THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. NO. 203. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

BLAINE IN NEW YORK

Greeted by a Large Crowd on His Arrival.

QUESTIONED BY THE REPORTERS

The Secretary Says His Visit Has no Political Significance, But Is of a Purely Private Nature—Notes.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel were crowded tonight with politicians of all grades and classes, in anticipation of the expected arrival of Mr. Blaine. The hotel began to fill up early in the evening, and when Mr. Blaine appeared on the scene at 9:30 there was scarcely standing room in the lobby. There was a general desire to see Mr. Blaine and to study his bearing and personal appearance, many apparently believing that they could tell from his looks whether he really intended entering the field against President Harrison; but Mr. Blaine evaded the crowd. He slipped into the hotel quietly by the ladies' entrance on Broadway, and was up in his rooms before half a dozen people were aware of it.

People who were expecting to see a very feeble or sick man in Mr. Blaine were agreeably disappointed. Those who have known Mr. Blaine and seen him frequently during the last six or eight years declared that he was looking as well, if not better, than at any time within that period.

A few minutes after his arrival the representatives of leading newspapers sent a note to Mr. Blaine asking whether he would receive them. In a few minutes the message came back that Mr. Blaine would be glad to meet the newspaper men in Parlor 25 on condition that they would not talk to him. The terms were accepted by the reporters, but with mental reservations.

There were about twenty reporters in the party, but when the delegation reached Mr. Blaine's room it looked as though two-thirds of the crowd downstairs thought they should be classed as newspaper men, as they followed on, bringing up the rear.

Mr. Blaine did not appear to be the least bit frightened by the size of the delegation.

He stood in the center of the room with his hands clasped in front of him and carefully scanned the faces of his visitors as they were presented to him. He gave each one a grasp of the hand. Mr. Blaine stood easily and almost in the attitude of a man who was about to make a speech.

One of the reporters started in to ask Mr. Blaine questions before any of the party had been introduced to the secretary.

"Wait," said Mr. Blaine, waving his hand, "until I have been presented to all of these gentlemen," whereupon each one was introduced to him by name. Mr. Blaine's memory seemed to be in good condition as he recalled several of the reporters whom he had met in the campaign four years ago. One of the first questions put to Mr. Blaine was about the object of his coming here at this time.

"I am afraid you have come to a dry well gentlemen," said Mr. Blaine smiling.

"Well, it will be the first time the newspaper men ever found Mr. Blaine dry," said a reporter quickly.

Mr. Blaine bowed slightly. "There is no political or public significance to my visit," said Mr. Blaine. "I never attempt to deceive the newspapers. I can tell you frankly that my visit is wholly and solely on private business. There are three or four private matters that bring me here, not one of them of any importance to the public."

"One object of your visit is said to be to see your new granddaughter!"

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, his face lighting up, "that is part of my mission."

"An evening newspaper stated that your eyes were in bad condition, and that you came here to consult an oculist. Is that true?"

"I shall consult the best oculists in this city before I return to Washington," said Mr. Blaine. "My eyes have been giving me some trouble, but it is nothing of a serious nature. It is very slight indeed, but I deem it advisable to consult an oculist merely as a matter of ordinary precaution."

"What was the significance of your long conference with the President before your departure? It is reported here that it related to the political situation."

A pleasant light shone in Mr. Blaine's eyes. "I have no doubt," he said with a touch of sarcasm in his voice, "that you gentlemen would find it very interesting if I should give you a detailed report of the matter. But," he added, quietly, "I did not remain at the White House this morning more than half an hour all told."

Mr. Blaine conveyed by his manner more than by his words that his talk with the president before his departure related entirely to the routine of official business.

"How is your health, Mr. Blaine?"

"Very good indeed," he said. "You can see for yourself. I am no better than I look and I don't expect to be."

"How long will you remain in town?"

"Three or four days. I cannot say, exactly; it will depend upon circumstances."

The delegation then took their leave of the secretary of state. He appeared to have rather enjoyed the visit than otherwise. Neither Mr. Platt nor any of the big Republican politicians saw Mr. Blaine.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Wisconsin State Convention Nominates a Full State Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—The state convention of the People's party met this afternoon and was called to order by Robert Schilling. He said the People's party would give the machine politicians a tremendous shaking up. Delegates denounce the story of a prohibition plank to be inserted in the platform.

The platform adopted is substantially tha of the St. Louis convention.

A full state ticket was nominated, presidential electors chosen and forty-eight delegates elected to the notional convention. State ticket:

Governor—C. M. Butt, Vernon.

Lieutenant-Governor—Martin Patteson, Douglass.

Secretary of State—Aaaron Broughton, Greene.

Treasurer—Alfred M. Onhelmer, Manitowoc.

Attorney General—W. H. Stevens, Green Lake.

Railroad Commissioner—Charles Hatch, Calumet.

Insurance Commissioner—Eugene Low, Milwaukee.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Agness Worsley, Racine.

ANOTHER BLOSSOM

To Be Added to Cleveland's Laurel Wreath of Success.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The night before the battle gives every indication that tomorrow's contest in the Bourbon state's Democratic convention will add another blossom to the great laurel wreath of Cleveland's successes. Although there is a great division of opinion, the preponderance of sentiment seems favorable for a strong declaration for Cleveland, which, however, can only be given in the face of the most vehement opposition of the supporters of Carlisle and Watterson.

Carlisle stands himself as a presidential candidate, and Watterson as a leading exponent of the principles of the Democratic party in 1892, "must shun New York and save the party."

Congressman McCreary appeared to be the unanimous choice for permanent chairman of the convention. Of four delegates-at-large the selection of three is practically settled. They are Henry Watterson, J. A. McKenzie and W. C. Ownes. For the fourth a contest is probable.

In a speech tonight in response to a serenade Watterson said in part: "From first to last, speaking as a friend and not an enemy of Cleveland, I urged that it would be ruinous to him and to us, and to his great name and fame and to our hopes in the immediate future, to nominate him unless New York should come to the national convention solid behind him. New York is split wide open. Its regular Democrats are committed against Cleveland. How can any thoughtful Democrat see anything but defeat in such conditions? I know in the beginning Cleveland took the same view of the situation, and if now he really and seriously wants the nomination he has changed his opinion."

Will Present Harrison's Name.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that General Horace Porter of New York city, will probably present President Harrison's name to the Minneapolis convention. The matter is not definitely arranged, but if no doubt will be within the next forty-eight hours.

Polk for President.

CHARLESTON, N. C., May 24.—The third party convention resolved to present the name of L. L. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance, to the national convention of the People's party at Omaha as candidate for the presidency of the United States.

More Tuscaroras.

SOUTH MCALLISTER, I. T., May 24—The Republicans of Indian territory have held their first convention, comprising delegates from five civilized tribes. They chose two white men, one Indian and one negro as delegates to the Minneapolis convention.

WAS IT A FORGERY?

The Grant Letter Agitating the Minds of the Politicians.

A Synopsis of John Russell Young's Recent Article on "Grant and the Third Term" —Opinion of Grant's Son.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The publication of the alleged letter from General Grant to Roscoe Conkling is being still talked of by Republicans of this city. The widow of Senator Conkling and his nephew doubt the authenticity of the letter from General Grant to Mr. Conkling that has just appeared.

General Grant's son, who is in the city, and General Horace Porter are perplexed and inclined to the impression that the letter is not genuine.

Mr. John Russel Young was Grant's traveling companion when the general took the trip around the world. Mr. Young recently wrote an article on "Grant and His Third Term," which the following is compiled from:

"We were in Malaco in the autumn of 1878. There had been labor troubles at home, and I read an editorial which said the country needed a strong arm like that of Grant, and which advocated giving him a third term in the presidency.

"What a grotesque suggestion and what a position I should hold," said Grant. "I have been twice president, and on each occasion the unanimous choice of the convention and the heads of the party. The man eminent in leadership, the older men who were in authority before I was known, and the younger men who have since won from the party its highest consideration, all lowered their colors and followed mine. Where should I be in regard to them. I would have to antagonize their honorable ambition. At its best the nomination would only come with strife. Men who were and are my friends, but who have as much a right to the great honor of the country as I could possibly claim, would be my enemies. It would be the bitterest campaign in history. It would leave heartburnings that years could not compose. I can only conceive one contingency in which my friends would consider me as I am considered by the editor of that journal, and that is some widespread revolution or social upheaval, when the strong hand and military prestige would be required to save society. I should take that summons. But it will never come in my time, nor in the United States, whatever we may see in England and Germany."

Young goes on to say that he is satisfied that General Grant did not change his mind regarding a third term till May, 1880. Young was with him in Galena and in a personal conversation it came out. Grant was determined to resent the imputations of the Republican literary bureaus, which charged him with being a "whisky thief," and which attacks he believed were inspired by Blaine and Blaine's friends. Grant also thought he could carry six more southern states and thus bring peace to that portion of the country.

Grabt told Young he had written Don Cameron, and he read the letter to General Kane and Young the next day. In it Grant gave fully the only conditions under which he would consent to be a candidate for renomination, but saying that if in the opinion of Mr. Cameron and other friends his nomination was inadvisable, his name should be withdrawn. Mrs. Grant was also shown the letter. Young gave the letter to Colonel Grant, to handed it to Cameron after the convention was over. Young asked Grant's permission to print the letter. Grant gave his consent. When Cameron was asked for it he said Conkling had it. When Young asked Conkling for the letter so that it could be published, the reply he received was:

"I forbid the bans. Never with my consent. The letter should never have been written. It was meant to arrest a movement, the defeat of which has turned back the clock of history; turned it back as far as Waterloo."

When Grant was told of Conkling's objections the general said:

"Well, if it will please Roscoe, let the matter drop."

General Bussey, assistant to Secretary Tracy, in this city, speaking of the alleged Grant letter to Conkling, said he had excellent reason for declaring the letter a forgery. He was in New Orleans in 1880 when Grant returned from his trip around the world, and was with him a great deal for ten days. He encouraged the efforts looking to a choice of delegates favorable to his nomination, saying that his experience as president and travels in the old world made him feel desirous of another term in the White House, in order that he might be enabled to carry out certain plans he had in his mind. In all conversations he never uttered a word that would harmonize with the sentiments contained in this letter. His visit to New Orleans was in 1880, just a month before the letter is supposed to have been written.

An Important Document.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* Paris cable says: The Paris edition of the *Herald* contains today a very important document the author of which is a person of high standing in the French Catholic party. The document is a complete history of the late Catholic congress, and the writer clearly shows that it resulted in the Catholics refusing to recognize the Pope's right to interfere in French politics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Irish Local Government Bill Passed.

THE ARGUMENT OF GLADSTONE

He Scores the Recent Utterances of Lord Salisbury—Balfour Responds, Upholding Salisbury and the Bill.

LONDON, May 24.—Discussion of the Irish local government bill was resumed today in the house of commons. Gladstone spoke at length. He said the house was in a singular position discussing a bill which it was improbable would be proceeded with. In 1886, Chamberlain and Lord Hartington promised Ireland everything short of an independent parliament. Now all these promises are dissolved in the present meagre bill, which stamped Ireland with inequality as compared with England and Scotland, and falsified miserable relics of the solemn pledge by which the present majority was obtained by the government in 1886.

Lord Salisbury's recent language distinctly encouraged civil war. Definite explanations ought to be given whether the cabinet was generally of the same opinion as the premier.

"Did the ministers believe," asked Gladstone, "that the people of Ulster would rebel against the decision of parliament, or that the employment of the powers of the crown to suppress such a rebellion to be such an outrage as would rend society in two? If Lord Salisbury's language meant anything it was plain incitement of a few misguided men to resort to violence to resist the authority of parliament. These were the conditions the Irish members had offered them instead of the gift of the present bill."

Gladstone then at length examined the leading provisions of the bill, and said it stamped Ireland with inequality and inferiority by withholding from her power and privileges that obtained in her sister countries. "Could it be possible," asked Gladstone, "to conceive a greater contempt for history and disregard of sound political principles; could the bill be called an honest effort to satisfy the Irish aspirations, or a fair attempt to legislate for Ireland? Rather might it be called the refuse of political legislation. The bill conferred on the Liberals one great advantage—it gave the people power to measure and determine exactly the value of the splendid Conservative promises of absolute equality with the laws of Great Britain. Was Ireland wrong in rejecting this measure! No! The stamp of inequality was the brand of the degradation. If Ireland was capable of accepting a measure so stamped she was unworthy of the great men who had led her in times of adversity, unworthy of that happy, better destiny he trusted and believed she was about to accomplish." [Cheers.]

Balfour responded to Gladstone. He analyzed and explained Lord Salisbury's remarks, putting upon them a more favorable interpretation than that advanced by Gladstone. Then coming down to the matter of the bill, he urged substantially the same as the English and Scotch bill. If there was a difference, it was due to the peculiar conditions prevailing in Ireland. "The bill was opposed," said he, "solely because it would not serve the purpose of the Irish agitators. What was the real aim of the home rulers? It was the separation [cheers] of the opponents of the bill. The government believed that local government would be a great boon to a population knowing how to use it. The government desired to confer this boon on Ireland. The issues were clear on their side. It rested with Gladstone to make his clear. ["Hear! Hear!"]

"The government had shown that it still earnestly desired to accomplish what it aimed to do. What Gladstone desired to do no human being knew." The bill passed on the second reading, 339 to 247, amid great Conservative cheers. They were delighted at the solid majority.

The only Gladstonians who voted with the government were Storey and Villiers. The Liberals were disappointed at the result, blaming it on the absence of so many Irish members. Out of twenty-nine Parnellites, only sixteen voted, and out of fifty-five McCarthyites only thirty-eight.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The King and Queen of Denmark Will Celebrate Theirs Next Thursday.

COPENHAGEN, May 24.—The city has taken on a holiday appearance in anticipation of the golden wedding festivities of the king and queen of Denmark, next Thursday. The prince and princess of Wales have arrived. The harbor is filling with war ships. Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy and Turkey are expected to be represented by vessels.

Obtained Money Under False Pretenses.

LONDON, May 24.—The grand jury indicted Horatio Bottomley, Charles Dollman, James Isaacs and Sir Henry Isaacs, the last named ex-lord mayor of London, for defrauding the Hansard *Union*, a publication concern which failed some time ago with large liabilities. It is charged that they misapplied large sums of money of the company and conspired to obtain money by false pretenses.

Too Slick for the Foreigners.

PARIS, May 24.—It is learned that Thomas O'Brien, the noted American bunco man, was arrested at Havre on arrival from New Orleans on a telegram from Secretary Blaine, but the police, despite the warning that he was a desperate man, allowed him to take a walk. He has not been seen since.

Deacon to Be Pardoned.

NICE, May 24.—It is expected that Edward P. Deacon will be pardoned on July 24. Bastile day.

Barrington to Be Married.

DUBLIN, May 24.—Timothy Harrington, the Parnellite member of parliament, will soon be married to a daughter of the late D. O'Neill of this city.

HELENA'S LOSS.

Death of Colonel C. A. Broadwater of Helena, Mont.

HELENA, May 24.—Colonel C. A. Broadwater died this morning. He was president of the Montana Central division of the Great Northern; president of the Montana National bank, and largely interested in other enterprises; he was also a member of the Democratic national committee.

THE EDITORS.

Members of the National Editorial Association Enjoying Themselves in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The visiting members of the National Editorial association took a trip around the bay to-day. Governor Markham and staff, George W. Childs, the Earl and Countess of Meath, city officials and prominent citizens accompanied the tourists. When the steamer passed the forts salutes were exchanged. Luncheon was served on the steamer and a number of speeches made. As the governor and staff were leaving the boat a salute was fired and in some unexplained manner the band of Private C. Wells was shot away, necessitating amputation of the left arm.

THE MILLERS MEET.

Owing to the Great Freshets There Is a Meagre Attendance.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The National Millers' association met here today, but the attendance was deplorably meagre, owing principally to the great freshets in the Mississippi valley. The report of President James urged the appointment of a committee to secure from Congress making a provision for uniform bills of lading, and such committee was appointed. The convention decided to ask spring wheat millers to sign the differential agreement establishing prices of flour in barrels and sacks, the object being to correct an advantage otherwise enjoyed by those who employ sacks instead of barrels. A committee was appointed to labor with Congress and the state department to effect an equalization of French tariffs on winter and spring wheat.

William Saunderson of Milwaukee was elected president for the ensuing year. The question of the Hatch anti-option bill was not brought up.

Under Water.

ARKANSAS CITY, May 24.—The city is under water, all stores flooded out, and tops of houses are visible only on the back streets. All trains on the Iron Mountain are abandoned on account of the bad condition of the bridge over Boggy Bayou. The river is rising.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today elected Past Master Arthur, grand chief engineer for four years. He desired to retire, having served eighteen years, but the convention insisted upon his taking another term. A. D. Youngsten was re-elected assistant grand chief engineer for two years and Harry Hayes was re-elected second grand engineer for four years. Other positions will be filled tomorrow. The next international convention will be held in May 1894, biennial being substituted for annual.

THE METHODISTS.

The Word "Laymen" Does Not Include Women.

Matters Pertaining to the Epworth League Consume Considerable Time—No Change in the Time Limit of Pastors.

OMAHA, May 24.—Bishop Hurst presided at the morning's session of the Methodist conference.

The committee on judiciary has reached the conclusion that the word "laymen" in the discipline, where it provides for lay representation, does not include women.

After a sharp discussion this morning the conference decided to allow the Epworth league to have its own special secretary.

This action, however, was somewhat modified later on the demand of the friends of the Y. P. S. C. E., who wanted the work of these young followers of the church recognized.

The announcement was made that Rev. G. A. Reeder, of the East Ohio conference, had given $10,000 to assist in the erection of Methodist headquarters in the city of Rome. This caused great enthusiasm.

After further action on the rules to govern the Epworth league, Dr. J. F. Berry was chosen editor of the *Epworth Herald*.

It was decided to encourage the

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

of Christian Endeavor and other such organizations to reorganize as branches of the Epworth league in order to make the latter only a young people's society of the church.

The report of the committee on itinerances, which recommends the abolishment of the five-year limit on pastorates, was then taken up, and after a long and spirited debate the conference adopted the minority report, which recommended the retention of the time limit.

At the afternoon session the committee on temperance reported with a vigorous statement of the well-known attitude of the Methodist church toward the liquor traffic, which was denounced as "full of diabolicism." The report declared that the church would accept no compromise; the liquor business must surrender. In conclusion, the report said no party had a right to the support of Christian men as long as that party favored the license system. Judge Lawrence offered a substitute, stating that the church did not propose to take a hand in politics, and every man had a right to vote as he pleased. He held that the report of the committee was cunningly worded so as to commit the church to support prohibition or third party indirectly, and at the same hit the Republican party a smash in the same cunning way. In conclusion, he said: "The Methodist Episcopal church cannot afford to indorse the Prohibition party or any other political party." [Great applause.]

A motion to lay Judge Lawrenc's substitute on the table failed to pass. The Prohibition leaders on the committee begin to grow anxious about the fate of the report. Dr. Evans, chairman of the committee on temperance, declared the report was not worded in a manner to lend support to any political party. The report, he said, simply sought to place the Methodist church squarely against the perpetuation of the liquor traffic. He was warmly applauded. Judge Lawrence's substitute was then defeated, 200 to 24. Then came a vote upon the report of the committee, and it was adopted.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE SOUTH

Proceedings of the General Assembly at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 24.—The Presbyterian general assembly spent much of the morning session debating the question whether it was the duty of the church to to educate young men for the ministry. Action on the subject was finally postponed.

The report of the special committee on the Sabbath was read this afternoon. It strongly urges a more strict observance of the Sabbath among the people; condemns attendance at places of amusement, travel, reading worldly literature and all secular pursuits upon the Lord's day.

An earnest protest was entered against the opening of the World's fair on Sunday. Adopted by alarge majority.

Will Consolidate the Two Churches.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church conference closed its session today. During the day a telegram was received from Zion conference in Pittsburg agreeing to consolidate the two great bodies and call them the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. A vote of the conference was in favor of this and the matter will be laid before the separate churches for approval.

American Home Missionary Society.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The sixty-sixth session of the American Home Missionary society began here tonight. The reports showed the past year to be the most successful save one in the history of the society.

ATTACKED BY A MOB

The Dallas, Tex., Jail Assaulted by Three Thousand Men.

A COLORED MURDERER WANTED

Three Men of the Assaulting Party Wounded—The Sheriff Determined to Resist the Mob to the Death.

DALLAS, Tex., May 24.—A mob of 3,000 are now assaulting the jail, battering the walls with picks, crowbars and railroad rails in an endeavor to get at Henry Miller (colored), who killed Officer C. O. Brewer at the Union depot.

The assault was met by the sheriff and his deputies. Three men of the assaulting party were wounded in the fight that ensued.

The sheriff and deputies retreated into the jail and it is not known at this writing if any are wounded.

Citizens are flocking to the rescue of the officers, who are determined to resist the mob to the death.

Thirty-two Lives Lost.

MARIANNA, Ark., May 24.—Appalling reports come from the lowlands on the St. Francis and White rivers. It is estimated that at least 10,000 people are rendered homeless, and several Indians and negroes are reported drowned. Thirty-two lives in all were lost in the Arkansas bottoms.

Guilty of Murder.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 24.—The jury in the Russell murder case, after being out twenty-five hours, returned this evening with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

A Murderer Hanged.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, mixed tramp and laborer, was hanged here this morning for the murder on the last of September of Samuel Early in a drunken row.

GIVES THEM AWAY.

A Woman Arrives at Cheyenne from Johnson County, With Important News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Mrs. William Linville, a very determined woman who remained on a ranch in Johnson county after her husband escaped from the rustlers in the night, arrived from the north last night. She came direct from Buffalo with four children.

Mrs. Linville says it is generally understood up there that Charlie Taylor, Frank Smith and Ed Starr, the leading outlaws, killed George Wellman. The assassination was planned at Kid Donnelly's to hang out for rustlers. Taylor, the woman says, is carrying Wellman's six shooter on his saddle. This Taylor commands a squad of Smiths Johnson county home guard of a hundred.

Starr is in hiding, being under indictment in Crook county for stabbing a bank cashier, and Smith and Taylor are in Buffalo.

The coroner's jury found that Willman had been ambushed by unknown men.

Hathaway, the suspected cook, has been discharged. A special officer employed by the Masons, is working up the case against Taylor, Smith and Starr.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

TALAPOOSA, Ga., May 24.—In consequence of irregularities the Miners' bank has been placed in the hands of a receiver and Vice-President Spencer has been arrested.

THE CHARGES IGNORED.

The Boise Postoffice Suspects Released from Custody—Non-Union Miners for Wallace.

BOISE, Ida., May 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The United States grand jury to-day reported that the charges against Henton and Taylor, the two men accused of robbing the postoffice here about two months ago, had been ignored. The men were released from custody. Henton, who has wealthy parents in the east, says he will bring suit against all persons who prosecuted him. Seventy-two witnesses were examined by the jury, which recommended that the case be resubmitted to the next grand jury for further investigation.

In an interview, Henton and his lawyers said they were sorry he was not indicted, as it would have given him a chance to vindicate himself.

Judge Albert Hagan, a prominent man from north Idaho, said tonight that 200 non-union men would arrive at Wallace next Saturday to work in the mines of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining companies. Injunctions will be secured in the United States court here restraining union miners from interfering with the work of the companies' properties.

HAS DISAPPEARED.

The Husband of the Paris Woman Who Killed Her Rival Is Missing—The Particulars.

PARIS, May 24.—Reymond, the husband of the woman who killed her rival, Mme. de Laporte-Lassimmonne, Saturday night, has disappeared. His friends fear that, driven by remorse, he has committed suicide. There is a general feeling of sympathy for Mme. Reymond.

Mme. Lassimmonne, the murdered woman, was the leading dressmaker of Boulevard de la Madeline. After the marriage her husband received an appointment as secretary to the prefecture. Owing to incompatibility of temper the household of the young couple was soon broken up and Mme. Lassimonne retired to a convent at Autell pending proceedings for a judicial separation. While in this retreat she was frequently visited by her intimate friend, Mme. Reymond, in company with M. Reymond, her husband, who soon became Mme. Lassimonne's lover.

Once or twice he visited Mme. Lassimonne alone. The nuns, however, objected to their boarder receiving these visits from M. Reymond, and they were then dropped. The rules of the convent allowed the boarders at the institution to go out twice a week and Mme. Lassimonne, it is alleged, took advantage of the opportunity thus offered to arrange a meeting with M. Reymond, who apparently took no trouble to hide his admiration for the woman.

On Saturday last, the day of the murder, Mme. Lassimonne left the convent on one of her semi-weekly outings. The lovers had completed all their arrangements for a meeting, and Mme. Lassimonne at once repaired to an apartment in a building situated on the Rue Roche, which had been hired as a rendezvous by M. Reymond. It was in this apartment that Mme. Reymond surprised her guilty husband and his paramour, and in her terrible rage mercilessly shot and stabbed to death the woman who had won the affections of her husband.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

A Man Supposed to Be Dead Is Recognized and Arrested.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24.—A sensational arrest has been made by the Los Angeles police authorities. About April 1, 1886, Bryant B. Crandall of Buffalo, N. Y., after insuring his life for about $20,000, disappeared. His clothing was found on the bank of the Niagara and seemed to point to suicide.

Three months later a dead body was found below the falls, exactly fitting Crandall's description. Crandall's wife and relatives positively identified the body as that of Crandall and part of the insurance money was paid.

The insurance associations were still suspicious and the matter was taken into court, March, 1887. Crandall was seen on the streets of Los Angeles, by prominent citizens of Buffalo, N. Y. The authorities were notified, whereupon they commenced a search for the man, but he had disappeared.

Some months ago Crandall was again seen in Los Angeles and again disappeared. From that time Chief Glass and the detective force have been on his trail and he was finally located at Newhall, this county, where he was working.

When the officer reached Newhall Crandall had again disappeared, but was easily tracked to this city and located in the county hospital, where he was being treated for injuries received in the oil country. Last Thursday Chief Glass and Detective Moffatt arrested Crandall and he was conveyed to the city prison, where he has since been confined. The matter was kept secret for fear of habeas corpus proceedings.

The New York authorities were notified of the capture, when a requisition was forwarded to Governor Markham, and tomorrow Detective Diehl, of Buffalo, N. Y., will arrive here for his prisoner. Crandall's case attracted widespread attention at the time it occurred. His wife and children are still in Buffalo.

RELIC OF ST. ANNE

The Methodists of New York Doubt Its Genuineness.

A Catholic Priest Gives Its History from the Time of Burial Up to the Present.

NEW YORK, May 24.—At the weekly meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday one of the members said it was strange that Protestants should stand still while a part of the alleged arm of St. Anne was exposed for the worship of the ignorant in the Catholic church St. Jean Baptiste. He thought a protest should be made. There was no proof, he said, that the so-called relic was really what it was represented to be. Others spoke to the same effect.

Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, formerly a domestic prelate of Leo XIII., when told of these remarks, said: The body of St. Anne was buried, according to Bollandist, in the tomb of the blessed virgin at Jerusalem. A legend in the south of France is that all the relatives of our Lord and the Virgin Mary were banished from Palestine. They took with them the body of St. Anne, and it was entombed in a subterranean chapel in the cathedral of Apt, in the south of France, by the first bishop of that see, in the first century. When France was invaded by the Barbarians, the entrance to the chapel was walled up and evidences of its existence obliterated.

In A. D. 775 the vault was discovered and opened in the presence of Charlemagne, Archbishop Turpin and a great company of the priests and nobles. On the coffin was inscribed: "This is the body of St. Ann, the mother of the blessed Virgin Mary."

A letter of Charlemagne to Pope Adrian I concerning the discovery is extant. The body has been kept ever since in the cathedral of Apt to the great glory of the city. The relic was recently exposed in this city. It came from the right arm which was sent to Rome and kept in the monastery of St. Paul.

"With respect to the Methodist ministers who criticise us," said Mr. O'Reilly, "I have only to say that they should go to the libraries and read for themselves the historical proofs of the miraculous preservation of the body of St. Ann."

A LARGE CONCESSION.

One Hundred Thousand Acres Has Been Granted a Mormon Colony in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., May 24.—Another Mormon colony has been granted a large concession in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. The concession consists of 100,000 acres of fine farm land, through which runs the Rio Corcho. A delegation of Mormon elders went through to Utah last night, and as soon as the crops in Utah have been gathered this year they say that 500 families will be moved to the new colony.

SPOKANE'S FIRE.

It Is Known That Four Men Were Killed—Origin of the Fire.

SPOKANE, Wash. May 24.—It is now known that four men perished in last night's fire, and it is feared others lost their lives. The missing men are:

ADOLF SCHULTZ,
L. H. CORNWELL,
RICHARD BUTCHER,
A man named CUNNINGHAM.

The charred remains of the first three were taken out of the ruins of the Spokane Mill company this morning. The search is being continued for the others. It is thought one or two men were drowned. The fire originated from a hot journal in the Spokane Mill company's property.

Left for Delaware.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, United States navy, accompanied by his wife and child, left on the overland train today for Wilmington, Del.

Death of Sir Alexander Campbell.

TORONTO, Ont., May 24.—Sir Alexander A. Campbell, lieutenant governor of Ontario, died this afternoon.

A Nice Little Squabble.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 24. — Today President Lott and the bondholders of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroad filed a petition asking for the removal of Joint Receiver McNamara, on the charge of wrongfully drawing money from the road. Shortly afterward Auditor A. G. Cooper was arrested and an affidavit sworn out by Receiver Yoakum, charging embezzlement of $6000 and making false entries. Cooper gave bonds.

The Street Car Strike Continues.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 24.—The street car strike continues. A few cars are running under strong police protection. This morning at the corner of Eighth and Carondelet streets a big crowd of men armed with clubs attacked a car coming down, released the mules, turned the car across the track and make their escape.

IDAHO POLITICS

The Democratic Hosts Are Gathering Today.

THE THIRD PARTY'S CONVENTION

Pocatello Will Greet the Democratic Convention Today—Plenty of Good Timber for Chicago.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 24.—[Special to THE HERALD.]—The busy sounds of preparation for the Democratic convention are heard on every hand and by noon of today the stalwarts of the party will be here in force to attend the meeting; to lay down a platform, to choose the six delegates to Chicago, and to take steps to strengthen and cement the party throughout the state. Pocatello will do herself proud in entertaining her visitors, who come from every one of the eighteen counties of the state to give greeting to the latest town which enrolled itself on the side of the Democracy. So many names are heard as probable "timber" for Chicago, that I shall not venture to-night to name them; but the great number and the strength and popularity of all show splendidly the excellent shape in which the party finds itself this year.

The convention will be called to order at noon tomorrow and will consist of ninety-six delegates. About one-half the number are already on the ground and all day the most animated and busy of conferences have been going on around the hotels and on the street corners.

As fast as delegates arrive they are taken in tow by a reception committee named by Mayor Bennett, and every spare room in the city has been booked by the committee. The hotel corridors are filled with cots which will be occupied by the delegates and visitors for whom it is impossible to secure room.

The following gentlemen comprise the reception committee: H. H. Kimport, chairman; C. B. Wheeler, N. P. Neilsen, Thomas Terrill, J. B. Mullin, A. N. Stevenson, J. C. Brashear, A. W. Woodin, Frank Bean, H. P. Sims, T. Holcomb, John Milton, W. Rouse, J. C. Conners, R. T. Schudy, G. R. Kimport, A. N. Bagley, L. D. Wilbur, S. J. Robinson, W. M. Winn, Thomas Watts, E. B. Hamilton, E. Gillett, T. F. Kane.

So many names are heard to-night as candidates for Chicago that it would be impossible to make any forcast with any hope of naming the right ones. Besides the big delegation from Boise consisting of such men as Ainslie, Hawley and Stevenson will not arrive until morning on their special Pullmans, and certainly no slate would be thought of during their absence.

Ainslie, Hawley, Mayhew, Burke, Bennett and Wilson are names that are frequently mentioned.

Frank Bean of Blackfoot is prominently named for a member of the national committee. It is said the permanent chairman will be given to the northern part of the state. At least one of the gentlemen named in the list of probable delegates may be regarded as "not in it," that is if the assurance of members from his own county can be relied on. This is the lawyer, Albert Hogan, who is said to have been a strong probability until he espoused the side of the mine owners against the miners in the Wallace trouble. The Shoshone delegation is against him and is working hard to secure his defeat.

Among the prominent Democrats already on the ground are Alexander Mayhew, John Burke, Phil. Tillinghast, Frank Bean, E. B. True, J. W. Eden, W. G. Lane, A. Aulbach, S. P. Donnelly, N. U. Murphy and R. L. Wood. Mr. Aulbach is the Democratic editor at Wallace, who was enjoined from publishing an editorial which a Republican judge thought was going to express sympathy for the striking miners. He denies most vigorously the report telegraphed THE HERALD from Boise that miners had stopped a train load of 300 "scabs." John M. Burke and Hon. Alex. Mayhew confirm him, and all say the reports from Wallace as to the need of troops are utterly without foundation and altogether sensational and false.

DELEGATES FOR POCATELLO.

A Special Pullman of Prominent Democrats Go From Boise City.

BOISE CITY, Ida., May 25.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Thirty-six delegates to the Democratic state convention, among whom are ex-Governor E. A. Stevenson, George Ainslie, former member of Congress from Idaho, and James H. Hawley, left this city this afternoon in a special Pullman for Pocatello. It is quite probable that E. A. Stevenson will be chosen chairman of the convention.

Quite a number of Idaho Democrats are anxious for the honor of attending the Chicago convention, but the lot will probably fall on George Ainslie and James H. Hawley of Boise. Mr. Tillinghast of Moscow, Colonel Bryan, Colonel J. M. Bennett, Colonel McNab and R. Z. Johnson, ex-attorney general of Idaho, are also mentioned.

Hon. Frank Bean of Blackfoot is spoken of by a number of leading men in all sections of the state for member of the national Democratic committee from Idaho.

The platform will shun state politics and deal only with national issues. It will claim that the Republican party, by inserting the exception clause in the greenback act of 1862, the creation of national banks in 1863, the contraction act of 1868, the public credit act of 1869, and the demonetization of silver in 1873, is responsible for the present financial distress throughout the country. It will demand free coinage.

Delegates to the national convention will be uninstructed, though there can be no question but that the majority will favor Cleveland.

DELEGATES EN ROUTE

From Custer, Alturas and Logan Counties—The Situation Sized Up from Shoshone.

SHOSHONE, Ida., May 24.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The delegates from Custer, Alturas and Logan counties are Pocatello-bound tonight. Alturas county has E. B. True and George V. Bryan up for delegates for Chicago, and the delegation is divided. Colonel Bryan is a mining man and has large interests in Alturas county, and Saturday wired At-