 10 to 8. He wasn't in it, however, being badly punished in the first round, and repeatedly sent to the floor after that until the fifth, when he was knocked out, Gallagher being scarcely marked.

Garza Still in the Field.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Garza is still in the field. The latest reliable news of the revolution is contained in *El Chicano*, the first number of a local Spanish paper, which has just appeared as the avowed organ of the revolutionists. *El Chicano* publishes a copy of which purports to be a lengthy letter sent be Garza to President Harrison. It is written under date of January 11, at La Stroeta, state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. It explains the patriotic purposes of the revolutionists to secure a republican form of government in Mexico and condemns the press for having placed him in the light of a bandit and violator of the neutrality laws.

He adds his only offense is a desire to throw off the tyranny of Diaz and begs the President will not be misled into further co-operation against him. The letter is in diplomatic form, full of high sounding phrases and concludes with the statement that he (Garza) will grow old in the field with his troops before he will make or accept any proposition compromising the principle of his cause.

Ed Gorman Knocks Out Jim Fielding.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Ed. Gorman the Columbus light-weight, knocked out James Fielding of the Pacific slope, tonight in eight rounds. The contest took place in private before one hundred members of the Columbus Athletic club and was for $2,500 a side, four-ounce gloves. Gorman had it all his own way from the third round to the finish.

A Victory for the Mammoth Mining Company.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 8.—The supreme court of Idaho to-day decided the case of the Mammoth Mining Claim vs. The Lackawanna Mine at Wardner, Idaho, in favor of the Mammoth claim. The suit involves ground claimed by the Sullivan mine and the decision is adverse to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company and in favor of John M. Burke & Co., owners of the Mammoth claim.

BLAINE WITHDRAWS

He Will Not be a Candidate for for President.

HIS LETTER TO J. S. CLARKSON

What Prominent Congressmen Say—Some Surprised, Some Not—Comments of the Press—Dark Horses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1892.

Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman Republican National Committee:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am not a candidate for the presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican national convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support, I owe sincere thanks, and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make an earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment, and will be of far-reaching consequence. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

New York Press Comments.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *Times* says: It was not without a touch of grim humor that Mr. Blaine wrote "very sincerely" as he signed his letter declaring that he "is not a candidate for the presidency," and that his name will not go before the Republican national convention for the nomination.

As to the sincerety of feelings in spite of this move on his part, there can be no question. As to the real nature of the feelings themselves, there is room for conjecture. We have never concealed our opinion that Mr. Blaine's nomination was so improbable as to be very nearly impossible. And we have, as his noisier friends made it pertinent, pointed out that Mr. Harrison was not the kind of a man to leave this contingency uncertain or unprovided for at a time when he admitted Mr. Blaine to his cabinet. Mr. Blaine says: "I make this announcement in due season." Possibly. It depends on what he means by "due season." In one sense it may be argued that he has withheld it until it is impossible to bring anyone but Mr. Harrison forward with the hope of naming him. In another it may be argued, and with equal force, that he has withheld it so long that a strong movement in opposition to Mr. Harrison has got under headway nominally in his interest and which may now be directed to another name. It is not easy to decide which view is the more likely to be correct, but we do not suppose that any one, not even Mr. Harrison, and still less Mr. Blaine, supposes that the latter has given up any really desired or desirable advantage out of respect for, or confidence in, or affection toward the former. Whatever other motives he may have had in making "this announcement in due season," there is not much room for doubt that his chief and determining motive was his conviction that he could not be elected, if he were nominated, and next to that, in his opinion, "possibly his hope—that Harrison could not be elected either. Mr. Blaine's letter does, however, make Harrison's renomination as certain as anything in politics. Can he command anything like the same strength in the convention?

THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Blaine is the champion decliner of the presidency. He wrote just such a letter to Chairman Jones in the spring of 1884, and then put aside when it was within easy grasp the greatest honor his party could confer on him. He was sincere then, and he is, no doubt, sincere now. Mr. Harrison's friends have been awaiting this letter with anxious solicitude. They have been laboring under the impression that it would leave the President a free field for renomination. But will it? Does it not rather invite other candidates to contest for the honor? McKinley, Foster, Gresham, Reed, Rusk, Sherman, Alger "and others too tedious to mention," are all more or less promising aspirants for the presidency, and this would seem to be their opportunity. With Blaine out of the way, each of these gentlemen has at least a fighting chance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Blaine tells the chairman of the Republican national convention and through him the party and the country that he is not a candidate for President and that his name will not go before the Minneapolis convention. This announcement will cause sorrow and disappointment to thousands of Republicans, and there is no reason for dissembling that fact. No other living American has inspired such ardent devotion and upon no other have so many Americans longed to confer the greatest distinction within their power. The certainty that the foremost citizen of the country will not be the next President of the United States, and the presumption that he will never occupy that great office, cannot fail to afflict a multitude of his fellow people with a sense of personal grief. Having reached this determination, Mr. Blaine shows his sagacity and loyalty in the time and manner of its announcement. His letter to Clarkson is explicit and conclusive. He means to end now and finally the uncertainty which has been felt by the leaders and masses of the Republican party. Had the possibility that he might be willing to accept the nomination remained, while also the belief was common that his health or his declination would interfere, the party could not have concentrated its energies for an impending conflict. But this decisive announcement at the right moment and with the right impulse, opens the way for harmonious and fruitful activity. The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine may not settle beyond controversy the result of the Republican convention, but undoubtedly it goes in a large measure clear the field for General Harrison. He has given the country an admirable administration, and he is amply entitled to the great advantage of the position which he thus secures. In accepting as final Mr. Blaine's determination not to be a presidential candidate, the party, and we believe the whole country, will still hope to have the benefit for many years to come of his invaluable services in public station. His knowledge, sagacity and experience, his comprehensive understanding of the American people and American institutions, and his fervent patriotism, are national possessions which must not be diverted from the service of the nation.

THE HERALD.

Mr. James G. Blaine has declared over his own signature that he will not be a candidate for the presidency at the approaching battle of the parties. This eliminates from the political campaign a very important element. So far as the Republicans are concerned, it may be said without fear of contradiction that they have lost their strongest man by all odds. Mr. Blaine was their available leader. Even in a subordinate position, as secretary of state, he has thrown his chief into the shade and background. Harrison claims the respect of his party; the name of Blaine rouses its enthusiasm. Harrison is a fine specimen of statesman like mediocrity; Blaine has genius and statesmanship, with many of the faults that genius implies. As to the Democrats, their shrewdest opponent has retired from the field. They have a large number of men who can certainly win against Harrison and who ought to be able to win against Blaine. If they handle their forces with skill and enter the contest with a strong western man, it will be their own fault if they fail to carry the day, for the great bulk of the American people of all sections of the country are with them.

THE PRESS.

Mr. Blaine's letter is as explicit as it is brief. It is more positive even than his famous Florence letter. No misunderstanding of Mr. Blaine's terms is possible. Nothing but Mr. Blaine's own action could have taken him out of the line of presidential nomination. His withdrawal will inspire renewed recognition of the strength of our sterling and sagacious President, whose administration has been conspicuously successful in every problem of statesmanship, and who stands unflinchingly for protection, sound currency and the maintenance of American honor always and everywhere.

THE RECORDER.

Mr. Blaine does not state his reasons for his determination. He categorically announces to General Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national committee, that his reserve was to be respected by those who were eager to march behind him to victory. His motives are chiefly personal, but they are patriotic withal, and his name and fame will be a tower of strength to the party of the people in the struggle for a sound industrial and financial policy to which he so solicitously alludes. Even in declining to compete for its highest honors, Mr. Blaine has given to his party a glorious and invincible battle cry.

THE WORLD

editorially says: The real leader declines to lead. For the second time in his career James G. Blaine puts aside a presidential nomination that would, without question, be his if he could accept it. This is a penalty for uncertain health such as few men have been called upon to pay.

Mr. Blaine has a laudable ambition to be President. He has already knowledge, experience and fitness for the office. He is the strongest man and would be the strongest candidate of his party. Crowning his other service to his country, he has recently won a conspicuous victory for peace with honor against the brutal bluster of intimidation, jingoism and the cold-blooded scheming of a selfish politician. The prize of nomination at least hopeful in its possibilities is within his grasp, but he may not take it. It is the irony of fate. Without Blaine, what an open-to-all race, with the chances in favor of the perpetually reappearing of the dark horse.

Depew on Blaine's Withdrawal.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—When told of Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, C. M. Depew, one of the most prominent Republicans in this city, said: "Certainly the most important announcement that has been made in this presidential canvass. Blaine was certain of nomination. There would have been no name put in opposition against him. He is still in a position to largely dictate the choice of the convention. It is usual for the opposition to the administration to concentrate upon a few strong men and if they can combine they will bent the incumbent for renomination. This was the case with Arthur and with Hayes. The belief that Mr. Blaine would not refuse a nomination, if tendered, has prevented any concentration up to the present moment of the enemies of President Harrison, or to put it in another form of those who believe that some other candidate would be stronger."

"This letter makes almost certain the renomination of Harrison," said Mr. Depew. "It takes time," he continued, "in the absence of men of national reputation and national following in great part, to bring forward local leaders and make national factors of them in opposition to national tendency of an administration to perpetuate itself for a second term. As it looks at this moment, on first impression, upon reading this letter, the candidate will be General Harrison; the platform—protection, reciprocity and honest money—as indicated by Mr. Blaine's letter, and to spokesman and prophet of canvass, James G. Blaine."

Ex-Senator Sewall Not Surprised.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Ex-Senator William L. Sewall, when seen at his residence in Camden, N. J., did not seem at all surprised by Mr. Blaine's letter. "I certainly expected Mr. Harrison to be renominated," said he. "It is the logical sequence of his remark big successful and satisfactory administration."

"Who will represent the Democratic party?"

"I wouldn't attempt to guess."

Dr. John Madison Taylor, who has been Mr. Blaine's physician, said to-night that there was nothing to add to his interview on the subject of Mr. Blaine's health, that was printed some time ago, after the latter's visit to this city to consult with his physician. In that interview Dr. Taylor stated that Mr. Blaine was a well man.

Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., Interviewed.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Chairman Edward Murphy, jr., of the Democratic state committee, was asked what he thought of Mr. Blaine's letter of withdrawal. "Why, it doesn't make a particle of difference to us," said Mr. Murphy. "whether Mr. Blaine is a candidate or not. We will beat any one the Republicans place in nomination, no matter who he is."

"Who do you think will be their nominee now?"

"President Harrison, of course. He is a candidate for re-nomination, and the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine leaves the field practically clear for the present incumbent, as far as the nomination is concerned. He will not have a clear field, however, on November 8."

General Alger Was Surprised.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—General Russell A. Alger was shown a copy of Mr. Blaine's letter this evening. He expressed surprise when he read it. "I didn't believe," he said, "that Mr. Blaine would write, but a good many people told me they thought he would. It would be premature in me to say much about it until I have considered it, and you must excuse me to-night from venturing a prophecy or saying anything about my own prospects. The more candidates in the field, in my opinion, the better it will be for the party because of the enthusiasm. No convention is so tame as the one which has its slate made up before it meets. It would be a healthy thing for the party to have several presidential candidates."

Views of Prominent Congressmen

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A World's Washington special says: The two men who are most intimately associated with Mr. Blaine in public life are Representatives Dingly and Burtelle, of Maine. To your correspondent

MR. DINGLY SAID:

"My impression has been for some time that Mr. Blaine wouldn't be a candidate. This was based partly on what Mr. Blaine has said and his well-known aversion to again entering into a campaign which was forcibly expressed in 1884 and reiterated in 1888."

"Do you believe Mr. Blaine has been influenced in his determination by the condition of his health?"

"To some extent, yes; but he is doubtless now more influenced by his desire not to be again a candidate—a desire which is shared by Mrs. Blaine."

"Will the friends of Mr. Blaine regard this letter as final?"

"That I cannot say; but I believe Mr. Blaine is perfectly sincere in not desiring to be a candidate—as sincere as he was when he wrote his letter from Florence in 1888."

"But that letter didn't prevent friends of Mr. Blaine from trying to nominate him then."

"No; and doubtless this letter will be a great disappointment to many Republicans who have hoped to see Mr. Blaine nominated and to whom he is very dear. What Mr. Blaine's friends may do, despite this letter, cannot be said."

MR. BOUTELLE SAID:

"I had an impression that Mr. Blaine would soon make his position known, but I had no information on the subject. I know that the pressure upon him to permit the use of his name has been so strong from all parts of the country as to be almost irresistible. It will be safe to say that the announcement will be received with most poignant regret by a very large proportion of the Republican party. Indeed, I have doubts if his more enthusiastic friends will be any more inclined to accept his determination as precluding the possibility of his spontaneous nomination than than they were in 1888. Undoubtedly no personal announcement of any individual's attitude toward a national matter was ever before regarded with the importance that will attach to this declination by Mr. Blaine of the great honor which the Republicans of the country for more than fifteen years have earnestly desired to bestow upon him."

'Neither Governor Dingley nor Mr. Boutelle cared to express the opinion as to who would be the most prominent candidate, with Mr. Blaine out of the race.

REPRESENTATIVE BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN,

is one of the Republican leaders. He is a prominent member of the ways and means committee, and of the committee on rules of the House, and is known as a common friend of Mr. Blaine and President Harrison. "I suppose nothing out the strongest personal reasons could have induced Mr. Blaine to write this letter," said Mr. Burrows. "I take it that he realizes that his health will not permit the strain of the campaign, nor allow him to take up the laborious and trying duties of the presidency."

"Blaine out of the way, who is the most promising candidate?"

"Harrison. He has given the country an administration which, to my mind, is above reproach. It has been clean, careful, business like, if not marked with the imprint of a statesman. He has made no blunder, and he has impressed the country that he is a conservative man, with whom it is safe to trust the government. He is popular among the masses, and even among the so-called politicians he has as much strength as any other candidate. He has kept his pledges to everyone, and there is no reason I can see why he should not have another four years of the same careful, painstaking guardianship of the people's trust."

REPRESENTATIVE CALDWELL, OF OHIO,

an active promoter of Blaine's interests in that state, was not surprised at the appearance of the announcement. "So many hints have been dropped that such a letter would be forthcoming," said he, "that all of us have been looking for it. Mr. Blaine has acted wisely in taking a position at a time when the election of national delegates is under consideration. If he desired the nomination, all that would have been necessary for him to have done would have been to have publicly announced the fact. That was all his friends wished. He has seen fit to withdraw, and if his supporters think it advisable to accept that withdrawal, then the nomination of President Harrison will follow."

REPRESENTATIVE PAINTER, OF KENTUCKY,

said: "Mr. Blaine's letter is brief and to the point, but he might have made it shorter and more pointed by saying I have been frozen out. He has been in an uncomfortable position for months, and it is a wonder now he has been able to hold out so long in the chill atmosphere of the new administration. His continued presence in the cabinet will not be more tolerable, but he may be able to peg along as secretary of state until March, when some good Democrat will relieve him of his porfolio. Harrison, of course, comes in as beneficiary of Blaine's withdrawal, and the Democrats ought to be glad of it. Blaine would be harder to defeat than Harrison."

SPEAKER TOM REED

walked into the lobby of the Shorham about 10 o'clock to night. He was in evening dress, having just come from Colonel Ingersoll's lecture on "Shakespeare." "You will really have to excuse me," he said, as a lot of newspaper men gathered around him. "I have not read Mr. Blaine's letter and I cannot express any opinion upon it."

A copy of the letter was promptly handed to Mr. Reed, who waved it off at first and then his curiosity getting the better of his cautiousness, he reached out his large, plump hand, took the paper and read it through slowly. Then handing it back he said, with a twinkle in his sharp eyes and a touch of sarcasm in his voice: "My position is so delicate that I really cannot discuss this letter or its positive consequences. I should have to sleep on it to tell you what it means, and I must therefore bid you good night." Then, with a peal of hearty laughter, the ex-speaker nodded to the newspaper men and made his way ponderously up stairs.

Senator Cullom was saturday given as authority for numerous statements that Mr. Blaine would in a few days write a letter declining to permit the use of his name in connection with the presidential nomination. When seen to-night he seemed decidedly surprised that his role of prophet should have been so quickly justified and declared with much emphasis that he had not predicted that Mr. Blaine would write a letter.

"I have talked on the matter several times of late," said the senator, "and I have expressed the belief that Mr. Blaine would ultimately decline to be the party's nominee. It seemed to me the logic of the situation indicated such a course. Mr. Blaine is known to have regarded his health as delicate and as requiring great care and as much relief from anxiety as possible. As a result he does not feel able to undergo the trials of a campaign. Many will regret Mr. Blaine's determination, as it removes the most interesting feature from our national politics."

"Who will succeed Mr. Blaine as the Republican standard-bearer?"

The senator hesitated a moment, and then said: "Really the question is one I cannot answer. There are several good Republicans who would make excellent candidates and who would poll the strength of the party in the country. President Harrison's administration has been a clean one and the Republican party is in good shape to make the canvass with any candidate it may choose."

CONGRESSMAN CRAIN, OF TEXAS,

one of the leading Democrats of the House, said: "It means that Blaine is not well enough to undergo the hardships of a presidential campaign. It also means that President Harrison will be the next nominee of the Republican party. There is no way out of it for the Republicans, and as a matter of party policy they would do wisely to nominate Harrison. He is the strongest man and will make the best fight. He is sure to be defeated, however, unless the Democrats make some phenom nal blunder."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER

than whom no member of the cabinet is closer to the President, listened to Mr. Blaine's letter with interest. He said: "This is news to me. I mean that the letter itself at this time is a surprise. I have understood for some time that Secretary Blaine intended to make such an atonement when he thought the proper time had come and indeed, I believe that he informed the President that such was his intention some time ago. But I didn't know what form or time he would choose for the announcement."

Mr. Miller declined to discuss the probable effect of the letter upon the prospects of renomination of the President, or upon the prospects of other possible candidates.

SECRETARY FOSTER,

of the treasury, was more communicative. He, too, heard the text of Mr. Blaine's letter for the first time from the correspondent. "That sounds to me," he said, "like a positive and final withdrawal. It is true that the famous Florence letter is very like it in terms, and it is true that, despite that letter, Mr. Blaine's name was placed before the convention of 1888, and that his friends only ceased to press his name after imperative cablegrams had been sent to Chicago by Mr. Blaine. But I cannot see how he could frame language more explicit and mandatory than the opening sentence of this letter."

"Will his friends accept this as final?"

"I think they will. I can say that Ohio will now send a Harrison delegation to Minneapolis. There has always been a strong Blaine sentiment in Ohio although Ohio has never voted for him. That has been because John Sherman has heretofore been a candidate. In my opinion, Mr. Blaine's letter makes the renomination of President Harrison almost a certainty. Do you ask whether the opposition to the President will now be concentrated on any other candidate? Well, in the first place, I do not think there is much in this talk of opposition. Probably, however, other candidates will now enter the field. It is open to them, and it always has been open. The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine may encourage men who have been hesitating in the background. General Alger, for example, may come forward. Secretary Rusk? No, I don't believe that he is in any sense a candidate. He is one of the most loyal men in the world. But there, I must not talk any more."

Secretary Elkins carefully avoided interviewers. Senator Hale, of Maine, also secluded himself.

Comments of the London "Globe."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Globe* to-day in commenting on Blaine's letter in which he declares he is not a candidate for presidential nomination, attributes his withdrawal to the knowledge he would not be successful, and his course in the Chilian affair has destroyed his whole foreign policy so far as the American continent is concerned. It adds: "To pretend there is any regret felt in England because of Blaine's failure would be absurd. He is the enemy of our friends and the friend of our enemies. He never disguised his wish to annoy England and he had recourse more than once to the most petty and undignified means to effect this object."

FAIR EXPENDITURES.

The House Adopts A Resolution for Their Investigation.

The Salary Question—Difference Between the Director General's Compensation and What He Got as a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House to-day adopted a resolution ordering the appropriations committee to investigate the expenditures of the World's Columbian exposition comission. While the World's fair committee met defeat in its demand that all investigations should be conducted by it, many maintain this defeat does not indicate a like fate awaits the bill to be introduced making an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the benefit of the World's fair. The question was called up to-day by Sayers, member of the committee on appropriations, who said, in explaining the resolution, that it was understood application would be made to Congress either for a loan of $5,000,000 or the investment of such a sum in stock to be held by the government. The original resolution offered by Henderson, of Iowa, provided for an inquiry as to the expenditures authorized by the act of April 25, 1890. The committee on appropriations had come to the conclusion it would be well for Congress to have all possible information touching the expenditures, whether they referred to the government exhibit or not. Henderson, of Iowa, disclaimed any unfriendliness to the exposition. His desire was to invite such full information as would enable Congress to act intelligently in making appropriations. He called the attention of the House to the salaries being paid, that Director General Davis is getting $15,000 per year, that in salary ranks next to the President of the United States, among government officers, referring to the salaries of the Vice President, chief justice and others. "The secretary of the commission, too, I see," said Henderson, "gets $10,000, and the president of the commission $12,000. This was cut in two after the storm of a year ago, after the board was forced to do it. Public sentiment drove them to the reduction. This director general was glad to fight hard, at no light expense, to get a two years' seat in the House at $2,000 salary. Has he so expended intellectual power that no less than $15,000 will satisfy him when he does not even bear the current and legitimate expense of election? He was a good and able man in Congress, but I remember nothing of which he was conspicuous, except dead silence on most public questions. If you can vindicate a $15,000 salary for him, every gentleman on this floor is entitled to $25,000."

Henderson went on to say he did not intend in any manner to reflect on the work of the Chicago local directory who had done so much and were prepared to do more. The sole purpose of the resolution is to go thoroughly into the investigation of such appropriations as have been heretofore made and are to be made by Congress itself hereafter. He urged that the resolution go to the committee on appropriations, and not to the committee on Columbian exposition.

Durborow, of Illinois, chairman of the Columbian exposition committee, earnestly supported the substitute, placing the investigation in the hands of that committee.

McCreary, of Kentucky, also spoke in favor of having the committee on exposition make an inquiry.

Outhwaite, of Ohio, argued in favor of the appropriations committee.

Hopkins, of Illinois, favored the appointment of a special committee of nine members. He deprecated Henderson's remarks as to the director-general. Henderson had alluded to Colonel Davis as a gentleman, who, when he was a member of the House, had been conspicuous by his silence. His (Hopkins') experience had been that the lightest headed and weakest members on the floor were those who made the most noise.

Fellows, of New York argued in favor of Durborow's substitute. The committee on appropriations wielded vast power now, and he was disposed to enlarge it.

Butler's amendment, entrusting the investigation to a special committee, was lost. Durborow's substitute was rejected without division, and that the resolution go to the committee on appropriations, was agreed to.

The speaker made the following committee appointments:

Banking and Currency—Busey of Illinois, and Russell, Kentucky.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Caruth, of Kentucky, and Coombs, of Kentucky.

District of Columbia—Hallowell, of Pennsylvania, and Busey, of Illinois.

War Claims—Cadmus, of New Jersey, Eleventh Census—Flinian, of Illinois. Adjourned.

Right to Annul Postal Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The court of claims to-day affirmed the right of the postmaster-general to annul contracts made without his approval.

UTAH DELEGATION

Very Bright Prospects for the Home Rule Bill.

DOING GOOD MISSIONARY WORK

Opponents of the Measure Must Be in Washington by the 17th to Be Heard—Liberals Want the Hearings Postponed.

HERALD BUREAU,
Corner 15th and G Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 8.

The faces of Utah's delegation, who are here working in the in crest of the Home Rule bill, are illuminated with smiles of intense satisfaction. Under the chaperonage of Delegate Caine, they were taken to the capitol to day and introduced to the solid men in both houses of Congress. When I met several of them this afternoon they were radiant with happiness. "The outlook is favorable," said Mr. F. S. Richards, "beyond our utmost expectations. We were hopeful when we came on, but we are now encouraged to believe

FAVORABLE ACTION UPON OUR BILL

will result. You may say to our friends in Salt Lake," he continued, "that we intend to stay here until all the hearings are concluded and until every argument has been advanced pro and con that can be suggested. In other words, we are going to remain and see it through."

Judge J. W. Judd and ex-Governor West arrived this evening. The hearing before the House committee will occur on Wednesday and that before the Senate committee on Thursday. The gentlemen who desire to be heard on the other side are here not later than the 17th inst., they will be heard by the House committee on that day and by the Senate committee on the day following. But they must be here on the morning of the 17th as neither the House nor the Senate committee meets but once a week. The meetings of next week will be simply continuations of these of this week.

The argument which the Home Rule men are making with Senators and Representatives alike is that while they are all Democrats they are not here as partisans but that they are working for

THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

of Utah. They favor the Home Rule bill because it affords an immediate relief and because it is practicable. They make an especial point of the fact that they are not opposing anything. They would be entirely satisfied with statehood, but they have already seen enough to convince them that the passage of a statehood bill by this Congress is wholly out of the question. It is for this reason, therefore, that they are urging the adoption of the Home Rule bill, and the missionary work thus far performed by them convinces them that the latter measure is almost certain to be passed by the Senate. As I have said, they are all immensely delighted with the outlook, and

HOPEFUL OF AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

With the aid of five western Republican votes in the Senate, the bill will readily pass that body, for it is believed that the eastern Senators will be greatly influenced in their action by what the western men may do, and that when the find the latter heartily support the measure they will allow it to pass without practical opposition. The Democrats, as I have already telegraphed you, are a practical unit in its favor.

I learn this evening that O. W. Powers, C. S. Varian, F. J. Kiesel and H. W. Lawrence have telegraphed the chairman of the House and Senate territories committees asking that the hearings be postponed

UNTIL THEIR DELEGATION ARRIVES

on the 18th. Chairman Washington, of the House committee, has replied that they can be heard on the 17th if they can get here by that time. But they must be here as I have said, by the 17th, or the chance of their being heard is a very slight one, as the House committee is not disposed to devote three sessions to the Utah bills.

An Ogden Delegation to Oppose the Utah Bills.

OGDEN, Feb. 8.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Liberals held a meeting last night at the county court house to raise funds to send representatives from Ogden to fight the Utah bills. About $200 was raised, and after taking steps to organize a Liberal club, the meeting adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A bill was reported and placed on the calendar for the construction of a boat railway at the Dalles and Celilo Falls, and Ten Mile rapids of the Columbia river, and for the improvement of Three Mile rapids, appropriating $3,860,356.

The bill repealing the act requiring life-saving appliances on steamers, so far as it relates to the carrying of line-carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them on steamers plying exclusively on any of the lakes, bays or sounds of the United States, was passed. After an executive session, the Senate resumed consideration of the public printing bill, adjourning before the discussion of bills of various sections was finished.

Chamberlin Succeeds Hartington as Leader in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Joseph Chamberlin to-day was elected successor to Lord Hartington as Liberal Unionist leader in the commons.

W. N. Beers Resigns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—W. N. Beers, president of the New York Life Insurance company, has resigned and his resignation unanimously accepted, to take effect Wednesday next. Beers retires on a pension of $25,000.

Slave Raids by the King of Dahomey.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The *Temps* has advices from Dahomey confirming the report the King has been making slave raids in order to supply Belgians on the Congo and Germans in the Cameroons. It is said a German named Richlen settled at Whydah had engaged the King to supply 4,000 negroes at £12 each.

Silver Brick Petition Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The supreme court the District of Columbia this morning delivered an opinion in the silver brick case. The petition of Merrick, Morse and others for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to receive and coin into dollars the silver brick tendered him by petitioners, was denied.

Anti-Option Bill Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The hearing before the House committee on agriculture on the anti-option bill was resumed this morning. Herbert Myrick, of Springfield, Mass., editor of several agricultural papers, was the first to address the committee. He argued against option selling. He was followed by two representatives of the New Orleans cotton exchange.

National Union Loan Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The creation of the "National Union Loan Fund" is the object of a bill introduced to-day by Representative Otis, of Kansas. This fund is to consist of $2,000,000, or as much as may be necessary, legal tender paper money to be issued by the secretary of the treasury and interchangeable at par with other kinds of lawful money of the United States. Any state desiring to avail itself of its benefits may do so by the adoption of a joint resolution setting forth the state agrees to pay to the United States 1 per cent. per annum on all sums drawn and retained by it, and providing for the loan of money to its citizens upon reasonable security at interest not exceeding 3 per cent. The secretary is to honor the request for a loan to the extent of 50 per cent. of the assessed value of real estate situated within the state.

Senator Proctor has introduced a bill authorizing the enlistment in the regular army of 3,000 Indians under the same conditions the government makes the enlistment of other persons, the strength of the army to be increased to that extent.

Ralph Wilkes Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—Dr. W. F. Galbreath sold Ralph Wilkes (two-year-old 2:18) to-day to George Leavitt, of Boston, Mass., for a fancy price. The doctor stated the price was larger than that paid for Constantive. Constantive sold for $27,000. It is understood the price was $30,000.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The treasury department to-day purchased 460,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from .9075 to .9100.

THE OVERMAN CASE.

A Witness Against the Major Proves to be a Defaulter.

He Told a Terrible Story, then the Defense Showed Up His Past Life—The Prosecution Ended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Examination of Henry Rossiter, clerk in Major Overman's office to-day, brought forth a sensation. He said the Worthington & Lawson vouchers were partly made out by him according to orders and partly by Overman. The receipts were in Overman's handwriting. The bill of Lawson Bros. sent to the office was for only $360. Upon cross examination, he said he ignored Overman's order, after the charges and suspension, to report to him at Washington with his duplicate vouchers.

Then the defense, on the ground of attacking the credibility of the witness' testimony, launched a thunderbolt at him. Judge Saunders, by a series of questions, compelled Rossiter to admit he left the employ of the Domestic Sewing Machine company in 1886 a heavy defaulter. As cashier and bookkeeper of the company's Chicago office, he sunk $20,000 of their money in wheat speculation. It is stated the matter was kept out of the newspapers; that not even his most intimate friends or relatives knew of it until the unwilling admission of Rossiter to-day, and that the loss was long since made good. It is stated Rossiter told Major Overman in confidence, the story of his defalcation and settlement when he obtained employment in the engineer's office. Rossiter is almost prostrated by the revelation of his guilt at this late day. After a few questions concerning the investigation at Overman's office by an army officer after the charges were made, Rossiter was allowed to leave the witness stand. The judge advocate announced the prosecution was ended.

A Big Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—At half past nine tonight the six story building at No. 249 Main street, occupied by the Bruce, Bein Hat company, was discovered to be in flames. The fire spread very rapidly and in half an hour the fireman were forced back from the building and directed their efforts to saving the trunk factory of S. Levy, next door north. By 10:30 this building and the Langstaff Hardware company's store, which adjoined that factory on the south, were practically in ruins and Leuveman's hotel, probably the finest south of the Ohio river, was in flames. The fire kept on spreading. In about an hour the magnificent five-story building was totally destroyed. The loss to the hotel will be $100,000. About midnight the wind changed and began to sweep the fire eastward. The firemen were forced back and in a short time two or three adjoining buildings were destroyed, including Lemon & Gale's wholesale dry goods house, Wetier's hardware store, Wm. Jack's china store, and William Wilson's wholesale drug house. Again the wind veered to the west and the f