ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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SALISBURY'S REPLY.

The Exact Nature of It, as Regarding the Modus Vivendi, Unknown

TO ALL EXCEPT A VERY FEW OF OFFICIALS.

Quite a Formidable Fleet to Go to the Northern Pacific in Case They are Needed.

By Telegraph to the News

THE BERING QUESTION.

Salisbury's Reply Not Yet Made Publicly Known.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The nature of the reply of Lord Salisbury to the last note from the State department, relative to a modus vivendi in the matter of the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, is known to namely in Washington, except the President, the British minister, and a very few officials of the government of state. Even the Republican members of the Senate committee on foreign relations and the House committee on foreign affairs, usually informed promptly of any new phase in the negotiations, are in ignorance of the contents. The inference drawn by others, from this exclusion on the part of the administration in refusing them upon the subject, is that the note is of a character to the main point of controversy, namely, the extent of protection to be afforded to seal life in Bering Sea. It is believed that if Salisbury proceeded to the request of the President for

A RENEWAL OF THE MODUS VIVENDI,

the best would have been promptly communicated to the Senate. The belief of senators is that he made the note a vehicle for the extension of his argument that the mere expiration of the protocol upon proposed by him is amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of the case.

One senator declares emphatically: "It is only a ploy for time on the part of the British government." His theory is that the government will ultimately consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi, but will delay action so long that the agreement will be made ineffective through the departure for the seal grounds of large numbers of Canadian sealing vessels. This view finds many adherents among the senators, and it can be asserted safely that if this policy should become clearly defined, the Senate will be a unit in supporting the administration in the most energetic efforts to enforce the laws of the United States in Bering Sea.

BY OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

It is impossible to obtain any official information concerning the note received from Lord Salisbury yesterday at the Bering Sea question. One thing that has many believers is that Lord Salisbury has answered the President's note, insisting on the renewal of the modus vivendi with a counter proposition, that in case one is agreed upon, the United States agree to indemnify Canada for losses in the fur seal industry thereby. The United States has already rejected a proposition of this kind. Original Packet, notwithstanding the state department is now in possession of the text of the note, it is not known that the President on the subject today, and the impression is general that they considered the matter of the reply to be made to Salisbury. It is pretty well established that the President is not disposed to resort from the position taken in his message of December, viz: a renewal of the seal herd, and will take steps to secure that end, with or without consideration of the British government.

Another report in circulation tonight is to the effect that the communication is merely a short dispatch saying that the reply prepared by Acting Secretary Wharton's note of the 9th inst., is being prepared and is nearly ready, and will be adverse to the request of the modus vivendi. According to the same report, the communication further says in effect, that the British government will not interfere with the policy of Bering Sea by United States vessels pending the negotiations for a settlement of the question of claims by arbitration, though it may however, be necessary, and as another course consistent the initials "S. S." occur to no other name in the whole list than that of his, "S. W." is there. Mr. Grants says he feels certain that the Alaska Commercial Company and he are accurate for the land being in his name in the war. Early in the fifties one Chas. Tillingbast, for whom he had been working in New York state, went to Chicago. He was a bookkeeper, and he induced Grants to take his name. Mr. Grants believes he acquired it in his (Grants') name, knowing that, in case he should ever be in position to use it, Mr. Grants would quitclaim it to him.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Chicago's Lake Trade.

Some idea of Chicago's lake trade may be formed from the statement that the aggregate entrances and clearances in 1891, for the great lakes, numbered 17,200, of which 10,600, measuring 10,500,000 tons, were at Chicago. The corresponding aggregate for New York is 10,200, and for the entire seaboard of the United States, 27,200. The business has nearly doubled itself in the last ten years, and it is probable the commerce of a decade from now will be in excess of a million tons more than at present. Rides, in the central northern and northwestern states the total freight moved is about 30,000,000 tons, fifty proportion of which goes to Chicago.

Lore that is Free.

Lore that is free is not treasured or prized. Silver, but is sold oak clear through, and is never one bit afraid of the anger or hate man.

Strange Disease.

In the parrot's beak both mandibles are movable—a peculiarity unknown in other species of birds.

VARIOUS REPORTS

Circulating in Consequence of the Recent Ministerial Crisis in Germany.

CAPRIVI HAS NOT TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION.

But It is Thought His Prolonged Retention of Office is Impossible.

By Telegraph to the News.

GRIGNOLESS REPORTS

Concerning the Course the Emperor William Will Follow.

BERLIN, March 21.—In consequence of the ministerial crisis the rumors and exaggerated reports are in circulation as to the course the Emperor will follow, but, when traced to their source, they are found to be almost without foundation. Reports have been circulated as to what the Emperor said after the meeting of the ministers Tuesday, and another report says he said to Count Kanitz, "Stand firm, I will support you." It is certain that no such words were spoken to any of the ministers. As a matter of fact, the only sources from which any information could have been derived as to what the Emperor said, are the officials of the ministries. The latter have refused absolutely to divulge any thing, and no one thinks the Emperor has made it his business to inform the newspaper correspondents on the subject.

A report was started today that the chancellor had resigned the presidency of the Prussian council of ministers, but would retain the chancellorship. It can be said with some degree of certainty that the statements have been made by officials of the chancellor was unanimous in determination to the emperor to choose what action the government should take on the military education bill, and other matters connected with the present crisis, but there is no question as to the chancellor's resignation of office being for the simple reason that he never tendered his resignation. Capriv has always held with Bismarck that the chancellorship of the Empire and the presidency of the Prussian council must be united. It can be further stated that the action of the Emperor on the resignation of Count von Zedlitz Trutzschler is not yet known, even to the ministry majority. No decision on the resignation of the cabinet is still known only to himself.

Further inquiries to an official quarter as to the rumor that Capriv had resigned elicited the response that newspapers indulging in such a rumor had not the slightest support of any well informed authority. Nothing definite is known in regard to the message sent to the Emperor Sunday accepting the resignation of Count von Zedlitz. The Arbeiter Zeitung says: "Capriv's prolonged retention of office is impossible. Now the crisis is over he must resign, as he has lost the confidence of Parliament."

Chancellor Capriv, yesterday summoned by Emperor William to a conference of Hohenzollern, returned to Berlin last night, waited upon Dr. von Boetticher, vice-president of the Prussian council of ministers, and conferred with him on the ministerial crisis.

WAR RUMORS.

The Russians Ready to Invade Germany.

LONDON, March 21.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: The Russian troops of Kalisch have been ordered to have all their arms and ammunition ready to march, and the dragoons have received instructions to prepare for a raid, so that within sufficient hour they may cross the frontier and destroy the Prussian communications.

The New British Minister to France.

PARIS, March 21.—Lord Dufferin, the new British ambassador, presented his credentials to President Carnot this afternoon. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp. A spectacle of carriages escorted Lord Dufferin from the embassy to the courtyard of the palace of the Elysee the President's official residence. In the courtyard were massed detachments of infantry, and as the British Ambassador drove into the square the drums were beaten and the bugles sounded. This greeting was followed by the band playing "God save the Queen." President Carnot, responding in the French speech, expressed a desire to strengthen and develop the political and commercial relations between France and England.

Burned to Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—A load freight train on the Ohio, detached, collided with a coal train on the Monongahela River Railroad this afternoon.

W. A. Stoddart, of Fairmont, was pinned under the car and burned to death. Frank B. Walters, E. E. L. Bowie, Daniel Cartwright and Brakeman Bamp were seriously injured.

A Bank Closed.

PALMYRA, O., March 21.—The Palmyra savings bank has closed its doors. The depositors, generally working people, are crowding around the building, threatening trouble if the bank does not open. Colonel S. E. Page, well known in railway circles as one of the most [illegible] capitalists in northern Ohio, [illegible] the concern. It [illegible] considerable.

[illegible] Congressmen.

[illegible] the House [illegible] Mr. Bowers and Lou Ambrose [illegible] expelled [illegible] had not which [illegible] hands of the [illegible] and [illegible] that all the officers [illegible] tion and [illegible] of [illegible] wounded. Lord Kautford said that information had been received to the effect that [illegible] of Sierra Leone in the [illegible] of the West India regiment, stationed at Freetown, in removing the flag on Tinah.

Judge Sent to Jail.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—Late this afternoon Judge Phillips of the United States Circuit court ordered Judge Ray, Hulse and George of Lee county to jail until they make good disbursements for the year 1890 and 1891 amounting to four cents (40 cents) per mile in all of the Tebo & Neosho railroad. He also imposed a fine of $500 on each of the three. The new order of the St. Clair county judges were postponed until Monday. In 1890 the two counties voted $250,000 and $150,000 respectively to aid the construction of the road. It was never built, but the bonds fell into the hands of innocent purchasers, who have exhibited judgment against the counties. Judge Phillips ordered the county judges a year ago to issue special tax levy to the contractors, but the judges have never complied, and, but Judge Phillips finally determined to examine and commit them for contempt.

A GREAT LOSS

Sustained by Anderson Bros. Through Their Clothing Store.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Lawson Brother, a big brand of trade here, is to suspend, have had $40,000 to borrow through the speculation of their senior, Ben Wachtel, who has been in the grain business of wheat and charged it to the firm, the loss occurring through a fall in price. They are in the correspondence.

The two young men, it is asserted, began by making a phenomenal profit on the fall in wheat to $1.10 in August but, wanting to make more, they kept on and lost, while they had heavily placed. Thereon they dressed, reserving one-half for future speculations in the hope and expectation of the fall in clothing trade. The pigeon capital was wholly wiped out in the long decline which ensue, and the two sailing subpoena, hoping for a turn, resorted to frauds against their employer, into which they were daily obliged to change dupes. The deal which finally swamped them was the purchase of 20,000 bushels at 70 cents. Today the market touched 8½ cents. Smith was cashier, and Wachtel had charge of the accounts of outdoors of the firm. Both young men enjoyed the full confidence of their employers, and were thus enabled with greater facility to use the money entrusted to them to speculate on. As one of the young of the firm said today, they have been "monkeying with the money they have been entrusted to us, and we were so with their employer's money, and it was willing at all for them to change their clothes three times a day, running a skyline and such stuff."

Suicide of a Graveyard.

LONDON, March 21.—Rev. Henry Powell, of Bryewater, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat, near Buckingham. No reason is known for the act.

They Trusted to the Lord.

The Times gives a sad sequel from the northport who have been stranded in this city within the past few days have deployed traits that are pleasing, and that have stirred up popular sympathy for them. Plenty they found, when they got here, that the Lord had not taken care of them. Their money, in Africa, by a forwarder or a horse car for his costs, though they and their paraphernalia were hungry, homeless and helpless in a strange city, though they did not know what to do or where to go, they trusted in the Lord, going to learn that they did not whose or to whom or thereto to raise a remnant, or to pay losses with such things, of were to let loose the Lord was.

They stood out of the deck in the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] they were engaged when a policeman gave them advice; they blessed the good Lord when they got aimless way for walking; they great money and sang to old melodies of the [illegible] Lord, they were [illegible] free place to sleep in, and they laughed, prayed, gave testimony and exhorted each other because things were going quite tolerable in a country for which they started out on their way to the Happy Land of Idaho.

All of which is somewhat refreshing as things go in this world.—New York Sun.

A Frontier Connoisseur.

One of our typographic artists, whose reputation for lifelike portraits is established, had an old lady walk into his studio the other morning with a queer enough looking bundle in a quilt, and figure, said to an old style bookmaker with a few straggling remnants of pretty crime, and she wanted to see his friend with whiskers. "Whiskers, sir," the lady said, when the artist had explained he to be called, "I'd like to have you fix up a little one picture of my friend, just as soon as can. He died two years ago some Thanksgiving, so I've been waiting for his picture ever since. I guess you can make it look like he used to look, but this one," drawing out a limed daguerreotype of a pious faced young man in his patriarch and particular, "Jonah was forty-five when he died, so long as strong as buckwheat, a picture with whiskers, I guess it didn't show it will be kinder easy to make it look real like him from this, but they say you're a master hand at the paint business I guess I can tell you."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Czar's Fun.

In the queen's bench, London, Mr. St. John Brenon, editor of the "ne" by journal Piccadilly, brought an action against Count Tolstoy, the Russian Hamlet, for wrongful dismissal without notice. Defendant claimed that he had a right to dismiss the plaintiff without notice, and further justified himself because Mr. Brenon had adversely criticised the conduct of the Russian Hamlet's dog's chase, and afterwards a conservative concern of some rate contrary to instructions. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Damages, £300.—Dundee Gazette.

Wine tasting takes on a disk of water in the cows with them, and they will not be in much danger from wolves.

Dealer of Atlanta, printed on wallpaper, are remarkable for the interesting cases pieces when glued to the cases.

A Boss machine of Boston is the world is completed in the mining and transportation of rock salt.

SEVEN ALDERMEN

Charged with Conspiracy to Commit Bribery, Indicted by the Grand Jury.

HANNAH LEWKIN, A WOMAN IN THE CASE

More Indictments Can be Looked for, Until the Whole Guilt is Ben Been.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CHICAGO SCANDAL.

A Fine Bill Returned Against Seven Aldermen.

CHICAGO, March 21.—After three days' investigation the grand jury this afternoon returned a true bill against seven aldermen, charged with conspiracy to commit bribery, in connection with the various corporations which have been the subject of investigation. The indicted are: W. J. O'Brien, Daniel H. Tyman, Thomas A. O'Donnell, T. J. O'Brien, Philip Jackson, S. H. Coggin, John M. Coughlin. Two more indictments were found, but were not returned, because the accused, Hannah Lewkin, and W. J. O'Brien. They charged bribery, and state that O'Brien gave Alderman Bob Bird to vote for the Northern Pacific ordinance and O'Brien to vote for the Economic Gas ordinance. Among the names of the witnesses signed to the indictments is that of Hannah Lewkin, who appeared in the aspect of "woman in the case" the state attorney said: "There are certain features of Hannah which certain aldermen, who should rather be the guardians of honor, and whose duty called for more of honor, and whose duty called for more than of their own good."

Asked if more indictments might be looked for, the state attorney said that one in the night to expected until the whole audit is completed.

As soon as the indictments were out, Judge Anthony gave the bail at $5,000. Coggin, who at once retired and closed in the hands of a deputy sheriff, and this evening all bows between, except Alderman Coughlin, who failed to furnish bonds. Alderman Bob Bird tonight made public efficiency for the first time the part he has taken in the whole transaction. He said he had been working in the council until he found that unannounced were always paid upon their bonds. At the time of the passage of the ordinance he gave the mayor's vote it was found necessary to bring into the same afternoon when one originally was against it. He (Bob) was spoken to by one of the O'Briens, who said that he would receive a consideration for his vote. Knowing that the Daily News was what newspaper, he taken a stand against public sentiment and the Daily News would be friendly to any proposition, and with a better view of bringing the corruption into light, he voted for the Daily News. The matter was carefully talked over, and arrangements were made for preserving the money passed to such a way that it could testify to the visit of the man who paid. Bob says that $700 was paid him to his office and he immediately showed it to the Daily News, explaining the nature of the case. Immediately after he took the money to the Daily News office and, in the presence of witnesses, deposited it in the safe in a sealed envelope.

Two weeks later the Northern Pacific ordinance passed the council a second time. A member of Bob's ward, the South side informed Bob's friends, after the Daily O'Brien's, he meant and that he was to meet Daily at the Sherman House that afternoon. Bob immediately communicated the fact to the Daily News, and they had the Sherman House watched. That afternoon Daily O'Brien and Bob in the hall and handed him an envelope. In the room "Bob" written on the outside of it. Bob went over to the office of Robert, the attorney for the Pacific and delivered to the representative of the other papers.

The envelope was opened in their presence and found to contain two $100 bills, which were again sealed up and placed with the other money.

Bob says that he took no money at any time for any other purpose than with the idea of exposing the corruptionist, and has profited in no way other than in the feeling of satisfaction that follows a duty well performed.

No one, he said, would believe that would talk this evening further than to protest their ability to prove their entire innocence.

In the face of possible imprisonment for a number of years the aldermen at the city council, at a regular weekly meeting tonight, exhibited a disposition to trifle with the business of the city. The mayor was absent, and the meeting was called to order. One member of the council finally introduced an order that the corporation counsel be instructed to prepare a bill for an ordinance in any manner possible in to vestigating the bribing aldermen. O'Neill exclaimed laughingly that there ought to be some reward offered for the indictments think that the Council should enter anything of the kind. The motion was placed on file.

An Honest, Colored Attendant.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Ex-Senator Brown of Colorado left his apartments at the city connect, at a regular weekly meeting tonight, exhibited a disposition to trifle with the business of the city. The mayor was absent, and the meeting was called to order. One member of the council finally introduced an order that the corporation counsel be instructed to prepare a bill for an ordinance in any manner possible in to vestigating the bribing aldermen. O'Neill exclaimed laughingly that there ought to be some reward offered for the indictments think that the Council should enter anything of the kind. The motion was placed on file.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Reform in the Matter of Extending Speeches in the Congressional Record.

THE COAST SURVEY IN THE HANDS OF A RING.

Ten Thousand Dollars and a Gold Medal for Sergeant Butler, First Indiana Cavalry.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Business Transacted by the Lawmakers Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is likely a special rule in the matter of the privilege allowed members in extending their speeches in the Record will be reported by the committee into the transgressions of Walker of Massachusetts. Ever since the session opened there has been much political revelry between the Democrats and Republicans in the House, and Walker has had several lively bouts with Hitt and Williams, whom he charged with the offense of "extending" speeches in "Bismarck" and "Machiavellian" methods. He introduced a resolution to the printed report of his speech of last Saturday, which, he said, "for the Congressional Record." He moved Williams to give the question of personal privilege but voted, and the committee in printing his speech, although not delivered on the floor, and that the whole of the undelivered portion of the speech was taken from the Record. The report will be considered tomorrow.

Elder of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a list of all persons employed in the coast and geodetic survey whose salaries were increased or decreased since 1889. Also for a list of those stationed or employed during that year. Dolan said he had information from a discharged employee that the coast survey was in the hands of a ring. The resolution was agreed to.

The committee on printing reported in favor of excluding from the Congressional Record of the 17th, all but portion of the speech of J. Webber, of Massachusetts, which refers to Mugwumps, etc., but which was not delivered.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

A long discussion took place during consideration of the army appropriation bill over the point of order raised by Cobb, of Texas, against the proviso in the bill that hereafter no money appropriated for army transportation shall be used in payment of transportation on non-aided lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific company or by the Southern Pacific company lines subtended in its Pacific system. The chair sustained the point of the ground of the proviso made a permanent law. It was then wanted to be made applicable only to the present bill. This was agreed to, and the committee having risen, the House took up the bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. Goodnight, of Kentucky, assailed the protective system in a general way.

Montgomery, of Tennessee, continued his time in opposing the bill donating $10,000 to the Worlds' Fair. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Peffer, granting Sergeant Butler, 1st Indiana Cavalry, $10,000 and a gold medal for his service in "saving the Pony express and the nation's capital from capture by Lee's army."

The same bill was introduced in the House by Simpson.

Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the propriety of providing sufficient shelter out of the capital for the protection of persons who may take part in inaugural ceremonies. He said he had seen people shivering at the time of several inaugurations.

The Senate took up a bill to change the name of the custom collection district and port of Wilmington, Cal., to that of Los Angeles, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the items of taxation imposed by the law of the republic of Colombia, and the Dominion of the United States Republic into Columbia, and which the President has found and claims it to reciprocally unjust to the United States, and which he based upon.

The commencement the session.

The Senate bill to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country, passed.

The calendar was taken up. The bill to amend the act for the relief of purchasers of lands in the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of purchase fees on void entries, was taken up as the special order.

Teller moved to amend it by striking out the word "foreign" and inserting the words "legal representatives," so the act shall not apply to purchasers from original settlers, and the amendment was agreed to. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate proceeded to executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

The Rivers and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House committee on rivers and harbors today completed considerable of the regular river and harbor appropriation bill. It appropriates $20,100,000, nearly $4,500,000 less than the amount of the bill which became law in the last Congress.

The gravest feature in the extent to which the committee enlarges the policy adopted in the last Congress of placing some of the most important projects under the contract system, by which, of which work can be undertaken with the amount appropriated