The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 109. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

VIEWING THE FIELD

The Chances of Various Presidential Candidates.

CLARKSON STATES THE SITUATION.

McKinley Leads, Allison is the Strongest Second Choice—The Sentiment in the West.

St. Louis, March 31.—"The situation in a nut shell is this: Nobody will enter the convention with votes enough by about 100 or 150 to nominate him on the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth ballot. The nominee, therefore, will be a second choice man. McKinley leads today in the matter of instructions and will hold that lead. Allison is the strongest second choice, and will gain in strength right along. I therefore predict Allison's nomination."

The speaker was Hon. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, member of the Republican national committee, who is here with other members of the subcommittee looking after the convention matters. Referring again to McKinley, Mr. Clarkson said:

"His campaign has been so conducted as to antagonize all the second choice states, and for that reason he is today the weakest man in the race, conceding that he cannot be nominated on the first ballot. I don't know a single delegation that will go to him when its candidate is dropped. On the other hand, Senator Allison is the second choice of nearly every state or district that has elected its delegates.

"Mr. Reed will have as much strength in the South as McKinley.

"I have just returned from a trip through the West," continued Mr. Clarkson. "In all the region west of Nebraska the sentiment is yet unformed as to men. The people of the Pacific coast and mountain states are discussing a great issue—that of money and nomination. They will send to St. Louis in June 80 or 100 delegates instructed solidly for silver, without reference to the views of any man on this great question. That a vote so massed will have to be reckoned with, and that seriously, nobody with pretension to political foresight or acumen can doubt.

"It may be that Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah will send delegations to the convention instructed for some pronounced free silver advocate, such as Teller or Cameron. In fact I have been assured that that is what these states will do."

Secretary J. H. Manley was more reticent. When his attention was called to the latest estimate of McKinley's strength made at Washington by General Grosvenor, and published in a morning paper, in which the Ohioan was given 355 votes on the first ballot out of the total of 912 delegates elected up to Saturday night, he studied the figures closely for a long while and then said: "This only shows that they are still claiming. They can claim all they want. What we want and what we are going to have are votes."

Senator Thomas Carter, chairman of the Republican National committee, was asked: "Is it true that you have discerned the premonitory rumbling of a boom for Don Cameron in the northwest?"

"It's more than a premonitory rumble. It's roaring. I believe we will get the votes not only in Montana, and other northwestern states, but the votes of the West generally will come to him naturally."

"Then you apprehend some trouble over the silver question in the St. Louis convention?"

"Now that is an entirely different matter, and one about which I will say nothing."

Col. Wm. Hahn of Ohio, professed to be unable to see how the opposition is to head off McKinley.

CALIFORNIA'S PREFERENCE.

San Francisco, March 31.—As the result of a canvass made by the Examiner to ascertain the presidential preferences of the leading Republicans of California, it is announced that McKinley heads the list with 161 votes. Fifty-two men expressed themselves in favor of Allison and twenty-eight in favor of Reed.

Messenger Pigeon Service.

Washington, March 31.—Secretary Herbert adopted a novel adjunct to our naval strategic tactics when he signed the order adopting a messenger pigeon service for coast defense. Many hundreds of pigeons are shortly to be distributed in groups among about twenty different points along the Atlantic coast. Here they will be kept in coops until accustomed to regard their new quarters as permanent homes, to which they will return when liberated from vessels plying the sea coast. Having thus been domesticated they will be placed aboard coasting vessels and carefully trained to find their homes without losing time. The coops will all be placed in telegraphic connection with Washington.

Women Admitted.

Richmond, Ind., March 31.—The north Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has voted unanimously in favor of admitting women as delegates to the general conference.

INTERRUPTED THE OPERA.

Appearance of an Insane Man on the Stage.

Chicago, March 31.—Robert Rothman, a printer, supposed to be insane, interrupted the grand opera of Romeo and Juliet at the Auditorium last night. The curtain had been up on the balcony scene but a few minutes and Jean De Reszke had started his lines: "O, night, spread out thy platform above me, and——"

"Stop, stop," shouted Rothman, as he climbed up the stairs which led to the stage from the front and advanced toward De Reszke. "Stop, I say and touch me not or you'll be sorry for it."

The man removed his coat and vest and cast them on the floor. De Reszke took his advice and stepped [illegible] in amazement. At the same instant Wilson Perry, of the opera company management, stepped on the stage and walked toward Rothman.

"Not another step," shouted the latter, at the same time raising his hand in a dramatic way. Mr. Perry also stopped, but as he did so he gave a signal and the curtain was run down. It came down between him and the fanatic and Max. David and Charles Gilchrist, stage hands, were sent out to remove him. Each seized one of his arms and the man was led into the wings, loudly protesting that his enemies were making the [illegible] of their lives in so handling him. Rothman was taken by the police to Harrison street station, where he talked in an incoherent manner, claiming to be the Son of God and to be possessed of divine powers.

Strike Declared Off.

Baltimore, March 31.—The garment workers of this city, who have been on strike for five weeks, declared the strike off last night and will return to work today if they can get their places back. Over 6,000 persons have been out, the strike having been ordered under the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, of which the strikers were members.

Peach Crop Killed by Frost.

Georgetown, Texas, March 31.—It is now known that one-half of the peach crop has been killed by frost. Corn has all been planted in this section, but as yet no cotton, although the ground is prepared for it.

To Tow a Barge Across the Atlantic.

New York, March 31.—The Standard Oil company during the early summer months will make an attempt to tow a barge across the Atlantic Ocean from either New York or Philadelphia to some English port, probably Liverpool.

This is a common method in the freight carrying business on the great lakes, but it will be the first attempt ever made to send freight in that manner across the ocean.

Naturalizing Assyrians.

Chicago, March 31.—A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says:

The naturalization court here is busy making citizens of the United States out of subjects of the sultan of Turkey. There is a colony of Assyrians here and the Turkish government has ordered them all to [illegible] service in the Turkish army. In order to escape military duty in their native land they are renouncing allegiance to the sultan.

Rejects Chili's Proposal.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, says:

A report has reached here from Buenos Ayres that the Argentine government has rejected Chili's proposal to remove the line of demarkation between the two republics to the 72nd meridian. The rejection has caused no excitement here except in political circles.

For Distinguished Gallantry.

Janesville, Wis., March 31.—Clerk of the Circuit Court Theodore W. Goldin was presented with a bronze medal on which was inscribed:

"The Congress, to Private Theodore W. Goldin, of Troop G, Seventh U. S. cavalry, for most distinguished gallantry at the Little Big Horn river, Montana, July 26, 1876."

General J. B. Doe, assistant secretary of war, presented the medal in the name of the President of the United States.

Capital Punishment Amendments.

Washington, March 30.—The Senate committee on judiciary made two amendments to the House bill to abolish capital punishment in certain cases before reporting it to the Senate. The first of these added "treason" to the crimes of which, when an accused person was found guilty, the jury might qualify the verdict by adding the words "without capital punishment." The second amendment provided that when an Indian committed the crime of rape within the limits of a reservation, he shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Hammond Goes to Capetown.

London, March 31.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pretoria which says John Hays Hammond, the American under trial there, has obtained leave to go to Capetown on account of his health, but his bail has been increased to £20,000. The other prisoners, says the dispatch, are under guard here. The government has intimated it will hold President Kruger and the executive responsible for their safety.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

A Goat-Herder Beaten to Death With Rocks.

Denver, March 30.—A special to the News from Wilcox, Ariz., says: A courier came into San Simon station this morning at 11 o'clock and reported that Alfred Hand, a goat-herder, was killed by Indians Saturday evening at the head of Cave creek, on the south side of the Chiricahua mountains, about thirty-five miles from Wilcox, Ariz., and about twenty miles from the Mexican line. The Indians ambushed Hand in a rocky pass, wounded him with a rifle and then beat him to death with rocks, after which the body was horribly mutilated. The renegades are believed to be a part of the Chiricahua band now at large in the Sierra Madre mountains, Mexico, and who make periodical forays up to the San Carlos reservation.

Stricken Blind.

Chicago, March 31.—A special from Louisville says:

Mme. Duret Benbel, leading contralto of Louisville, one of the best known vocalists of the south, has been stricken blind and the probabilities are that her affliction will be permanent.

The Salvation Army Revolt.

Chicago, March 31.—Major Washington Blackhurst, Ballington Booth's private secretary, has selected the W. C. T. U. temple for the territorial headquarters of the new army of the volunteers. The London officers lost this sympathy, and orders have been issued, it is said, forbidding [illegible] to read the newspaper accounts of the army troubles.

Late last night Lieut. Harry Whitstaff sent his resignation to Brig. General Fielding. He will report this morning for duty to Major Washington Blackhurst. It is understood that a number of [illegible] of the army will follow the action of Lieut. Whitstaff and join the volunteers.

Anti-Cigarette Movement.

Chicago, March 31.—Mrs. M. E. D. Gilbert, organizer of the national anti-cigarette association, visited the Home Hayne school yesterday to inaugurate the anti-cigarette crusade in the public schools. Two hundred pupils of the school joined the national anti-cigarette association, girls and boys alike pledging themselves to abstain from cigarette smoking and to use all just means in their power to prevail on others to do the same.

Austria Opposes a Balkan Federation.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Philippopolis says:

According to trustworthy diplomatic information Austria will oppose the decision of the Balkan states in regard to federation.

The journey of the King of Servia to Athens is caused by the blow. This half the king has [illegible] before attempting an episode with Bulgaria at his forthcoming meeting with Prince Ferdinand here, and the conclusion of an entente between Servia and Montenegro under the auspices of Russia against Austria.

Menelik Orders a Massacre.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: The Negus Menelik has ordered the massacre of a number of prisoners and nine persons who have also taken the [illegible] of his forces during the present campaign in Abyssinia.

SPAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Cuban Insurgents Virtually Control the Island.

New York, March 31.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Yucatan, which has just arrived here, was Elbert Rappee, the newspaper correspondent who, after three months' stay in Cuba, was banished from the island by a decree of Captain General Weyler. Mr. Rappee, in an interview, said:

"I unhesitatingly state that within three months the insurgent cause in Cuba will be triumphant if the United States government will grant belligerent rights and give to the Cubans anything resembling a fighting opportunity. The Spaniards are now on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba in the last three days has been invited by the rebels.

"The Cubans now practically hold the island of Cuba. The troops of Spain have been, as they are now, entirely on the defensive.

"When General Maceo started on his western campaign, one-third of his men, 15,000 in number, were unarmed. His forces have engaged in battles with the large columns each, depending entirely on the capture of the enemy's trains for the ammunition to continue the fight. These men fight like tigers, and with the supply of arms and ammunition supplied by the Bermuda, they are again marching toward Havana. If the Cubans had enough arms they could put 100,000 men in the field.

"The insurgent troops are well officered and as perfectly organized as the Spanish. The Cubans have been so near Havana that the burning plantations could be seen from the house tops, and the Cubans have captured plantations only a few miles from the capital. More than this, the Cubans control all the province of the island. Thousands in Havana are suffering for things to eat, as they are in all the seaports, but they are heart and soul with the Cubans, and are willing to suffer.

"Spanish cruelty has not been half described. Executions of prisoners is a daily occurrence. Spain kills all prisoners in Cuba."

INSURGENT MANIFESTO.

Cuba Will Perish Rather Than Give Up Her Struggle for Independence.

New York, March 31.—The Herald today says:

A manifesto signed by Salvador Cisneros, president of the insurgent government, has reached the United States. In it Cisneros states that the sugar estates which, in the eastern division of the island, have been permitted to grind, while all others in the west have been prevented, do so simply because at the beginning of the war arrangements were made between the proprietors of said estates and some of the Cuban leaders, whereby the former, in consideration of "war tax" paid into the Cuban treasury, were granted the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders. The manifesto also states that the insurgent armies have not burned country dwellings except when used by Spanish troops as forts or garrisons, and that for the sake of the families, wives and children of those absentees, [illegible] is now allowed to enter towns and cities at present held by the armies of Spain on the payment of an import duty.

Cisneros emphatically denies that bandits or outlaws form any part of or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that now from the course being pursued by Spain toward captured insurgent soldiers and political prisoners, the Cuban government will not [illegible].

The manifesto concludes with these words: "We are now strong in numbers and in hopes, but if our armies should unfortunately suffer defeat in the field we will never give up. Cuba will perish with the world looking on before renouncing her one great important aim—independence."

Forthcoming Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 31.—The forthcoming monthly treasury statement will show receipts during the month of $23,041,149 as follows: Customs, $13,344,133; internal revenue, $11,535,[illegible]; miscellaneous, $1,190,000. For the nine months of the fiscal year, the receipts are substantially as follows: Customs, $128,968,107; internal revenue, $116,444,145; miscellaneous $12,220,193, making a total of $257,6[illegible]. The deficit of the present month will be about $1,800,000 and for nine months $18,619,798.

AFRICANS IN ARMS.

The Situation in Matabeleland Growing More Serious.

ALARMING REPORTS CIRCULATING.

A Strong Military Force Needed to Suppress the Rebellion and Restore Order.

London, March 31.—Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain, read a dispatch from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, in the House of Commons today. It announced that the Matabeles were massing in the Matoppo Hills and that communication with the south was endangered; that there was a month's supply of provisions at Buluwayo, but there was lack of arms there to supply the volunteers and the natives were well supplied with guns.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

Capetown, March 31.—It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion in the territory of Matabeleland. The authorities are withholding all information possible as it would be made use of by the enemies of British rule in Africa. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day and a very strong force will be necessary to restore order.

SERIOUSLY ALARMED.

London, March 31.—It is reported that the British Chartered South African company, are seriously alarmed at the events taking place in South Africa, and have made strong representations on the subject to the British government, showing that it is absolutely necessary that a large force be immediately dispatched to the relief of Buluwayo, pointing out the difficulties that have arisen in the way of the company being able to do so at present. The company has authorized an additional force of 500 men in South Africa. It is further reported that two additional battalions of British regular troops will be immediately sent to South Africa.

Snow in Colorado.

Denver, March 31.—Over six inches of snow fell throughout the greater part of Colorado last night. The storm continued today with increasing severity.

Osman Digna Heard From.

Cairo, March 31.—A dispatch from Suakim says Osman Digna and a large force of Dervishes are threatening Sinkat.

A Fight With Strikers.

Prague, March 31.—The strikers attacked the workers who resumed work last evening and a serious conflict took place. Finally the police were compelled to charge with drawn swords and several persons were wounded.

Turkish Distrust of Christians.

Constantinople, March 31.—In consequence of the energetic representations of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, and the United States charge d'affaires, John W. Riddle, the Porte has given written assurances that the missionaries of Armenia will not be molested in distributing relief, on the condition that an Ottoman official is permitted to assist.

The Wheat Market.

Chicago, March 31.—Reports of frost from California had but little effect on wheat today. It opened a shade firmer for May at 64⅝ against 64⅜ yesterday's close. It advanced to 64⅞ on reported snows in the Dakotas but shortly fell back to opening prices.

SUIT AGAINST RAILROADS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Rate Schedules.

A Penalty of $500 a Day Asked for as Long as the Law is Disregarded.

Denver, March 31.—Suit has been filed in the United States district court by the interstate commerce commission invoking the aid of the law to enforce its orders against ten western railroads and compel them to desist from discriminations between long and short haul. An order setting January 10 as the time when the schedule thereto could be amended was made, but the roads refuse to comply. Injunction is asked restraining the companies from proceeding with the existing schedules. Judge Hallett is asked to impose a penalty upon each company, not exceeding $500 a day as long as the law is disregarded. The court ordered the defendant companies to file an answer on or before May 4. The Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Colorado Midland, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco and Southern California are the defendants.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

France Reports War ships for Active Service.

Toulon, March 31.—Orders have been received to prepare warships for active service. Stores and ammunition are being overhauled and sent on board the vessels to be prepared for commission. All the naval officers on furlough have been telegraphed to rejoin the ships immediately. These measures are believed to be merely precautionary rather than indicating the probability of an outbreak of hostilities. The French Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened and the second class cruiser Cosmao has been on a special mission to the African coast.

COURCEL'S RECALL ONLY POSTPONED.

Paris, March 31.—The Matin says the resignation of Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador in London, is merely postponed until the approaching debate in the chamber of deputies. According to the Matin, the ambassador's retirement is due to serious disagreements with Premier Bourgeois as to the foreign policy of the French government.

Death Sentence Affirmed.

Jefferson City, March 31.—The Supreme court today affirmed the sentence of the Taylor brothers, convicted of having murdered the Meeks family near Milan. The execution was set for April 30th.

Assistant Attorney General.

Washington, March 31.—The President today nominated William A. Little, Georgia, assistant attorney general, [illegible] of the interior department vice E. Hall, resigned.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Secretary Morton has let a contract for 10,125,000 packages of vegetable seeds to be distributed under the act of Congress, to D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia. The price is $7[illegible]. The contract for the flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, at half a cent per package.

STATE CONVENTION.

New Hampshire Republicans Elect Delegates.

Concord, N. H., March 31.—The New Hampshire Republicans held their state convention here today. United States Senator Chandler presided. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. His mention of Thomas B. Reed as the nation's choice aroused great enthusiasm. Stephen S. Jewett, General Frank S. Streeter, H. M. Chase, L. Means and Col. James A. Wood were elected delegates-at-large to the national convention by acclamation; George A. C. Clark, Stephen H. Gale, Oscar H. Hatch, [illegible], alternates. Col. Frank Rollins offered a substitute financial plank, identical with that adopted by the Massachusetts convention last week as an amendment to the resolutions. Chairman Putney of the committee on resolutions, Senator Gallinger and others opposed the proposition. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming viva voce vote. The adoption of the platform as presented by the committee was made unanimous. Adjournment followed.

The platform opens with congratulations to the country upon the near approach of an opportunity for release from Democratic misrule. It continues: "We demand the national convention to nominate candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based upon the principles of the McKinley act; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium, gold, silver and paper, which will always be interchangeable at the face value because each and every dollar is of the same purchasing power as the gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and coast and harbor defenses and internal improvements; fair and generous treatment of Union veterans; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine and the moral and material support of Cuban patriots, if they have not already achieved their independence, and the immediate return to all policies in which the Republican party so successfully illustrated the soundness of its principles, and to the methods by which it demonstrated its ability to apply those principles to the administration of the government. We recognize as most conspicuous among such candidates New England's noble and illustrious son, Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and that pure, able statesman and champion of protection, Hon. Wm. McKinley of Ohio. We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these because either is in himself a platform."

A Heavy Failure.

Allentown, Pa., March 31.—The Catasauqua silk Manufacturing company of West Bethlehem made an assignment today to ex-Postmaster John Field, Philadelphia. The failure is a heavy one, as the company is capitalized at $200,000 and has in addition a floated indebtedness of $200,000.

DIED FOR CUBA.

Sickening Details of an Execution of Patriots.

Havana, March 31.—Never in modern times has there been a more sickening spectacle than that which today attended the public execution of five Cubans, condemned to death by garrote as "murderers, robbers and incendiaries." The troops were drawn up in a hollow square and in the middle were placed a chair and a post. Rubio, the public executioner, had deputized an assistant to conduct the affair. The condemned men were brought into the square to meet their fate. One had confessed his guilt and affirmed the innocence of the others, who also protested that they were guiltless. The first man took his seat in the chair, calmly. The iron collar was fixed about his neck and a cap drawn over his face. The executioner undertook to apply the screw, but was so excited that his hand slipped repeatedly. The victim died by slow strangulation, emitting most distressing cries. The second execution was accomplished with even more distressing awkwardness, the executioner being almost on the verge of collapse. The protests of officers and prisoners caused Rubio to undertake the third execution, but he did little better than the assistant had done. Then Rubio literally fled from the post, leaving the assistant to put to death the fifth unfortunate Cuban, who suffered the same agonizing experience as his comrades.

More Forgeries Discovered.

The last few days a number of additional forgeries of mortgages, etc., by which eastern investors have been swindled, have been discovered as the work of Joseph F. Barbe, ex-clerk of the Supreme court. There are already several indictments against Barbe, charging him with forgery. It is said he is in the Sandwich Islands.

Woman's Press Club Meeting.

The Utah Woman's Press club will hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at the Woman's Exponent office, Constitution building. It is desirable that all members be present. The members of the Reapers' club are also cordially invited.

THE MINING MARKET.

Proceedings on 'Change Flat, With Little Climbing the Favored Stock.

Today was a flat day on 'change, especially so with the listed stocks, which would have scored an out-and-out whitewash had it not been for the sale of one hundred shares of Dalton and Lark. The dealings in unlisted properties were started only by Little Pittsburg and Crown, although quotations were placed on a number of others.

In the call of Centennial-Eureka shares were offered at $7⅞, but no bid made its appearance. Eight dollars was the figure demanded by holders of Daly, and although $7.80 was bid for 50 shares of the stock, sellers refused to move one whit from the quotation made by them, and thus a sale was prevented. Notwithstanding the record [illegible] in the Mercur mine, the stock still kept its downward tendency, $7.10 being asked for it and $6.90 bid.

The quotations on Mammoth were so close that it was a shame to see the stock passed without a transfer, but such was the case. Holders of the stock wanted $2.20 at first but finally dropped to $2.15, meeting with a bid of $2.10; there it hung for a few seconds, until Caller Colburn noticed that there was no chance for a sale, and down came his tack-hammer. A board lot of Ontario could have been had at $10.50, while 50 shares were [illegible]. The bid, however, was not [illegible] to result in business being done. Sacramento still remained down, and the figures offered by the buyers indicate an attempt to pull it down still further.

The business in the unlisted call was confined mainly to Little Pittsburg at advancing figures. Twelve thousand shares found takers, some of it bringing ¾ cents. Richmond Anaconda is moving skyward and promises to bring quite a nice figure before long. Naturalist is slowly climbing back to the place which it occupied prior to the [illegible] of the "Iron Glory." Two thousand shares of the Crown sold straight at 1¼ cents. Dalton stamped a trifle.

The closing figures were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

MINES.	Asked.	Bid.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNLISTED STOCKS.

NAME.	Asked.	Bid.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRANSFERS OF STOCKS.

One hundred shares of Dalton and Lark at 4½ cents; 3,000 Little Pittsburg, at 1¼ cents, 5,000 at 3 and 1,000 at 1¼, 2,000 Crown at 1¼ cents. Total shares sold, 14,100.

Dips and Spurs.

On the [illegible] level of the Bullion-Beck, an ore body has been struck, which runs value of sixty ounces silver and 20 per cent lead to the ton.

The managers of the Mercur Electric Light and Power company are responsible for the statement that the town of Johannesburg will be illuminated by electricity on May 1st.

Henry Osterhoff and Harry Beckett have been awarded the contract to sink a 100 foot shaft in the property of the North Mercur Mining company in the Camp Floyd district.

Another big strike is reported in the Mercur mine, this time in the Mattie claim. The ore was encountered in the sinking of a shaft, at a depth of 30 feet, the assays of which run from $12 to $20 in gold to the ton.

The Danish mine, located one mile north of [illegible], at Frisco, shows samples of ore which run 40 ounces in silver and 40 per cent lead to the ton. The property is owned by Messrs. C. C. Thompson and O. P. Johnson.

Checks were drawn among the stockholders of the Ontario today for the 290th dividend and aggregating $15,000. The company has disbursed in dividends to date, the enormous sum of $13,155,000, will [illegible] in the future, as good as they ever were.

ONE THEORY KILLED.

The Murdered Man Shipped From Salt Lake Not Pike.

WROTE A LETTER JULY 2, 1893.

Was Last Seen at Seattle July 3, Five Months After the Disappearance of Chasel.

Speculation on one point of the mystery connected with the Chasel disappearance and the discovery of the ghastly remains in the box at Chicago was set completely at rest today. All along there has been a vague belief in certain quarters that the body might be that of Oliver Pike, who suddenly departed from public view in the state of Washington in 1893. The following dispatches, however, seem to put an absolute quietus on that theory and will have a tendency to strengthen the views of Detective Rhodes and some others that the corpse is that of Chasel:

Chicago, March 31.—The mysterious corpse found in the packing case apparently cannot be the body of Oliver Pike. Pike wrote a letter July 2, 1893, five months after the box was shipped from Salt Lake City. He was seen July 3, 1893, when he disappeared in the state of Washington, over 1,000 miles from Utah. A dispatch from Seattle seems to give the Pike theory absolute denial.

Seattle, Wash., March 31.—Oliver Pike, whose remains are said to be in the box sold at an express auction in Chicago, came to Washington about six years ago. He worked as an attendant at the Steilacoom Insane asylum for a time. He was discharged in the fall of 1890. He then worked for several months at Port Blakeley in the big lumber mill. Subsequently he was in Aberdeen, Wash. Then he went back to Blakeley, but in the spring of 1893 went to Everett and started a laundry. It was not a success. He came to Seattle the last of June or the first of July, 1893, and stayed with Mr. and Mrs. M. O. James, old friends. He left their house at 2 p. m., July 3 to see some friends from Port Blakeley who were coming to Seattle on the "Fortin." That is the last that has ever been heard of him. Jones was in the asylum as an attendant when Pike was there.

Davis Gets His Freedom.

Attorney D. N. Straup made an application to Judge Street yesterday afternoon for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of William Davis, now confined in the city jail. Davis was found guilty in the police court on March 27 of using abusive language and was fined $30 by Judge Wenger. The writ was issued returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. His honor held that the prisoner was unjustly held and ordered that he be discharged.

AROUND THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Decision on a Litigated Balance on a Washington School Contract.

Chief Justice Zane handed down an opinion this morning in the case of the board of education of Salt Lake vs the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company, the Utah Stove and Hardware company, Bothwell & McConaughy, Francis M. Wright et al, affirming the judgment of the lower court. Justices Bartch and Miner concurred. It appears that Francis M. Wright on August 1, 1892, entered into a written contract to erect the Washington school building for the plaintiff for $40,500, of which $7,[illegible] remained unpaid upon its completion. To this remainder the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company, the Utah Stove and Hardware company, Bothwell & McConaughy and other defendants who had furnished materials to Wright, which had been used for the erection of the building each contended.

Under these circumstances the plaintiff filed its interpleader against the defendants and deposited the amount in dispute with the clerk of the court and asked the court to require the defendants making the claims, to litigate their rights among themselves. To the plaintiff's complaint the various defendants filed answers and cross-complaints. The lower court decreed that the costs should be paid in the first instance from the funds in the hands of the clerk, $[illegible] to Mason & Co. and the remainder to Bothwell and McConaughy. From this decree the Salt Lake Pressed Brick company and The Utah Stove and Hardware company appealed.

Before Judge Street.

The cases disposed of in Judge Street's department of the Third district court today are as follows:

E. L. Scowie vs John Beck; on motion of plaintiff's attorney the case was dismissed.

Adam Cully vs Intermountain Abstract company. Continued to next calendar.

Returned Missionaries.

A company of Elders returned home from the Southern States mission over the Rio Grande Western at 1 p. m. today, and another company is expected to arrive tomorrow. Those who came in today are as follows: Elias S. Kimball, president of the Southern States mission; Alex S. Campbell, Hugh Dougall, W. H. Ingham, R. E. Taylor, [illegible] Bradley, James F. Hirst, William M. Holt and P. P. Lechtenberg.

Promissory Note Suit.

Mattie Stevens filed suit in the Third district court against Andrew Stevens, to recover $1,232.40 alleged to be due the plaintiff on a promissory note.