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BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL.

It is Not Considered as a Refusal to Enter the Presidential Race.

Nine Persons Burned to Death by the Overturning of a Lamp.

Sherman Still Lamenting Because the Republicans Were Beaten in 1884.

Gilhooly, Member of Parliament, Remanded to Jail in Ireland.

By Telegraph to the News.]

DISCUSSING BLAINE.

The Different Opinions Regarding His Withdrawal.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Hon. B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was interviewed by the *Chronicle-Telegraph* reporter this afternoon on Blaine's letter of declination. Mr. Jones stated that Blaine was not in the best of health, and it was for this reason that he declined the renomination. "His trip," said he, "has been wonderfully beneficial. I have had many letters from him, and in nearly all of them he has spoken of his health, and said he was entirely recovered. No, sir, it is not ill health nor fear of the result, or worry and strain of another campaign, which impelled Mr. Blaine to write that letter."

"Will you tell me what Mr. Blaine's reasons are?"

"As given me at the time to which Blaine refers,

THE REASONS

were these: Before the nomination by the republicans in 1876, Blaine was very anxious to obtain the Presidency, and worked hard for it with the aid of his friends. He was disappointed when it went to another man in the manner it did. In 1880 he was still anxious, though in a lesser degree, and his disappointment was less marked. In 1884, he had, to a great extent, lost the desire for the office, and now he withdraws from the contest because he has no wish to become President. He takes a keen interest in literary work, and wants rest and quiet. I assure you these are the only reasons for Blaine's letter that are known to me. Everybody, sooner or later, loses the desire for something which they were once anxious to obtain, and this is entirely true in the case of Blaine."

"Is not Mr. Blaine's letter somewhat inconsistent with the action of his friends, presumably with his consent, in working for the control of State delegations and committees?"

"No sir, it is not inconsistent. No such work has been done by us. Of course I have received countless letters on this subject from people north, south, east and west. His friends have not sought to set up or secure a single delegate anywhere. We have taken no concerted action. There has been no meeting to map out a course favorable to Mr. Blaine and I assure you that what has been done by

ADMIRERS OF BLAINE

has been done on their own account and not at the instance of his close friends. We have done nothing to secure the nomination for Mr. Blaine. When people write to me upon the subject, I send them in reply the call of the convention as issued by the committee and some extracts from the history of the convention of 1884. I have written no letters in Mr. Blaine's interest."

"Was this letter laid before any sort of a meeting of his friends or of the national committee?"

"It was not. The letter was received by me on Tuesday last, it having come directly from Florence to me. It was entirely in Mr. Blaine's handwriting. As you see by its opening sentence it was intended for the republican party. I did not tell anybody of its existence until Friday. Then I told one man who assisted me in preparing copies of the letter for the press. It was not given out on Saturday because many papers did not print Sunday editions and I was anxious to give it the widest publicity. I arranged to have it got out by the associated press. Even a man as close to Mr. Blaine as Mr. Stephen B. Elkins knew nothing of the existence of this letter until this morning."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Blaine's letter was

THE LEADING TOPIC

of political gossip today. Blaine's avowed friends in Congress show a desire not to express their opinions, but intimate that the letter only emphasizes the disinclination which he has shown to press his claim for the nomination. Prominent men, known as opponents, hail the letter as actually a withdrawal on his part from the Presidential race. Senator Allison and others who may be classed as Presidential candidates content themselves with saying that Blaine's expressions are unquestionably sincere, but that he would have to yield to the demand of the party that he should become its candidate, if it should so express itself at the convention. Among the prominent democrats in both Houses, the impression seems to prevail that the letter is far from establishing the fact that Blaine will not be a Presidential candidate.

Senator Frye says: "I think the letter is exactly what it purports to be, an instruction to Blaine's friends not to present his name in convention. It does not debar the convention from selecting him if it chooses."

Senator Farwell said: "In reading between the lines I infer that Blaine has an eager

DESIRE FOR RENOMINATION.

It seems to me that if it were Blaine's sincere intention to decline or refuse the nomination he would have signed his name at the end of the first paragraph."

AUGUSTA, Feb. 13.—In an editorial upon Blaine's letter the Kennebec *Journal* tomorrow will say:

We know not all the reasons which have caused Blaine to send his declaration to the National Committee and are authorized in no sense to speak for him or to interpret his cause for action. We know well that he has strong personal reasons for not wishing to accept the republican candidacy and for assuming the responsibilities which the Presidency would impose upon him. But the needs of the country and the demands of the great national party with which his name and fame are so closely identified should and must override all personal considerations. To make absolutely sure the republican masses call for James G. Blaine to lead them, believing in his youthful patriotism, sound policy and the hope of success and victory calls for Blaine's unanimous nomination. We cherish confidently the hope that he will meet the popular will, when he sees how necessary it is that private feelings and considerations should yield to the loyal devotion of his heart to the great party whose past career and future purpose are alike worthy of homage and brilliant with the best hopes of American people.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The announcement in the morning papers that Blaine says he will not allow his name to be presented to the National Republican convention, has created a breeze of excitement in this city, and has been the only subject of discussion among Blaine's friends.

Mr. Manly says: "It does not change the situation, and Blaine's friends have insisted that he was not a candidate. It, however, the republican convention believe

BLAINE IS THE MAN

who can best unite the party and nominate him, I believe he is too much of a patriot to decline. Having once been a candidate and having been unsuccessful, he could not again seek the nomination. He must leave the party free to act. He has not the right to decline. If, however, some other republican than Blaine should be nominated Blaine will vote for the nominee.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 13.—J. S. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the National Republican Committee, in an interview on the Blaine letter of withdrawal this evening said: "I have been expecting the letter for some time. It is in a line with the letters I received from Mr. Blaine in November and December, which led me to believe and say at the national committee meeting in Washington and New York, I did not believe he would be in the field. The press of the country, led by the pursuing misrepresentation of the malignant enemies of Blaine, have refused to believe the sincerity and unselfish attitude Blaine has held toward the party. In 1884 he was not a candidate for the nomination; did not really want it, and I received several letters from him in the winter and early spring before his nomination strongly expressing the

WISH NOT TO RUN.

So far from directing his friends at the national convention that year, he had no communication with them, and not a word passed between him and any of them during the contest there. The masses of the party, not the politicians were for him, and it was their moving forward that sent the delegates to Chicago for him. Before he went abroad last spring, he told me again of his settled disinclination to run, and of his controlling wish to contribute everything that he could to the unification and success of the party in the election of 1888, but the people, still preferring him and believing he was defeated in 1884 by the treachery of party politicians, as he was, have been intending to move forward again and renominate and elect him, and would have done so but for this letter. His action now shows a new greatness of the man, and his devotion as a republican. He has done much to disarm enmity before. This should certainly remove it all now. He will be at the front of the party next fall, and the Blaine republicans will be for the candidate without any sulking, whoever he is. Iowa has voted in three successive national conventions for Blaine, and believes in him more than ever. Now that he is out of the field, it will probably present a candidate of its own. It has two very strong and fit men—Senator Allison and Justice Miller. Both are very strong in the state, but the senator, from his closer relations with the people in later years, has a great advantage. There

WILL BE NO CONTEST

between them, and the state will be united for any candidate. Senator Allison is strong in all points where Blaine is strong, including the Pacific States. He is exceptionally strong with the business interests of the east, because of his level-headeded and sagacious course in Congress for twenty-five years. Justice Miller is known as the trusted counselor of President Lincoln and of all the republican presidents since, and as the first jurist of the country of the present age. The indications are now that the party will take a western man for candidate. Sherman, of course, will move powerfully into the contest under the new order, but I believe the country will respond to other men, and that the choice, if made between western men, will be between Allison and Harrison or Gresham, with Rusk, of Wisconsin, likely to develop great strength. Sherman is a strong man, but his age and the withdrawal of Blaine clears the field for new aspirants, such as the ones I have named in the west, with Foraker added, and such men as Hawley and Hiscock in the east.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Judge Gresham was seen here this morning, and when asked his opinion on the Blaine letter declined to say anything, adding that he was not talking politics just now.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—In reference to Blaine's letter declining to be nominated for the Presidency, Senator Quay said: "I am

SURPRISED AT BLAINE'S

declination. I was not prepared for it at all. I had reason to believe that he was as much of a candidate as ever. There were special reasons for this, since the prospects favored his nomination."

"But, are you sure, Colonel, he has declined," interrupted State Committee Chairman Cooper, "Can't you read something else between the lines?"

"I can see nothing in that letter but an absolute withdrawal from the field," returned Quay. "Blaine has made a blunder and he cannot remedy it. He would not dare to be a candidate after that letter, because if he was nominated he would certainly be defeated."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Speaking of the Blaine letter ex-Senator Harrison said: "The letter was a surprise to me, and Mr. Blaine certainly was not actuated in taking this step either by fear of defeat in the convention or at the polls. He has given his own reasons, and I have no doubt sincerely. Mr. Blaine will continue to be the leader, whether his name is on the ticket or not."

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Senator Hawley who is in the city, was asked if he considered Blaine's letter as final. He said: "I do most assuredly. I think

HE MEANS EVERY WORD

that he has written. There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of Blaine in this matter. Circumstances may arise that will compel his friends to refuse to accept this as the final answer from Blaine; but that, no one knows anything about."

Ex-Senator Platt said: "Do I believe Blaine to be out of the race for the Presidency now? I believe he means every word in the letter that appears in the morning papers. I have had reason to know for some time that such a letter was forthcoming. It is a great disappointment to his friends."

Senator Hale, of Maine, who is now on his way to Washington, said: "I think Blaine is sincere and means every word that he has written. I cannot answer the question as to whether I had any promonition of his intentions in this matter, but I can say positively that Blaine was not anxious to run in 1884 and was urged to do so. He certainly will not be a candidate and you can see from his letter that he does not decline because he thinks the republican party would be defeated. He will return in June or July and when the campaign opens, Blaine will enter the field and speak for the ticket. As to the other candidates, I cannot say. The republicans, I think, can win a victory this fall."

The *Sunday Post* says: We think that Blaine's letter to chairman Jones of the republican national committee does actually take him out of the field as a contestant for the nomination for the presidency. We think that this will be the effect and the net result of it, whether he so intended it or not.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "Blaine's letter was a

SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT

to me. I feel sure that his friends will regret the step he has deemed it wise to take and that the majority of them will not consider it final. Blaine's declination will not necessarily prevent his friends from nominating him for the presidency, neither will it prevent him from accepting the nomination should it be given him."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Interviews with prominent local politicians with regard to Blaine's letter of declination, show that the republicans and democrats were alike taken by surprise. In general, the republicans express deep regret. Ex-Senator A. P. Williams, chairman of the republican state central committee, says the demands of the party frequently rise superior to individual judgment. If the republicans want Blaine they will call him and I think he will respond. General W. H. L. Barnes, president of the republican state club, spoke in the same strain.

A Terrible Spree.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 13.—Sunday night during a drunken spree at Silver Brook, six Hungarians were roasted to death. They had been at a Polish church dedication and returned home drunk. A fight occurred, lamps were overturned and exploded. The names of those roasted alive were: John Elias, John Sedds, John Kobinko, Michael J. Enkovitch. Mary Maulick and Paul Siskowitz. John Maulick and wife and Peter Menski were burned so badly that they will die, and their baby which was thrown out of the window will die. Six others were terribly burned.

Capsized and Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—A party of eight persons, all colored, consisting of Horace Carter and his eldest daughter, Eliza, and a younger daughter, Hanuah Pierce and Frisbie Allen, Priscilla Smith, Celia Lewis and a boy named Ike Carter, were crossing the river from Larensite plantation to Dyman's Fairview place Saturday afternoon in a skiff. The boat was old and the sewells of a passing steamer caused the skiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occupants were drowned. Ike Carter, the boy, saved himself by clinging to a piece of the broken boat.

The Chinese Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the case of the United States vs. Jung Ah Lung in the Supreme Court of the United States today, the decision is of particular interest and importance to California. Jung Ah Lung, appellee, was a Chinese laborer who resided in the United States on November 17th, 1880, and who continued to reside there until October 24th, 1883. He then left San Francisco for China, taking with him a certificate of identification, issued to him by the collector of that port, in the form required by the fourth section of the act of May 6th, 1882, (Chapter 122 (22 Statutes 58). This certificate was stolen from him in China, and remained outstanding and uncanceled. Upon returning from China to San Francisco by vessel, Jung Ah Lung was not allowed to land by the collector for want of a certificate, and was detained in custody in port by the directions of the customs authorities. On a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the district court of the United States, it appeared that he corresponded in all respects with the description contained in the registration books of the Customs House, of the person to whom the certificate was issued. He was therefore discharged from custody, and an order of discharge was affirmed by the circuit court. This court, in an opinion delivered by Justice Blatchford, holds: First—That Jung Ah Lung was in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States and the district court had jurisdiction to issue the writ.

Second—That the jurisdiction of the court was not affected by the fact that the collector had passed on the question of allowing the person to land, or by the fact that the treaty provides for diplomatic action in the case of hardship.

Third—That the case of Jung Ah Lung was not to be adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. Chapter 220 (23 Statute 115), where they differed from those of the act of 1882.

Fourth—That in view of the provisions of section 4 of the act of 1882, in regard to Chinese laborers arriving by sea, as distinguished from those of section 12 of the same act, in regard to one arriving by land, the district court was authorized to receive the evidence it did in regard to the identity of Jung Ah Lung, and, on the facts it found, to discharge him from custody. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed.

ANOTHER DECISION.

A decision was also rendered in the case of the United States against the British steamer *Strathairly*, which is also a Chinese immigration case from California. This was a suit in the nature of a libel *in rem* against the British steamer to recover about $30,000 in penalties for alleged violation of certain United States statutes, which prescribe the number of Chinese immigrants that shall be carried by steamers of certain size; the accommodations that such immigrants shall have on board the vessel, and the delivery of a true list of such passengers to the collector of customs in San Francisco. The defendant in the court below took exceptions to the libel, on the ground that the facts set forth in it were not sufficient to create a lien on the vessel under any law in the United States. The court sustained the exceptions and dismissed the bill. The court, however, in an opinion by Justice Mathews, holds that the libel does set forth sufficient cause of action, and entitles the United States, upon proof of facts, to recover under the first and second counts, but that it must be dismissed as to the third. The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore reversed and the case remanded with directions to take further proceedings in accordance with this court's opinion.

Washington Notes.

The House committee on public buildings will favorably report many bills for the erection of buildings, among them the Senate bill, introduced by Vest, for a structure at Helena, Montana, to cost $100,000.

The president has sent these nominations to the Senate: Alex. McCue of New York, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in place of Charles J. Canda, resigned.

Postmasters—W. C. Smith, Stockton, California; John C. Wethered, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Major Dye, who has resigned his government position to accept a position under the Corean government, left for Corea this morning via San Francisco.

To the Full Term.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Ralph Lee, who shot and dangerously wounded his stepfather Banker Hawson, some months ago, was to-day sentenced to 18 months in the county jail. This is the extreme limit of the law for this offence, he being a minor. The trial of his mother on the charge of instigating him to commit murder, will come up next week.

Arrested for Smuggling.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Erwin A. Gardner, who, with his cousin Ephraim Gardner, was arrested and taken to Ogdensburg on Tuesday last on the charge of smuggling opium, has been released on $1,000 bail. His cousin is still in custody. Erwin Gardner's trunk, which was seized, has been found to contain documents showing that Gardner was a United States inspector during four months in 1885, with headquarters on the Pacific Coast.

The Ticket Forger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—United States Commissioner Lyman decided that the evidence was sufficient to send Benson, the alleged Patti ticket forger, back to Mexico for trial. Benson's counsel was granted a hearing for to-morrow to allow the introduction of new testimony.

Arch-Bishop Lamy Dead.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 13.—Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy died at his residence in this city at 8 o'clock this morning of pneumonia, aged 85. Bishop Lamy was born in France, ordained a priest in 1838, came to America in 1839 and was ordained bishop and vicar apostolic of New Mexico in 1857. In 1876 he was made arch-bishop of Santa Fe, with Colorado and Arizona as suffrages. He resigned in 1885 on account of ill health. The present prosperity of the Catholic Church in the southwest is due almost wholly to his tireless and unceasing labor. The funeral takes place at the cathedral on Friday.

European Notes.

CORK, Feb. 13.—The magistrate today remanded Gilhooly M. P., for trial to the full sessions, on March 2nd. Bail was refused.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Signor Coppino, minister of public instruction, and Signor Sarraceo, minister of public works, have resigned.

The *Tribune* states the war department has ordered provisions and accoutrements to be held in readiness in full supply, as if the army were to be mobilized.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: "The Pope in an audience, in reply to statements regarding the situation in Ireland, said he hoped to obtain concessions from England on the Irish question, provided the Irish adopted a peaceful attitude.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will shortly enter the cabinet.

A Compromise.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13—The suit of Sarah E. McIntosh, wife of Deputy Collector Alexander McIntosh of New Albany, to break the will of her father, W. C. Despaux, the great glass manufacturer, has been compromised. Mrs. McIntosh secures about $200,000 worth of property.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (1)

WONDERFUL CURES.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by A. C. Smith & Co. (1)

ELY'S CATARRH
Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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NOTICE OF SALE.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake County.

Ansel Lee; and Ansel L. Milham, Nina B. Milham, Gertrude I. Milham, Mary I. Milham, Lavina Milham, Clara A. Milham, and George C. Milham, minors by their general guardian Martin Milham, Marquis F. Lee, Jane Webb, William H. Lee, O. S. Lee, John F. Lee, Elizabeth Lee, Rhoda Lee Parker, Catherine Lee, Lucy L. Evans, Adelia Lee, Irena Lee, and Joseph W. Lee, the last two minors by their general guardian Fannie F. Lee; Alvin Lee, Aurilla Lee, William Lee, Rhoda Lee, Ann J. Lee, Charles Lee, Julia A. Lee; and Rhoda Lee, Louisa K. Lee, Minnie Lee, Luella Lee, Jesse Lee, Alexi T. Lee, and Gertrude Lee, the last seven minors by their general guardian Julia A. Lee; Sarah Ann Newton, John W. Newton, and George L. Newton, minors by their general guardian George A. Newton,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Theodore Lee, and Henry Lee,

Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court made in the above entitled action, dated the 9th day of February, 1888, the undersigned referee in partition, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Salt Lake, on the 10th day of March, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the said Salt Lake City, and bounded, and described as follows: Commencing at the north west corner of lot five (5) in block eighty-five (85) Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey and running thence east two hundred and twenty two (222) feet; thence south ten (10) rods; thence west ninety (90) feet; thence north forty-six (46) feet; thence west one hundred and thirty two (132) feet; thence north one hundred and nineteen (119) feet to place of beginning.

Terms cash, and the deed or deeds to be made executed and delivered upon confirmation of the sale by the Court.

JOHN F. LEE,
Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 11th, 1888

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