ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 105. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXV

THE BERING PROBLEM.

The Lengthy Correspondence on the Matter is Now Made Public.

HOW THE LONDON "TIMES" VIEWS THE SITUATION.

The British Pacific Squadron will Reach Esquimalt Earlier than Usual.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE BRITISH TROUBLE.

The Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The correspondence received yesterday from the President relative to the Bering sea is made public.

THE FIRST COMMUNICATION

from Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine, under date of March 19th, stating that he had received a reply from Lord Salisbury, to which he was directed to lay the information in possession of her majesty's government does not feel that there is before them that another year's suspension of sealing should be accompanied by the undue diminution of the seal herds. He hesitate, however, proceeded to observe that, "Beyond the question, it is considered by your government that they have the right to be protected from loss they may incur from free sealing this year, in the event of their claim being upheld by the arbitrators." He stated her majesty's government does not dispute that, after a ratification of the convention, there will be some foundation for this contention, but adds that the prohibition of all sealers as a remedy for this effect: "That the British sealers excluded from the Bering Sea would be in a position to prefer a complaint if the British claims and upheld by the arbitrators. However, there is no security that the arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1892. Serious damage would be caused the industry by the suspension of sealing for a long period. In view of all the circumstances, it appears to her Majesty's government that it would be more equitable to provide that the sealers in Bering sea shall give security for paying any damages that the arbitrators may adjudge. I shall be glad to learn if the above suggestions meet with the approbation of your government."

HARRISON'S REPLY.

Under date of March 22nd Mr. Wharton replied as follows: "I am directed by the President to say that your note of the 19th instant has had his immediate attention, in view of what he deems the extreme urgency and gravity of the subject. The President goes out of the fact that a further practice under any modus Vivendi regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the United States and to the Alaskan seals as practical immunities. It is known to his government that the sealers have actually their departure to escape notice of a prohibition and every day almost adds to the fleet that most be overhauled at sea. Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds, and 30 sail, ship-one at the same date last year, and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels, if it shall be ordered and turned back at the peace, go to the Bering sea, and pursue in the very scenes of our islands the slaughter of the profitable seals which it is the purpose of the treaty to be delivered of their young. This is a crime against nature. The government expects to show, if the arbitration proceeds, that the fur seals are entitled to the larger portion of the catch of the pelagic sealers.

"That, in view of this serious and sufficient explanation of this government, his government should agree that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary to prevent the undue diminution of the seal herds, and shall insist that, pending the arbitration, it shall go on precisely as if no arbitration were agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her Majesty's government is willing to dispute the claims and contentions of this government as to be willing, even for a season, to disregard them, the President would respectfully urge that Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which their relevance to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment arbitration was agreed upon, neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was

TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GOOD WILL,

and if, pending withdrawal, either deals with the subject of it solely upon the basis of its own contention, and in effect disregard of the claims of the other, the treaty which is to be obtained, but a new cause of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration upon the basis of evidence. For it must not be forgotten that if her Majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of the contentions as to the rights of the Canadian sealers, no choice is left this government but to proceed upon the basis of its confident contention, that pelagic sealing in Bering sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights. His hardship will hardly fail to see this.

"Urged in the opinion of the President, consists the gravity of the situation, and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the resistance by other government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it. In his opinion, it would succeed to the eyes of the world the two great arguments involved, if the policy of killing of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even disturb the honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences, as wisely considered. But if his lordship shall advise to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing, and shall insist upon free sealing for British subjects, the question, as it affects this government, is no longer one of pecuniary loss or gain, but of honor and self-respect. This government, notwithstanding that its right to take such steps Pribilof Islands is undisputed, and, when it proved to the arbitration, proposed to take

NO PRIVITY FROM THE DISCRETION CATCH,

but limit the killing of seals to the necessities of the notion of its island, and it cannot consent that, with impunity or without, the enclosed rights of British subjects to catch seals in the Bering sea shall be exercised pending arbitration.

"The President finds it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that his government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about 100 Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for the injury they may severally inflict upon the jurisdiction or property and must decline to discuss a suggestion, which only his respect for Lord Salisbury, and his belief that his lordship has a high appreciation of the gravity of this discussion, enable him to treat with seriousness. We should doubtless have to pursue and capture upon the seas many of the owners of these vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and, as a condition into be that they shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge," while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, the transaction would be without risk to them and of no value to us. The government cannot consent to have what it believes its rights destroyed or impaired, pending a doubtful arbitration by any agreed tribunal, however, it may be, and, particularly, with such a tribunal as is now proposed. The reluctance in my last note to the inconsistency of her Majesty's government in denying responsibility for the acts of Canadian sealers was not intended to suggest a willingness on our part, under any circumstances, to see our property captured for a claim for damages. Our contention is that such claim cannot now be heard or determined by the arbitrators without a reaffirmation of the treaty, for his lordship will remember that while he now offers what he intelligently calls the security of satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge, the treaty provides, in the 6th article of the treaty, that the arbitrators shall have

NO JURISDICTION TO AWARD ANY DAMAGES.

"As to his lordship's suggestion that the Canadian sealers may have some claim for compensation, if Great Britain is compelled to abandon pelagic sealing, the President directs me to say that he is not able to see how the citizens or subjects of either of the treaty powers can by any rule of law or equity claim any damages against their respective governments, growing out of such necessary treaty restraints as the governments may lawfully impose, to prevent the loss of the utilities of the public good and international peace.

"The suggestion that the consolation of the board of arbitration may not be convened before the end of June to hear and determine the claims of the parties during the season of 1892, is, the President thinks, fairly provided against by the treaty itself. If the treaty shall be promptly ratified and exchanged our mutual interests would be an absolute guarantee against delay. The President does not think that Great Britain is the subject of such a consummation, except the belief, now unfortunately prevalent here, that the refusal of Great Britain to agree to a prohibition of pelagic sealing shall go on, to the injury, if not to the destruction of our rights, largely defeats the object of the treaty.

"The President directs me to say in conclusion that the modus of last year is the least that Her government can accept. In reason, the recreants after a treaty of arbitration should be some absolute, not less. He does not desire to repeat the arguments, and leaving out of the discussion, and leaving out of the most forcible and pathetic appeal to the considerations which support the just demands of this government, that the property which is the subject of the pending arbitration shall not be subject to spoliation pending arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly response to the modus. The President will hear with regret that her Majesty's government continues to assert the right to deal with this subject, pending the arbitration, as if no arbitration were agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her Majesty's government is willing to dispute the claims and contentions of this government as to be willing, even for a season, to disregard them, the President would respectfully urge that Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which their relevance to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment arbitration was agreed upon, neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was

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THE SILVER DEBATE.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, Opens for the Opposition of the Bill.

WHY MR. LOUD THINKS IT MUST BE VOTED AGAINST.

Mr. Bartine's (Nev.) Speech.—A Little Tilt Between Hatch and Williams.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

The Silver Debate in the House Continued.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The gallleries were again packed when the silver debate was resumed, and there was a very full attendance on the part of the members.

Mr. Bland announced that he would postpone his motion for the previous question till 5 o'clock, to give an opportunity for greater debate.

Mr. Cockran (N. Y.) said: The well known Tammany leader, spoke for the opposition to the bill, which he vigorously attacked. He nevertheless complimented the chairman of the committee, and declared that he had no pretence with Mr. Harter, who had said "I credit him (Bland) with good intentions, and the only excuse for his attitude." Mr. Cockran said that, while disputing the conclusions of Mr. Bland, he desired also to dispute the statement of Mr. Harter. If there had been ignorance displayed upon the floor, it had not been by the gentleman from Missouri. The threat of Mr. Harter was greeted by applause and Mr. Cockran continued by quoting from Mr. Harter.

Mr. Cockran was followed by

MR. CUMMINGS (NEW YORK)

who said that his constituents were opposed to the bill, and he would therefore vote against the bill.

Dingley (Maine) also spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that its effects would be to give to the silver mine owners of this nation $21,000,000 annually more than they are now receiving for their product. It is addition to the our estate would be flooded by silver imported from abroad.

LOUD (CAL.)

said that the first and most potent reason why he should vote against the bill was that, in the platform of the Republican party, there was inserted a plank in favor of the coinage of silver. Furthermore, in the laws of his state, in the obligations of almost every county, and in all notes and contracts were expressed in terms of the dollars payable in gold. To assume that the people of California were in favor of the free coinage of silver would be to assert that they were a living lie. He remembered when, as a mechanic, he had to take his $16 a month in silver and exchange it at a loss of $5 before paying the butcher and the baker.

BARTINE (NEV.)

the leader of the Republican free coinage men, made an able and comprehensive speech in favor of the bill. The people of this country and Europe on the silver question during the past century, and embalmed the arguments against free silver. He spoke of the scenes in the Eastern cities, where wealth had been piled mountain high by special legislation, were swelling into a white heat of indignation at the thought that the silver miners would realize an enhanced price through free coinage. The only men in Nevada ever called upon to shoot down their fellow-citizens were those who were engaged in producing more gold than silver. It was these infamous miners who had furnished the country over to the money lenders, who had plunged the National debt and the balance of trade. The farmer has more at stake in this question than the silver miner. The great bulk of our wheat and flour in the European market is sold in competition with silver-using countries and upon a silver basis. It is perfectly plain, said Bartine, that the Indian producer has the advantage over the American producer in the English market. Both sell at the same price. The Indian takes his silver home, where it is just as good and effective money as it ever was. The American can obtain the same amount of silver, but, if he brings it to America he sustains a loss of 20 per cent in purchasing it into our standard coin. Mr. Bartine did not pretend to believe that everything abnormal in the social and industrial structure of the day has resulted from silver demonetization. Neither did he claim that its demonetization would convert the American farmer into a peasant, fill his purse and fill the land with Utopian bliss, but he did believe that its general result would be all in the line of beneficence; that it would encourage industry and lead to a more even distribution of wealth.

Hatch (Mo.) believed that this question was a national one, and therefore a party one. It was utterly impossible for the Democratic party to ignore its past history and pledges to the people on this subject. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Williams) had attempted to read him out of the Democratic party, and egotistically declared that only those who agreed with him (Williams) were Democrats.

THEN THE HOUSE WAS HOUR AMUSED

by a little tilt between Messrs. Hatch and Williams. The latter having asked if Hatch could refer him to a Democratic platform that ever declared for free silver, Mr. Hatch replied: "When you want a Democratic platform, you will get it from Democrats, and not from men whose swaddling clothes have not been off for a week or a month—a year. (Great laughter.) He tells Mr. Williams (Mass.) that he

DID NOT KNOW THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY,

and, when Mr. Williams asked if he was reading him out of the party, Mr. Hatch replied that Mr. Williams said the time was coming when the Democratic party would have to choose between the Democrats of New York and the Alliance of the South. He (Hatch) was willing to make the choice, if necessary, and would swap the turpentine statesman from Kansas (Simpson) for the gentleman from Massachusetts, or, if anot.—" swap were wanted, he would take in the erring young Democrat from Georgia (Wheeler) and throw over another Massachusetts Mugwump. The speech nested almost a sensation.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio, in the course of his speech expressed surprise that Hatch had declared the repeal of 1873 was the greatest infamy of the century, and that it was done by a Republican Congress and a Republican President. Hatch knew that not a single Democrat had voted against the measure in the Senate; that Senators Thurman and Bayard had voted for it, and that the only votes cast against it were by Republicans.

Caelle (Minn.) and English (N. J.) opposed the bill.

Taylor (Ill.) had read a proposed substitute intended to ridicule the pending bill.

Sowd (Pa.) favored free coinage.

Smith (Ill.) deprecated consideration of the measure from a party standpoint and said that he should vote against the bill.

Bland (Ia.) closed the debate by saying that when the act of 1873 had brought the farmers into a condition of suffering the gentleman from Illinois (Taylor) asks them to satisfy with a comical substitute added insult to injury and mocked the farmers in their suffering.

Bland then

DEMANDED THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Burrows moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and the clerk called the roll on his motion.

The excitement was intense as the roll progressed.

When the clerk completed the recapitulation, the Speaker rose to announce the result, but, before doing so, directed the clerk to call his name, and then availed himself of his right to move to reconsider. The motion was adopted, amid the deafening applause of the advocates of the measure.

Bland, not aware that the Speaker's vote had saved the measure from immediate annihilation, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, in order to have an opportunity to move to reconsider. The motion was advised in a moment that it was defeated by a tie vote, again changed to the negative.

Enloe (Tenn.) suddenly strode into the House, and said that he desired to have his vote recorded, but the Speaker refused. Enloe having been absent at a meeting of the investigating committee.

Herbert (Ala.), who had also been absent, failed to get his vote recorded. The motion was lost by a tie vote of 146 to 146.

Outhwaite (Ohio) at once moved to adjourn. Lost—89 to 105.

Johnson, of Ind., moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to table the bill, and Bland moved to lay Johnson's motion on the table. The motion to table the motion was agreed to—145 to 140, and the bill supplanted with vigor.

The speaker stated the vote recurred on the motion to reconsider, and Reed sprang to his feet. He moved the yeas and nays and the roll was called. The speaker, without ordering a recapitulation, announced that the motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 148 to 148.

Cockran demanded a recapitulation of the vote.

The speaker stated the demand came too late. The confusion was then redoubled and the speaker was compelled to call in the services of the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Finally the vote was recapitulated by unanimous consent and announced, yeas, 150; nays, 148, and the result was loudly applauded by the silver-silver men.

The question then was on motion to lay the pending bill on the table, and after a scene of wild disorder the vote was announced, yeas, 145; nays, 135, so the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

The chair announced the question recurred on Bland's motion for the previous question on the bill and amendments. The motion to adjourn was lost 89 to 102.

Motions to adjourn, to take a recess, adjourn till Monday and adjourn till Monday, were all voted down, and then Bland, stating it was evident no fair vote could be taken tonight, moved an adjournment, which was carried at 12:35.

The silver bill now goes on the calendar, but it is probable the committee on rules will be asked to report a resolution for further consideration.

The Great Northern.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Great Northern company has sent circulars to the preferred stockholders, offering the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent, of their holdings to the new 15,000,000 preferred stock. Collateral trust bonds secured by the Manitoba Pacific extension bonds. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to complete the Pacific extension from Spokane to Puget Sound.

A Just Verdict.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 24.—The jury in the case of ex-Mayor Vocom of Hastings, was on February 22nd shot and killed Myron Van Fleet for slandering his daughter, today brought in a verdict of manslaughter. A motion for a new trial was filed.

ENJOYING THE HONEYMOON.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Daughter and Her Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The relatives and friends of George Baldwin and his wife Anita were making efforts to find the present whereabouts of the pair. It is stated that they have always took a train for the north and are now enjoying the honeymoon in a small town in a picturesque part of Siskiyou county, where they will remain until the end of the week. They will return to this city and endeavor to secure forgiveness.

Edward Marshale, who arrived in this city from New York about September of last year, has given for publication a story, in which he claims that he has been badly treated by Anita. He declares that she fell violently in love with him and went as far as to propose to him and that he accepted. Baldwin became aware of the sentimental feeling which Anita felt for Marshale, and informed the young man that he would make him a subject for burial if he persisted in annoying his daughter. Soon after Mr. Baldwin and Anita came to California. Marshale shortly followed, and made his presence known by sending letters to the girl. These missives were unanswered for a long time. Finally Baldwin wrote the following to Marshale: "Sir—You must not write or speak to my daughter any more or annoy her in any way, or I will attend to you to a certainty. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to do so. E. J. BALDWIN."

Intimate friends of Anita say that she was never in love with Marshale and was much annoyed by his attentions.

Blaine Knows all About It.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Blaine continues to improve. He took a longer walk than usual today. He is being kept fully advised of all diplomatic proceedings.

An Eighty-year-old Bridegroom.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—That portion of this city known as Africa was in a whirl tonight over the marriage of Rev. John Jasper of this city, minister of "The Sun do move" church, and widow Carey of his flock. She is his fourth wife. Jasper is 80 years old and his bride 55.

Complimentary Dinner to Dr. Young.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dinner complimentary to President and Mrs. M. H. De Young of San Francisco, was tendered the delegates to the International league of Press Clubs at the Hotel Imperial tonight. Colonel John Cockrell presided. Among those present were W. J. Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lyons, T. J. Keenan of Pittsburg, H. E. Hall of St. Paul.

The Paige Bank Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Papers are coming to light in connection with the Paige bank failure, leaving evidence of forgery. Matters grow warm hourly, and sensational arrests are expected. $12,000 of the city funds are involved, and the council is borrowing money to pay current expenses.

A Fatal Fight with a Convict.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—As the result of a desperate fight with a reckless convict at the Eastern Penitentiary tonight, Overseer James Hunn was fatally stabbed and Overseer Francis Mahady badly injured.

Six Persons Killed.

BOISE, March 24.—Six persons, in passing through the Mount Gorge today, were killed by an avalanche.

Denouncing the Chinese.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The labor unions have held tonight a meeting of the Chinese and demanded they be peremptorily excluded from the country. After the addresses, resolutions were adopted, requesting Congress to pass, as speedily as possible, absolute, effective and perpetual exclusion laws. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to President Harrison, the members of the Cabinet and of Congress, as well as to the Emperor of China and the Chinese minister at Washington. Jacobson of the Central Labor union said that the Chinese in this city earned $5,000,000 last year, of which sum they sent 80 per cent to China. They monopolize the laundry business, keeping 20,000 men out of employment, in this city alone, in addition to which they were a menace to the morals of the community. They should be excluded without legislation, excitement or mass meetings, by the working people ceasing to patronize them.

Sheridan's Power.

Impressions are conveyed in writing by appeals to the imagination of the reader. The successful writer brings a picture before the mind, and the related knowledge may be like the frame to set off the picture, or like new rays of light thrown upon the canvas to give it vividness. The value of this related knowledge is well illustrated in Macaulay's description of the trial of Warren Hastings. He throws upon the description the light of his vast erudition. He stimulates the imagination by all those side lights, in taking the attention, so that the reader feels that he is present at the proceedings, and we are filled with admiration of the scene.

He compares up the historians of Rome and the eventful history of the eternal city, he reveals his acquaintance with the lofty sentiments of Burke, and his acquaintance with the sweet sentiments of literature in his familiarity with the memories of Pitt, at that time Janeiro, he displays his knowledge of the finer workings of human nature, and the sentiments he throws are shown and dynamites are overthrown in his reference to the sales of Mrs. Montague and the fair haired daughter of the house of Brunswick, and he shows his appreciation of the sentiment of Burke when he says, "the prime of her majesty's beauty, faded with emotion on a scene surpassing all the fictitious of the stage."—Educational Review.

Fixing a Watch.

Customer—My watch won't go.

Jeweler examining it—Why, sir! Have you been in a railway collision?

Customer (surprised)—Why, no.

Jeweler (gravely)—Then you undoubtedly should not throw your vest down on the floor when your watch is in the pocket.

Customer (thoughtfully)—I never do. I have been exceedingly careful with this watch. I feel as if it were a pet. Jeweler—How long will it take to mend it?

Jeweler (after another examination)—You'd better leave it here at least a week, but if you can get along without it, I would advise two weeks.

Customer—Very well. Do it upright. Good day.

Jeweler (to assistant)—James, how that speak of that off the wheel and charge up five shillings for repairs.—London Tit-Bits.

How the Tooth Aches.

The teacher who took the opportunity to clean her finger nails while keeping a pupil after school to recite her for drawing a comb through her hair during school hours has contributed a mite of the commentary of things.—Good Housekeeping.

A Cure for Headache.

For headache, with which little children often suffer, lay upon the ear a flannel bag filled with hops and wring from hot water.—New York Journal.

THE CHICAGO SCANDAL.

An Ugly Scene Said to Have Taken Place in the Grand Jury Room.

THE FOREMAN ACCUSING THE STATES ATTORNEY.

Witnesses Examined Who Give the Jury No Light on the Boodling.

By Telegraph to the News.

BOODLING INVESTIGATION.

The Foreman of the Chicago Grand Jury and the State's Attorney.

CHICAGO, March 24.—An ugly scene is said to have taken place behind the doors of the grand jury room today. Foreman General Lieo is said to have accused States Attorney Longenecker of trifling away his time and shielding from inquiry the beside suspects having strong political or commercial influence. The State's attorney hotly retorted that it was worse than useless to make indictments where an indictment could not be hoped for.

Among the witnesses examined today was Ex-Mayor Roche, who is financially interested in the compressed air machine. His evidence gave the jury no light. Alderman John Powers was also placed upon the rack and looked warm when he came out. President Wegg of the Northern Pacific Railway, walked in the hall for his turn, and after approval of reports, said that he knew nothing about the boodling. After he emerged from the jury room he said that he told the jury that no money was paid or boodle by his company to any Alderman.

The Drayton-Burrows Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Drayton-Burrows scandal continues the all-absorbing topic among club men. Drayton has not been seen publicly since leaving last evening. Burrows was seen this morning, and this afternoon his second, Milbank, made a statement to the effect that both he and Burrows were in entire ignorance as to the cause of the jury publications which had taken place in the newspapers. A passenger of the "Majestic" states that a London club man who under the influence of liquor told sufficient to make the story common property. It is stated this afternoon that Drayton has been closeted with lawyers all day and that a statement of his side of the affair is being prepared.

J. Coleman Drayton was at the Union club this afternoon with his lawyer, John Nash. He denied himself to reporters, but left word when he went away that he had no statement to make regarding the trouble with Burrows.

An Expensive Horse.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Evidently Senator Stanford considers the four-year-old colt Advertiser a true successor to his sire, Electioneer, in the Palo Alto stock farm. A few days ago he refused $110,000 for the young stallion, and to-day a well known breeder who has just returned from a visit at Palo Alto, said the party who made the offer had offered an additional $15,000, which was declined. Advertiser is a lay colt and obtained a record of 2:16 last year as a three-year-old.

The Baum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The pension investigation committee this morning examined a large number of papers from the official files of the interior department, among them the endorsement and recommendation signed by Senators Cullom and Farwell, and Green B. Raum, of Examiner Taylor against whom Raum later brought charges.

Commissioner Raum was called to the witness stand again, and having read his letter to Secretary Noble's action in his (Baum's) case without giving him a fair trial. John asked what he thought of his own action. Witness said he was special examiner without a fair trial. The commissioner replied he believed they were furnishing information to the newspapers, to one Fleming, a newspaper writer, who wrote articles intended to injure him (the commissioner). Speaking of having asked for the retirement of Gen. James Dugan from his position in the pension office, witness said Dugan had made a remark to the effect that Lemon was commissioner and Raum his deputy. This jeopardized witness' position. When Senator Palmer, of Illinois, came to him in Dugan's behalf, he (Raum) said he had no personal feeling against Dugan, and if the latter would make a suitable apology he would bring the matter before the secretary of the interior with a view to his reinstatement. The apology was given, he was shown a letter written by Dugan to a newspaper assailing Gen. Bussey, and the matter of reinstatement was dropped.

Sentenced to be Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President has approved the sentence of the court martial on Major Overman of the engineer corps, who was found guilty of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of military discipline, and sentenced to be reprimanded.

Earl Russell in Trouble Again.

LONDON, March 24.—Earl Russell is in trouble again. The servant girl Williams, whom, in the course of his divorce case, he said he had seduced, has brought an action for libel, placing the damages at £10,000.

Italian Anarchists.

ROME, March 24.—The trial of the anarchists, arrested for participating in the May riots, concluded today. Cipriano and Pali were sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment each and to pay a fine of 1500 lire. Romer, a German student, was sentenced to one year and to pay a fine of 500 lire. Nine others were sentenced to terms ranging from two years to twenty-five days' police surveillance and other minor restrictions.