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VOLUME XLVII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893. NUMBER 271.

THE HERALD REACHES MORE HOMES THAN ANY OTHER SALT LAKE NEWSPAPER.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Attracts Much Attention in the Senate.

SENATORS INTERVIEWED.

"The Provisional Government Can and Ought to Sustain Itself."

That Is the View Expressed by Annexation Commissioner Carter, Who Is Perfectly Content with the Turn Affairs Have Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The startling news from Honolulu via San Francisco of the hauling down of the United States flag at Honolulu was the subject of an animated discussion at the cabinet meeting today. Before going into the cabinet room Secretary Gresham said to a reporter that he had received no information whatever outside from that printed in the papers. When questioned further as to the truth of the statement contained in the special dispatches to the western newspapers that Blount was conniving at the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and would support her return to the throne if need be by the forces of the United States steamship Boston, he said he knew nothing about it and declined to express any opinion upon the subject.

In regard to hauling down the United States flag, attention is called to these passages in the instructions issued under the previous administration by Secretary Foster to Minister Stevens, under date of February 11, 1893:

"The phraseology of your proclamation in announcing your action in the assumption of protection of the Hawaiian islands in the name of the United States, would appear to be tantamount to an assumption of a protectorate over those islands in behalf of the United States with all the rights and obligations which that term implies. To this extent it goes beyond the necessities of the situation and instructions heretofore given you. So far as your action around to recording, at the request of the de facto sovereign government of the Hawaiian islands, co-operation of the naval and material forces of the United States for the protection of life and property from apprehended disorders, your action is commended, but so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the government of the Hawaiian islands in the capacity of protection, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by substituting the flag and power of the United States as a symbol and manifestation of its paramount authority, it is disavowed."

Up to the hour of closing the department of state no information was received there regarding the action of Commissioner Blount in Honolulu. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. Carter, annexation commissioner from Hawaii had an interview with Secretary Gresham which he said was "quite satisfactory." He reiterated the statement that the removal of the flag was due to the condition of affairs in Honolulu which no longer warranted its floating over the government buildings. "The provisional government can and ought to sustain itself" he said. "I am not at all discouraged over the situation and believe we shall come out all right in the end."

The news from Hawaii attracted a great deal of attention among the senators, though there was much reticence manifested when an effort was made to draw them out. Democrats refrained from giving utterance to what appeared to be their real sentiments, and Republicans were equally cautious and said more for private ears than they were willing to see reproduced in cold type. Members of the foreign affairs committee were naturally averse to any discussion of matters over which, as such committee, they have jurisdiction when the Senate is called upon to act.

Senator Palmer of Illinois sees no reason for alarm in the action of Commissioner Blount. "I can scarcely see," said the senator, "that the act of Blount can be construed as any abandonment on the part of the present administration of all intentions concerning the islands."

Senator Morrill does not condemn the proceedings unqualifiedly but it is easy to see that he disapproves the act which resulted in lowering the American colors.

Senator Cullom deprecated the act of the commissioner and said: "I am not surprised that the present Democratic administration should order the stars and stripes to be hauled down. They have taken the flag down whenever they had an opportunity, and there was a time when they had it down in the states for quite a while."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," said Senator Vest, "but I do not see anything in the action of Mr. Blount that affects the subject one way or the other."

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who is pronounced in his views in favor of annexation, said: "I am strongly in favor of taking care of those islands now, as I have ever been, and would be very sorry to see anything done that would frustrate their annexation to the United States. I have been afraid that the withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty, and other acts of the administration, would be detrimental to that end, and I cannot, in the light of the press dispatches, say what effect Mr. Blount's action will have. I hope it will come out all right. Mr. Blount's action may be simply the result of a desire on Cleveland's part to put the negotiations on a basis from which he can deal with the native authorities anew. I do not care to say anything that will prejudice the case and know little of the effect the removal of the protectorate will have until present information is reinforced by something more definite."

Mr. Blount's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is said that in hauling down the United States flag at Honolulu Mr. Blount followed the instructions given him before leaving here to the letter; that the reason for keeping the fact that he was empowered to do so a secret was to prevent possible disorder in the islands, and to keep any other foreign country from stepping in unexpectedly.

Minister Smith's View.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A Boston special says: Hawaiian Minister S. Mott Smith, who is in Boston says the provisional government of Hawaii will now appeal to England or Germany for support and each of those nations stands ready to respond to any overtures.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

L. H. Manning of Arizona, surveyor-general of Arizona.

L. O. C. Lamar of Mississippi, recorder of the General Land office.

Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice, Martin F. Morris of the District of Columbia and Seth Sheperd of Texas, associate justices of the court of appeals, District of Columbia.

The Couer D'Alene Bank Failure.

MURRAY, Ida., April 14.—The liabilities of the Couer D'Alene bank, of Walrace, which failed a week ago, are $70,000. The assets are said to be ample to pay all claims. The Miners' Exchange bank, at Wardner, owned by the same parties, which also closed, has liabilities of $66,000 and assets at $88,000. A receiver will be appointed and the affairs of both banks wound up.

ORDERED TO PAY.

An Alternative Writ of Mandate Issued Against an Idaho Treasurer.

BOISE, Ida., April 14.—[Special.]—An alternate writ of mandate to compel the treasurer of Bingham county to pay over certain moneys to the new counties of Bannock and Fremont was issued out of the supreme court today. The treasurer was given until May 1 to answer, the matter being upon a question of the constitutionality of the law passed by the last legislature dividing Bingham county. The treasurer's answer will set forth the unconstitutionality feature.

CHARGES AGAINST ATTORNEYS.

Boise Bar Association Recommends the Disbarment of Two Members.

BOISE, Ida., April 16.—[Special.]—The Bar association tonight agreed to recommend the disbarment of J. W. Badger and S. H. McCarthy, and appointed a committee to prosecute the matter. Several charges have been made against one or the other of them, and the charge upon which these proceedings are based is that they accepted a fee to prosecute a case and then failed to take the case into court.

GRAVES WILL GO FREE.

An Appropriation for Funds to Prosecute the Doctor Refused.

Hence When the Trial Is Called in Denver Nothing Can Be Done But to Dismiss the Case.

DENVER, April 14.—[Special]—There is no doubt now but what Dr. Thatcher Graves will go free when his second trial is called. The county commissioners have refused to appropriate funds to defray the expenses of witnesses, most of whom are in the east. James H. Conrad, son-in-law of Mrs. Barnaby, for whose murder Dr. Graves was once convicted, says he will have nothing more to do with the prosecution of Graves, as the former trial cost Mr. Conrad $30,000. There is, therefore, nothing left for District Attorney Steele to do when the Graves case is called but to dismiss it.

FOUND DEAD.

A Well-Known Louisville Man Poisoned by His Mistress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—W. Irving Gillis, a well-known young Louisville man of prominent family, and a member of the demi-monde, known as Mamie Wills, were found dead in bed this afternoon in a rear room on the second floor of the Fishback Lodging house. Unmistakable evidence points to the fact that Gillis was dosed with morphine in whisky by the woman, who afterwards ended her life by taking a similar dose. On a piece of paper found in the room a number of disconnected sentences were written by the woman, saying she gave Gillis morphine because he was going to leave her.

FRENCH MURDER TRIAL.

The Defense Begin the Introduction of Testimony.

BOISE, April 14.—[Special.]—In the French murder trial defense began the introduction of testimony today. Hatton the convict, who was killed, was shown to have been a quarrelsome dangerous man. From testimony of convicts who appeared for the prosecution, it might be inferred that the turnkey could have avoided killing the man but it does not seem likely that evidence will warrant the jury in holding him responsible for the convict's death.

STEALING COAL.

A Chinaman Arrested for Purchasing Coal Stolen from the Union Pacific.

NAMPA, Ida., April 14.—[Special.]—Charlie Ling, a Chinaman who runs a chop house here, and is also a contractor, was arrested here today on a charge of trading meals for coal to hobos, they stealing it from the railroad company. He was bound over in the sum of $500 to await the action of the grand jury. He will probably go to jail, as he has not given bonds yet.

Two Officers Shot by Tramps.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 14.—About 3 o'clock this morning, Officer Frith of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was found dying in the company's yards. A few minutes later another officer, Talcott, was found in the same condition on the platform of a coach. Both died soon afterward. They had been shot, it is supposed, by tramps, who they attempted to dislodge. The condition of the car showed that a terrible struggle had taken place.

Cashier Flood's Bond Increased.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14. — Cashier Flood of the Donohue Kelly Banking company, who is charged with misappropriating $164,000 of the bank's funds, appeared before Police Judge Joachimson this morning. Flood's bail was raised from $20,000 to $40,000 which he furnished and the case was continued until next week.

Colored Murderer Shot and Cremated.

EUFALA, Ala., April 14.—J. D. Barnett, keeper of a store near the line of Quilam and Clay counties, was murdered by Ed Olney, a negro. A posse of blacks and whites pursued, captured, tied, shot him to death, piled fence rails on the body, saturated them with oil, set them on fire and consumed the corpse.

A Missouri Execution.

ROCKVILLE, Mo., April 14.—William Bond, colored, was hanged here this afternoon for the murder of Margaret Cephas in November, 1891.

Murderer Hanged in New Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—John Hill, colored, aged 19, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Joseph Dodson, as the result of a political quarrel last October.

Lake Shore Engineers Apply for Work.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—The engineers of the Lake Shore road who quit rather than haul cars of the Ann Arbor road, on which there was a strike, applied for reinstatement today, but the request was refused.

General Superintendent Caniff was closeted all morning with the engineers. They discussed the case with Caniff.

A CONFLICT WITH POLICE.

Disorderly Demonstration Resumed in the City of Brussels.

SEVERAL BATTLES FOUGHT.

Enormous Crowds Resist Attempts to Disperse Them.

Tradesmen Become Panic Stricken and Close Their Shops from the Mob—The Entire Civic Guard Under Arms.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Disorderly demonstrations were renewed today. The strikers paraded the streets and twice came in conflict with the police. The strikers threw stones and bottles at the police and resisted orders to disperse. Several persons were hurt. The strike is gaining ground in the district of Mons, in the province of Hainaut and more trouble is fermenting there. A batillion of infantry has been sent to the town of Dour, nine miles from Mons, where there is a disposition to violence. At Quaregnon, four miles from Mons, strikers are again violent and at Wasmes, six miles from Mons and Paturages the situation has already assumed a dangerous aspect.

Strikers have been parading the streets armed with spades and picks and have attacked and plundered a number of houses and wrecked the works of a colliery. As the numbers increased they have grown more violent and aggressive and at latest advices were threatening to cut the telegraph wires and thus prevent news of their depredations and outrages from being carried at once to the authorities. The greatest anxiety prevails.

At a meeting today of the committee of the chamber of representatives appointed to prepare a revision of the constitution, Janson and Feron announced that they and four other members left would accede to the scheme of Nysson, based on the principle of plural voting. This would give the government who accept Nysson's scheme the requisite two-thirds majority for carrying the revision in the house, thus solving the electoral problem. It is hoped this may result in calming the present agitation in favor of universal suffrage.

The police made an attempt this evening to disperse an enormous crowd outside of People's hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly and many workingmen were wounded. Great crowds afterwards gathered in various parts of the city, tradesmen became panic stricken and closed their shops, mounted gen d' armes made repeated charges on the crowds and many persons were seriously injured. A mob in the rue Vilette extinguished the lamps and attacked the police in the dark. A number of shots were discharged and there was some bloodshed. Several newspapers were compelled to suspend publication because their compositors joined the strikers.

Most of the theatres closed their doors. The entire civic guard is ordered under arms and the regular troops confined to the barracks in readiness for any emergency. A feeling of dread prevails everywhere. Reports of disorders continue to come in from the provinces. A veritable battle was fought in Louvaine today. The gen d'armes became powerless to cope with the strikers, and the authorities had to call on troops to preserve order.

A dispatch from Liege this evening says the strike there is ended and all mines are now fully manned. A desperate encounter took place today between strikers and police at Wasmuel, near Mons. Twenty-seven strikers were arrested.

BEHRING SEA CASE.

The Address on Behalf of the United States Continued By Mr. Carter.

PARIS, April 14.—Mr. Carter of counsel for the United States, continued his address today before the Behring sea court of arbitration. He further discussed the law governing the tribunal, likened the unrestricted destruction of seals to pelagic piracy. He discussed the original rights of Russia in Behring sea, which he claimed were founded on the discovery of the waters by the Russian navigators, whose achievements Mr. Carter related and delineated to the court, with the assistance of a large map exhibited on the wall, and which embraced a description of the Behring sea and adjoining regions.

After quoting the ukase of 1821, Mr. Carter contended that practically no limit of protection existed at present, and that seizures could be effected. The three mile limit, he said, was not observed as absolutely in time of peace as in time of war. When necessary to the seal industry, he maintained that search and seizure of vessels was justified. He then proceeded to quote from a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, to the effect that the right of seizure and search was not limited to three miles. He said he had no doubt that Great Britain was committed to the theory.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, intimated that Great Britain held a contrary opinion.

Mr. Carter replied that in that case the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn must be upset as he upheld the theory referred to.

After further argument the court adjourned until Tuesday. Henceforth stenographic report of the proceedings of the court will devolve upon Great Britain alone, the United States declining to share the responsibility.

DOCUMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Ahlwardt Presents a Written Statement Asking to Withdraw Papers.

BERLIN, April 14.—There was a crowded attendance at the opening of the reichstag owing to the interest excited by the statement that Herr Ahlwardt would today present the document he had promised to produce, implicating high German officials in corrupt conduct. Upon opening of the proceedings, Ahlwardt presented a written statement which the president scanned, and returned to Ahlwardt, announcing amid general laughter, that the house would proceed to ordinary business. It is understood that Ahlwardt withdrew the documents of which he had spoken, although the general hubbub and laughter rendered it difficult to ascertain whether Ahlwardt had really done so or not.

GUNNING FOR MEXICANS.

A Texan Who in the Last Ten Days Has Killed Five Greasers.

PHŒNIX, A. T., April 14.—Pete Spence, of the *Sentinel*, yesterday killed another Mexican, making in all five in the last ten days. About a week ago Spence, a Texan, with no love for Mexicans on general principles, found it necessary to kill one while keeping a saloon at Gila Bend. After that the greasers formed a combination to do him up, and so far he has kept on top. All the killings have been in self defense.

A Drop in Servian Securities.

VIENNA, April 14.—The receipt of the intelligence that King Alexander of Servia had taken upon himself the full powers of king caused a sharp fall in Servian and other European securities on the bourse here.

Debate on the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, April 14.—In the commons today, upon resumption of debate on the second reading of the home rule bill, Campbell Henry Bannerman, secretary of war, gave particulars of the plans for preserving internal order in Ireland under home rule administration. Gladstone intimated a desire to close the debate on the second reading of the bill on Tuesday next. Balfour protested. Home Secretary Asquith delivered an earnest address in behalf of the bill.

Socialists Dispersed by Police.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—The socialists in this city who were recently making nightly attempts to hold demonstrations in front of the royal palace succeeded in gathering in force this evening while a reception was being held in the palace. The socialists were ordered to disperse but refused. The police then charged and scattered the crowd with drawn swords. Several persons were wounded.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

A Proposition to Issue Bonds to the Amount of $15,000,000.

PEORIA, Ill., April 14.—The meeting of the directors of the whisky trust was brought to an end this evening. President Greenhut subsequently stated that the bond issue furnished the chief topic of conversation, but admitted that no final action was taken, as it was first desired to get figures in regard to the distributing business, as this was the main reason for issuing bonds. The amount proposed to be issued it is impossible to ascertain, but it is thought to be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. There will be another meeting next week. A number of stockholders put themselves on record as opposed to the issuance of bonds, but the directors consider it a duty to protect that which it is asserted has been something of a financial strait. President Greenhut's recommendations are regarded as only one way out of the trouble, as a number of distilleries erected at the time prices were so high are about to start up, and the company will fight them from the word "go."

It is expected that the first reduction in prices of 1 cent will go into effect tomorrow, this will be followed by other reductions as necessity requires. The intention is to cut the price to the cost of production and even below the cost of manufacture if need be. In the past outside companies have eaten into trade of the trust and henceforth they propose to hold it.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Bradstreet's Report for the Leading Cities of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The following table is compiled by Bradstreet of the clearings for the week ended April 14, with percentage of increase or decrease compared with the corresponding week of last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 686,768,000	....	7.3
Chicago	103,401,000	17.5	....
Boston	165,964,000	8.2	....
Philadelphia	69,619,000	....	2.8
St. Louis	27,528,000	6.6	....
San Francisco	15,325,000	....	5.4
Baltimore	15,331,000	5.9	....
Pittsburg	15,927,000	6.8	....
Cincinnati	14,799,000	4.2	....
Kansas City	10,965,000	23.2	....
New Orleans	10,961,000	15.7	....
Minneapolis	8,196,000	8.6	....
Milwaukee	10,511,000	38.3	....
Omaha	6,803,000	38.1	....
Denver	5,490,000	10.2	....
St. Paul	4,591,000	....	8.8
Portland, Or.	1,942,000	....	9.3
Salt Lake	1,483,000	....	12.7
Seattle	1,945,000	21.8	....
Tacoma	795,000	....	9.9
Los Angeles	1,318,000	75.0	....
Helena	832,000	no com.	
Spokane	995,000	no com.	
Great Falls	273,000	no com.	

The total for the leading cities of the United States, for the week ending April 14, is $1,210,910,192.

CUSTOM HOUSE SCANDAL.

Considerable Excitement Among Employees in New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A revival of the agitation of custom house scandal and fraud in appraisers' stores at this port has caused considerable excitement among employees and denials are numerous. Interest in the matter was further heightened today by the statement that Colonel Tichenor, president of the board of general appraisers, had written a letter to Secretary Carlisle asking that a commission be at once appointed to make a thorough investigation of all charges and punish each and every person found guilty of malfeasance in office.

An Immigrant Smuggled In.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Julius Sheike, an immigrant from cholera-infected Hamburg, via Canada, who has endeavored to gain entrance to this country for several days, succeeded in getting across the river last night, eluding the customs officials. Schelke was found at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Briske, and sent back to Canada. Canada customs officials deny complicity with the smuggling as charged.

Santa Fe Strike Situation.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 14.—There was little change today in the Santa Fe strike situation. The strikers are firm and expect to win, and the railroad officials are apparently at ease, and adhere to the declaration that none of the old men who are now out shall return to work.

Champion Chess Tournament.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 14.—The chess tournament opened in this city today. Walker won the toss and chose the white pieces, thus giving him the attack. He opened with the Zukertort opening, and won. The game lasted four hours.

Steamship Arrivals.

Bremerhaven—Aller from New York.
Southampton—Tessen from New York.

NEWS NOTES.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the czarowitch and Grand Duke Alexis will start for America toward May 1.

Ambrose W. Lyman has been confirmed by the Senate as collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana.

At the annual election of World's fair directors yesterday, all the old officers were re-elected without a dissenting vote.

A Zanzibar dispatch says a letter received from Tippu Tib's son confirms the report of the death of Emin Pasha and all his people.

Jack Bradley, colored, was hanged at Bennettsville, S. C., yesterday, for the murder of L. D. Taylor, a white man, on the night of August 6, 1892.

The Senate has confirmed August Belmont & Company as fiscal agents of the navy department in London. M. M. Browning of Illinois commissioner of Indian affairs.

On Guard.

"Tom," she whispered, nestling on his shoulder, "have you found your ideal?" "Well, if I haven't," was his guarded answer, "I have found a mighty good substitute."—*Judge.*

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS

That of Senator Roach Precipitated on the Senate.

A VERY ANIMATED DEBATE.

A Senatorial Committee Will Visit Utah During the Recess.

Mr. Chandler Delivers an Address Favoring Mr. Hoar's Resolution, and Mr. Voorhees Replies in a Characteristic Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The subject of the proposed investigation of Senator Roach, of North Dakota, was precipitated on the senate this morning by Mr. Roach himself. He said he was perfectly willing the investigation should proceed. He had desired the investigation, but yielded to the advice of elder senators.

Mr. Hoar asked for unanimous consent for the passage of his resolution.

Mr. George objected, on the ground that the senate had no power to make the investigation, as the matter involves acts prior to and unconnected with Roach's election.

Mr. Gorman moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the power of the senate to make investigation under the circumstances.

Mr. Chandler spoke in favor of the Hoar resolution. During the course of his argument he yielded on several occasions. One of these was an effort on the part of Mr. Hoar to have the time fixed for taking a vote on the question of admission of senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming under appointment from the governors of those states. Objection was made on the Democratic side, but with the statement that senators on that side would confer upon it.

Another occasion was to have action taken on the resolutions for the investigation of the claim of Mr. Ady as Senator from Kansas, and for a visit to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma to ascertain their fitness for admission as states. Both resolutions were agreed to without objection.

Mr. Chandler then proceeded with his argument in support of Mr. Hoar's resolution. He made numerous and voluminous citations from English and American history bearing on the question whether expulsion from a parliamentary body can be based upon acts committed before the accused person becomes a member. He claimed the precedents established that right.

Mr. Voorhes replying to Mr. Chandler said the presumptions were that representatives of other states would be better employed in minding their own business than in criticizing the actions of a state choosing its senators. The proposed investigation was simply an inquisitorial process outside of all constitutional limit. He desired the country to know on his side of the chamber that they would investigate within the limits of the constitution and not beyond them.

I heard alleged of a senator from New Hampshire very grave and ugly things. I heard men say that while he was secretary of the navy he built three or four ships which made but one trip and that to the bottom of the sea. I heard it alleged that contractors retired from this work rich, contented and infamous all at the same time. I hear these things said! Does the senator from New Mexico believe these matters should be kept out of the newspapers and that any other senator should without a word of testimony rise here and arraign him?

"The senator from New Hampshire would turn this body into a most miserable and most contemptible conclave of inquisitorial process the world ever had any knowledge of. I would want to leave the Senate, with loathing and disgust rather than serve in a body which claimed the right of supervision of the morals of senators from other states and to enter in judgment upon them. It might be that the senator from North Dakota suffered misfortune. He never sought, however, to evade the laws of his country, and today he has returned among those whom he injured without a single claim being made against him.

"Hansbrough testified to the good qualities and high reputation which for ten or twelve years he had in Dakota. He then branched off into complaint of interviews and statements published in the St. Paul *Globe* and Minneapolis *Tribune* on the authority of one LaMoure, of Pembina, disparaging to himself, and he asked Mr. Gorman whether he had in his possession any documents, affidavits or papers bearing upon his (Mr. Hansbrough's) election to the Senate."

Gorman pointed to Hansbrough and his statement as an illustration of the folly of listening to the talking of vipers and miserable slanderers, and disavowed any knowledge of the charges against Hansbrough.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until tomorrow. Final adjournment of the extra session may take place tomorrow.

THE CHOCTAW TROUBLE.

Governor Jones Refuses to Go to Antlers for a Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 14. — Secretary Hoke Smith today received a telegram from Agent Bennett at Antlers, stating that Governor Jones had refused to come there for a conference; that he will not disband the militia and that their being assembled is a menace of peace. The presence of regulars, however, is affording great relief. The secretary today received letters from several giving their views of the troubes. They allege that the Jones party have committed numberless outrages and that Jackson was honestly elected governor of the territory.

Political Refugees in Chili.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The department of state is still in correspondence about the refugees who sought asylum in the United States legation at Santiago. They claimed to be political offenders only and as such Minister Egan gave them refuge. The Chilian government demanded their surrender as common criminals and asked that Egan be instructed to deliver them to local authorities. This demand has hot been complied with by the United States.

Must Leave Puyallup Reservation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Smith has requested Secretary Lamont to send a sufficient force of troops to compel Frank Cross and his workmen to leave Puyallup reservation, Wash., across which they have commenced to build a railroad contrary to law.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

All Ships Will Start to New York on Monday.

FORT MONROE, April 14.—Admiral Gherardie stated today that all ships would remain anchored until they started on the trip to New York on the 17th. The day with the exception of shrieking whistles and a couple of salutes has been quiet. Admirals Walker and Benham visited Admiral Gherardie on the Philadelphia to report their return from sea drill. The Dolphin will remain here a few days and will then go to Annapolis where she will take aboard Secretary Herbert, who is scheduled to arrive on the 22nd.

SUING A MONOPOLY.

The City of Toledo Wants Damages from the Standard Oil Company.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Today City Solicitor Read, on behalf of the city, will file a petition in the courts here praying for an assessment of $100,000 damages against the Standard Oil company. Grave charges of conspiracy are made. It is alleged that the Standard Oil company some time ago owned the Toledo *Commercial* and published therein articles so greatly to the city's discredit that it was unable to dispose of its bonds.

JOSEPHITE CONFERENCE.

This Faction of Latter-day Saints Meet at Lamoni, Iowa.

LAMONI, Ia., April 14.—Yesterday's services of the Latter-day Saints conference was conducted by Elder C. R. Duncan of Blue Rapids, Kas. His sermon was an attack on spiritualism. He contended against it, because, he said, it is contrary to the doctrine of Christ; it recognizes no clearly defined supreme being; it does not develop its devotees to a higher plane of morality and operates through them just as well when they are corrupt as when they are pure; its prophecies are not fulfilled. In proof of the last proposition, the speaker cited the utterances of J. R. Buchanan in the arena of July 1891, in which he prophesied that Queen Victoria, Pope Leo and Czar Alexander would all be dead by this time.

RUNAWAY CABLE TRAIN.

Whirled Ten Blocks Through the Crowded Streets of Chicago.

Its Wild Career Ended by a Collision in the Lasalle Street Tunnel—Passengers Are Seriously Injured.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A runaway cable train with passengers aboard, whirled unchecked for ten squares through the most crowded portion of the city this afternoon. Its wild career ended by a plunge down the grade into the Lasalle street tunnel, where the train was derailed and the wrecked cars strung across the track near the bottom of a sharp incline, the south bound train being involved in a general wreck. There was an exciting scene along Dearborn and Randolph streets as the runaway train rolled along at the rate of six miles an hour. Employees of the street car company ran ahead, trying to clear the crossings so as to avoid collisions, and the men, women and children in the train making frantic efforts to escape. Many jumped from the steps, falling to the ground and sustaining painful bruises.

The crowds, attracted by the screams of the imperiled passengers and the clanging of gongs, rushed after the train and endeavored to aid the passengers to alight. Two or three women tried to jump out of the windows, and were caught by policemen. In the confusion several people were trampled on at the crossings by teams taking fright at the unwonted noise and confusion, but none of them were seriously hurt. Trains on the loop ahead of the runaway were advised of the trouble and were going right on without stopping to avoid disaster.

All went well until the entrance to the tunnel was reached. There the train just ahead of the runaway had a collision with a horse car crossing Randolph street. The rear car of the train was derailed, and the runaway coming up immediately after crashed into this car, turning it at right angles to the track and directly in the path of the train coming out of the tunnel on the next track. The result was an awful smash, and all three trains went to the bottom of the tunnel together, their journey ending finally when the grip on the runaway train broke off.

The driver of the horse car, Frank Mack, and three passengers in the cable cars, Max and Annie Roas, and an unknown man, were seriously injured and over a dozen other people suffered painful bruises and cuts as a result of the accidents.

The San Francisco Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Five-eighths mile—Nellie Van first, Ida Glenn second, Lodi third. Time, 1:02¾.

Five-eighths of a mile—Bonnie Jean, colt, first, Seaside second, Ovation third. Time, 1:02¼.

Three-quarter mile—Lottie Mills first, Misty Maid second, Topgallant third. Time, 1:14¾.

One mile—El Rayon first, Dinero second, St. Patrick third. Time, 1:42½.

Six Furlongs—The Egress first, Sir Rox second, Cale third. No time.

Six furlongs—Quarterstaff first, Crawford second, Condee third. Time, 1:14¾.

Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Track slow. Five furlongs—Oscar first, Oliver second, Bucephalus third. Time, 1:15.

Six furlongs—Wedgefield first, Volunteer second, Puryear third. Time, 1:11¾.

Four furlongs—Martinette first, Jib second, B. F. Flyker third. Time, 5:13¾.

Seven furlongs—Sam Farmer first, Helen N. second, Redwing third. Time, 1:36.

One mile and sixteenth—Granite first, Catlin second, Philander third. Time, 1:56¾.

No Freight War Started.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Officials at the office of the Panama railroad in this city deny emphatically today the story sent out from San Francisco that they have started in on a freight rate war on the isthmus. They declared the rates now in vogue had been made before the contract between the railroad company and the North American Navigation company was agreed upon.

A Storm at Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—A storm is reported at Vicksburg this morning, but did no material damage. The operator got scared and started to telegraph that a cyclone was coming, when the wires failed and it was feared here that a disaster had happened. At Jackson the damage was confined to the unroofing of barns, blowing down fences and scaring the populace badly.

The Clothing Cutters' Strike.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The conference between clothing manufacturers and cutters today adjourned to meet on Thursday afternoon next. The manufacturers practically won the first bout, the cutters withdrawing their demand that manufacturers employ only union men.

Idaho Mine Inspection.

BOISE, April 14.—[Special.]—W. S. Hoskins arrived here today from Wallace and is organizing his office. He will personally inspect all the mines in the state, employing over ten men. The office is a new one in Idaho.

Great Fire in a Hungarian Town.

VIENNA, April 14.—Fire at Vosseprinl, Hungary, destroyed 140 houses. Loss, half a million florins. A thousand people are homeless.

A BLOODLESS COUP D'ETAT.

Alexander I of Servia Now Rules in His Own Name.

PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING.

His Action Meets the Approval of the Populace.

The Former Regents Have Been Deposed, the Cabinet Dismissed and a New Ministry Appointed—The King's Proclamation.

BELGRADE, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat was effected here last night and King Alexander I, the youthful ruler of Servia who hereto fore has governed the country through regents, today rules in his own name. A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for servian students. Rietics and General Belimarkovic, regents, and all the ministers of state were present, as were also a large number of friends and supporters of the regents. For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical owing to the abuse of power by the regents and state officials. Affairs had become so bad that the king had determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the regents and ministers would be ousted without opportunity of opposition.

Unsuspectingly the regents and ministers attended the banquet, and while enjoying themselves at the palace a detachment of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the ministers' houses and occupied the government buildings. At midnight, while the festivity was still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority and had assumed, with Skupshtina, the government of the country. As a matter of fact the king had not attained his majority, as according to Servian law he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and as he was born Aug. 14, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerably over a year.

When the deposed regents and ministers heard the proclamation they were dumbfounded. The king and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and the soldiers, who were in waiting, at once placed the regents and ministers under arrest, and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard. The Servian army is loyal to the king. Had it not been the coup d'etat would not have been possible. After issuing his proclamation, and long before daybreak, the king proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

The proclamation which will be issued everywhere in the country today bears the king's signature. In it Alexander declares that the constitution has been lately in sore jeopardy, the rights of citizens imperiled and the constitutional position of parliament so abased that the king must end the unhappy condition of affairs. He therefore declares that he has come of age and has assumed his kingly power. Henceforce, the proclamation adds, the Servian constitution acquires its full significance. The regents have been deposed, the cabinet dismissed and a new ministry appointed. Doketch is the new prime minister.

The ministry, which the king has driven from power, are Liberals. This morning the king issued a decree dissolving the Skupshtina. Writs for a new election have been sent the various constituencies and this latter fact shows that preparations for the coup d' etat must have been completed some time ago. The new elections will be held April 30. At 11 this morning the king, accompanied by many military and state officials went to the cathedral where the "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of his majesty's accession to the throne. As the royal party was proceeding to the cathedral a salute of 101 guns was fired from the tamparts.

So far the act of Alexander appears to meet the approval of the populace. Shops are closed in honor of the event, and the streets are thronged with people discussing the situation. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the cathedral the king returned to the palace. People on the streets gave him an ovation, and many followed him to the palace and cheered until his majesty appeared upon the balcony and thanked the people for their demonstrations of loyalty. He promised to guard the constitution and secure to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

A REVIVAL OF ROYALTY.

The Course of Alexander Attributed to the Influence of His Father and Mother.

VIENNA, April 14.—The course taken by the young king Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother, ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie. The coup d'etat is simply a revival of royal supremacy which was first weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie, and seriously impaired by the abdication of Milan and subsequent troubles in which the country was plunged largely as a result of weakness.

The Crown *Neue Frie Presse* expressed confidence in the coup d'etat and that it will have no serious consequence. Austria, it says, has no cause to disapprove the action of the young king who is probably influenced by his parents and not by Russia.

A dispatch from Belgrade says: "After the third course in the banquet last night the king rose and said to the regents: 'Gentlemen, for four years you in my name have administered the kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you therefore, to immediately hand me your resignations.

Restics replied that he could not and would not comply with the king's request, which was contrary to the constitution. Belimarkovich rushed up to the king and protested violently against the king's action. Tchirich, the king's aide, interposed and a violent passage at arms ensued between the regent and officials. The king thereupon left the room and sent an aide to demand the resignation of the ministers. As they all remained obdurate he ordered them to leave the old palace and go to the new palace and pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their residences under guard. M. Doesuitz, the new prime minister, was King Alexander's tutor. He is a man of moderate views.

Tonight the king's assumption of power was celebrated with a torchlight procession and general illuminations.

Another Dynamite Explosion.

VALPARAISO, April 14.—An explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, occurred near Moanda, Santiago, yesterday. The government has given orders that none of the details shall be made public. In all the morning papers here and in Santiago there is printed a report that the United States government refuses to surrender the refugees Barbored by Minister Egan in the legation of the United States.