

legal question about the Board of Commissioners the old officers refuse to turn over the city government.

A body of 70 armed men broke the locks off the jail doors and took possession. Then they issued a notice to the thieves and thugs to leave inside of 24 hours. Some lynching is expected.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The adjournment of the Senate to Monday shows how completely at the present time Conkling has command of the republican majority. He telegraphed Arthur to come to New York and meet him last night. Arthur announced to the Senate that he was going at any rate, so the Senate considerably adjourned to enable Conkling and his able staff in New York to prepare some new plan to discomfit the administration enemy.

A delegation from Raleigh, consisting of Judge Tourgee and others, waited on the President and urged the appointment of James H. Edwards, a colored citizen of North Carolina, to a consulate, with a preference for Liberia.

An extraordinary scheme of blackmail was developed to-day, the victims of which were Louis Strasburger and Charles Adler, of the firm of Louis Strasburger & Co., importers of watches and jewelry. Strasburger is a prominent Hebrew, reported very wealthy, lives with his wife and four children at No. 128, East Sixty-First Street. One of his children is a girl of 11 years, called Rose. The family attend the synagogue at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-Fifth St. and there the children go to school. Threats were always directed against both families and addressed to the ladies, upon whose fears they were expected to work. Operations began as far back as Christmas, and as they progressed the police were called in. On Wednesday night the climax was reached. Miss Spetter, the governess, was alone in Strasburger's house, when the bell was rung and a man who kept his face from the light presented a letter, which was addressed to Mrs. Strasburger. He was told that the latter lady was out, and when asked to leave the letter, he snatched it and ran away, this was reported to the police and detectives watched the house from early morning for the return of the stranger. This was to-day. The man did not return but instead a boy presented a letter at noon and ran away after delivering it. The commands in the letter were obeyed and the governess went out protected by a detective. On the southern corner of Madison avenue, he saw a man standing looking towards the Strasburgers' house. Another man walked past exchanging signs of recognition with him. As the latter reached Fifth Avenue a pistol shot was fired and the second man walked toward 61st Street. The governess crossing, dropped an envelope. The man stopped to pick it up, and as he did so the detective grabbed him. The stranger sprang back and putting his hand to his hip pocket and shouted, "I will blow your brains out." The detective drew his revolver, and his prisoner's hand struck against it, and it went off, and the bullet crushed through the man's left eye. He fell down dead. A crowd gathered and the body was taken to the station. Upon it were found letters written in the same handwriting as in the blackmailing letters, showing the dead man's name to be Edward Hanne-man Johanner Lagert, a son of a merchant in Berlin, Prussia. He wrote to his mother and sweetheart that he was poor, almost destitute, and coming home. The police late at night found the scheme was the result of a deep laid plot in which Lagert was an actor, but not the leader. Albert F. Vogel, a picture dealer at 32 Stanton Street, was arrested and admitted that he was the leader and fired the signal pistol. He conceived the plot while traveling from Europe on the steamer Republic, with the Strasburger family, a year ago. Lagert lived at 96 Eldridge Street. His uncle is a great banker at Altona, Germany, by name Hans Baner. His roommate, named Darziger, stated that he understood the whole to be a Nihilistic plot to get possession of important papers compromising the Russian government, in possession of Strasburger. This Vogel denies. More prisoners will be made and the case promises astounding developments.

NEW YORK, 8.—Governor Leland Stanford, of California, received pretty rough treatment at the hands of the chamber of commerce spec-

ial committee, in answer to his elaborate letter on transportation. They characterize his letter as remarkable for a boldness of assertion of railroad claims, and its lofty contempt for the decisions of our courts, which can only spring from a consciousness of power which fairly joins issue with those made in behalf of the public. In answer to Governor Stanford's assertion that railroads owe no duties to the public except as merchants, farmers and laborers, they assert that the courts, from the lowest to the highest, have decided that railroads are public highways and common carriers, bound to make out reasonable charges, and these without favoritism or discrimination. In answer to his denial that discrimination against communities or individuals are practiced by the roads with which he is connected, they cite Congressman Daggett, of Nevada, as saying the merchant at Toana, having a special contract, pays so much per car load less freight than the merchant at Palisade, although the carriage is 127 miles more. The freight on eggs from Ogden to Toano costs one man \$3.35 per box, and the same number of eggs in the same sized boxes, at the same weight costs another man 65c. A hundred pounds of squashes cost one man, in freight \$1.36, while it costs another 55c. A car-load of candles is taken from New York to San Francisco for \$3, but if left at Elko, 319 miles less distance, the charges is \$8, being the through rate to San Francisco and back to Elko. regarding the assertion that it is no worse for railroads to contribute to control nominations or elections than for individuals, they answer that while in principle it is not, in practice it is far more dangerous and objectionable, it being largely a question of degree, just as one predatory animal is more dangerous than another, according to its size and strength. They claim that the record of the New York Central road shows that had that road not watered its stock the public would now be \$75,000,000 better off and \$47,000,000 of water would not now be in existence, to afford an excuse for further taxing the production and commerce of the country for all time to come. Even speculators have in the past been capitalized, prominent examples of which are found in the former management of the Erie, and the New York and New Haven Railroads, and they add, the Pacific Railroad companies have been adepts at these practices, and through its construction and finance the company has inflated its obligation to the fullest possible extent. Regarding the defense of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Stanford, the committee claim that it is useless to argue. It may, however, they think, account for the recent attempts to place upon the supreme court bench a prominent railroad attorney, and in the face of such utterances, it behooves all persons to watch jealously against perfidy in any department of our government, of men who have been servants of great public corporations, who are likely to sympathize with these corporations, to the detriment of public interest. In response to the plea that railroads should be left alone to manage their affairs in their own way, and to decide what is a reasonable charge for service rendered, the committee quote from Congressman Daggett's speech, that all the money ever invested by stockholders towards constructing the Central Pacific was \$120,000, and that was officially reported as the value of the road. In '78, the liabilities were \$165,556,000, represented in part by \$54,000,000 in watered stock of the Central Pacific, and \$36,000,000 of Southern Pacific, being an aggregate of \$90,000,000 in stock, which cost them only the price of printing, and upon which they are compelling the public to pay them 8 per cent. yearly in dividends. The Southern Pacific has been constructed and paid for from the earnings of the Central Pacific, yet the owners issue \$50,000 in stock and \$40,000 in bonds per mile, and charge such a rate as will enable them to collect annually 8 per cent. on the stock and 6 per cent. on the bonds. The report gave rise on the board to an unusually lively discussion. Charles Watrons said he had personal knowledge of the truth of Congressman Daggett's figures. He had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Hopkins, who owned but half as much interest in the Central Pacific Construction Company, as Governor Stanford, and who left when he died from \$22,000,000 to \$28,000,000. Of this, \$5,000,000 in

government bonds that no one knew anything about, was found stowed away in an old stocking. Hopkins was a good hardware merchant, but could hardly tell a locomotive from a canal boat. Of the eight original directors of the road only five were solvent, when they went into the scheme. John F. Henry, corroborated Mr. Watrons. On the Pacific Coast, he said, the fortunes of the directors of the road were estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 each, all accumulated within fifteen years. The charge of certain classes of freight from New York to San Francisco is \$2 per 100 pounds, and those for the same freight from New York to Ogden, 900 miles less distance, are \$4.80 per 100 pounds. Such charges were an outrage, but they were no worse than those at this end of the line. Col. Frederick A. Conkling, who was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which enacted the charter of the Union Pacific road, showed up the frauds of that organization. For Gov. Stanford, with \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 made out of the robberies perpetrated on the people, to write such a letter, struck the speaker as an act of unparalleled audacity, and one worthy of stronger language than that of the report.

The report of the committee was adopted with a whoop, only one member voting against it.

Railroads are acquiring somewhat of membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie Company, was elected a member recently, and Commissioner Albert Frink was proposed to-day.

The Tribune says: The Southern Pacific has refused to take freight via the Atchison road for the Pacific Coast, not so much because the new line was much longer to San Francisco than by the Union Pacific, but principally because the Southern Pacific is a Central Pacific institution, and the Central Pacific would force all Pacific business, or as much of it as it could control, via the Union Pacific and its main line. Yesterday dispatches were received here informing the roads running west from this city, that the A. T. & S. F. has withdrawn all freight traffic for California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. It seems the new line commenced a much larger patronage than was anticipated by the Union Pacific and Jay Gould thought it best to begin operations early, and prevent the new line achieving any popularity. Even before the new line was opened, Gould succeeded in forcing it to pool the California business with the Union Pacific, retaining of course the lion's share for the latter route, but even the little that was allowed to the Atchison route Gould thought was too much, and as stated above, he has succeeded in preventing the route from doing any California or Pacific Coast business at all. It appears that Gould concedes to the Atchison and Topeka the bulk of the Arizona business, but as that is a direct and by hundreds of miles the shortest route to Arizona, this concession does not amount to much, for Gould could not prevent that business from going that way if he tried.

Further arrests will soon be made in the Strasburger blackmailing case. A number of letters not made public, are still in the hands of the police, who will not disclose the contents until further progress in the case of Vogel, upon his apprehension, made a confession, part of which was put in writing. This is held by the police. He said he fired the shot to signal Miss Soleter to drop the envelope, but the dead man was the principal mover in the affair and planned it all. He further claims that others were concerned, a notable one whom he calls Jack, and whom he pretended to have met for the first time yesterday. The police are searching for him in Philadelphia. Vogel believes, however, he has gone. No pistol was found on Sargent's person. To-day Vogel is to point out to Captain Gunner the room in Fifty-third Street that was hired by the conspirators as a hiding place for a child of Strasburger when kidnapped. Sargent was to guard the girl there for one night, and when she was removed next morning by his fellow conspirators, was to receive \$5,000 for his trouble. He had made arrangements to leave for Hamburg on the next steamer out.

Philadelphia, 8.—Eugene Frederick, a young German, respectfully connected, was arrested this afternoon on a telegram from New York, it is supposed on suspicion in the Strasburger case. Detectives here

have no idea how he is connected with the scheme. Frederick denies participation in it.

The Times says: Collector Merritt has had the honor of a petition, the signatures to which already occupy a space of 55 feet, praying for his retention in the custom house. The virtual unanimity of the firms of the highest standing in this city, in favor of the retention of Merritt, is a fact which is entitled to due recognition by all parties concerned. The best thing for the President to do is to acknowledge that he has made a blunder and withdraw the nomination of Robertson.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Senator Fair left Washington last night for St. Louis, on private business. During his absence, about ten days, he is paired with his colleague, Jones. Teller and Maxey paired for the remainder of the session, and left Washington for Colorado and Texas, respectively. The pair of Senator Edmunds, who is still in Florida, has been transferred to Senator Garland, who has gone home and is not expected back the present session.

Democrats and republicans alike declare they do not intend to abandon their position in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-five nominations await action, and five treaties. It is stated that there is some probability that republicans will go into executive session, to confirm the most important nominations, some time next week, but should an attempt be made to select certain men for confirmation, democrats would probably resist and insist upon taking up the nominations in proper order.

CHICAGO, 7.—No cars have been on the west side streets since six o'clock this morning, except one car on each line for the purpose of retaining the company's franchise. Great inconvenience has been patiently and cheerfully endured because of the sympathy universally felt for the strikers. The company posted notices on the barns this afternoon offering 15 per cent. increase in wages, but did nothing about reinstating the discharged men. The strikers say they will not accept 15 per cent. or 19½ per cent. They demand 20 per cent. and reinstatement. Cars will not run to-morrow, although it is rumored that a few night cars will be put on, the night men being satisfied with their wages and hours, and they having reported for duty.

The street car strike ended about 3 p. m., by an absolute surrender of the company, which decided to grant every demand of the men. All lines running as usual.

LONDON, 8.—In the Commons Lord Elcho gave notice that he would oppose the land bill by an amendment; that while the House was willing to consider any measure based upon sound principle, the present bill is considered unsound, unjust and impolitic.

Beach, Conservative, gave notice of a motion strongly condemning government's course in reference to Transvaal.

Gladstone said he could not at present give a government right for discussion. He confirmed with the deepest concern, the resignation of the Duke of Argyle, Lord of the Privy Seal, and gave the reason therefore, namely, his objection to a portion of the land bill. He said further, that he could not defer debate on the second reading of the land bill beyond April 25th.

London, 8.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote conservative, stated that the leaders of the opposition were not responsible for Lord Elcho's motion in opposition to the land bill. The bill involved such important financial and political questions, they did not yet know how to attack it.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle, lord of the privy seal, expressed his deep sorrow at leaving the cabinet. He did so because of the land bill alone. Although not opposed to the extension of ownership of land by peasants, he opposed the bill which would destroy the ownership of land by other classes. "I think," he said, "the government's scheme will tend to paralyze the ownership of land by placing it under limitations unknown in any civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlords nor tenant will be owner; the ownership will be in a commission of obedience. This will result injuriously to agricultural interests in any country, especially Ireland. I felt that I could not, as an honest man, be responsible in recommending the scheme as a whole to Parliament. I regret I have to separate from my friends, especially from Mr. Gladstone, with whom I have had con-

nection of ever increasing respect during 29 years."

St. PETERSBURG, 8.—The trial of the assassins of the late Emperor began yesterday. Jeliahoff conducts his own defense. Ten seats are assigned to the foreign press and five to the Russian press. A life-size portrait of the late Czar, draped in black, is a prominent feature of the hall. Senator Finchs, member of the high court of cessation, presides, assisted by four senators. Sixty-four witnesses and eleven experts will be examined. The Greek, Catholic, Lutheran and Mahommedan clergy were present to administer the oaths. The reading of the indictment occupied two hours. The prisoners were then interrogated. The late Czar's coachman was examined.

The prisoners, when asked, declined to state their names, ages, professions or domiciles. The decision of the court was read rejecting the protest of the prisoner Jeliahoff, which maintained that the tribunal ought to be constituted directly by the people or by its legally elected delegates, and in any case the prisoners should be tried by a jury. Jeliahoff replying to the President, said he was baptized as a member of the Orthodox church, but denied its orthodoxy. He recognized the doctrine of Jesus Christ, which occupied an important place in his convictions. He served the cause of the people. It was his sole occupation to which, for years, he had sacrificed his whole being. The court decided that the depositions of the deceased merchant, Goldenburg, so far as they related to the prisoners as before the court, be allowed to be read. The president then invited the chief officer of the court to read the indictment.

It is reported that the Czar has received from the Nihilist committee a printed proclamation, dated March 22d, offering to lay down arms in return, among other things, for amnesty for the revolutionists. On the other hand, engineers continue to search for mines in the purlieus of Annitichkeoff Palace, and another is spoken of as having been discovered, leading from the admiralty to the Soltyeff entrance to the Winter Palace.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, 9.—The unprecedented rise of the Missouri River at this point has resulted in a general overflow of the lower part of the city and many persons were compelled to vacate their houses. The bottom land between this city and the river proper is inundated, forming a mighty lake several miles in width. The water is several inches over the tracks, and is flowing in the vicinity of the large Union Depot. The river is nearly 22 feet above low water mark, being several feet higher than ever known here, and it is still rising.

There is to be a general overhauling of the Land Office management in Dakota. Gen. Fessenden, of Michigan, a practical engineer of high standing, is to be Surveyor-General. Lechter, member of the present Ohio legislature, will be Register. Both go out with full instructions to remedy the swindling of poor settlers, so long carried on by land sharks. Secretary Schurz, last fall, sent out a detective, who discovered endless cases of fraud. He reported as one of the principals J. D. Cameron, of Sioux Falls, who grew wealthy in lands, against whom indictments are now pending. Cameron's counsel is the new delegate from Dakota, who has made an attack upon the detective by representing him as drunk at the time while in the Territory. The delegate also fought the new appointment, but Kirkwood is in earnest. It is estimated at the Land Office that a quarter of the public domain along the Northern Pacific has been illegally obtained.

FARMERS.

Save your horses and buy the Peerless Reaper and Mower; it is no Horse Killer but is the horse's friend.

L. B. MATTISON.

Wood's Twine Binder.

I am now prepared to furnish a perfect twine binder; sample at my wagon yard in full blast.

Half block south of Theatre. s&w L. B. MATTISON.

NOTICE.

All Barley engaged will be received this month, quality to be strictly of the best two-rowed.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY, March 2nd, 1881.