FOR $2.50
We lay the SUNDAY HERALD on your doorstep a Whole Year.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

The Cleanest News! The Brightest News! Most Exclusive Articles!

VOLUME XXI. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY DECEMBER 7, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 159.

WOULD-BE SENATORS

How Claggett, McConnell, Shoup and Dubois Stand.

FRED IS MAKING A STILL HUNT.

And He Has the Most Chances for Bagging the Game—His Plans in the Event of Defeat.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 6.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Nearly all the members of Idaho's first state legislature are here. The question of the Senatorship overshadows all others. At the various headquarters each of the four candidates cipher out a sure success, but there are at least three uneasy heads upon as many pillows. During the morning hours. Judge Claggett assumes the role of a dignified statesman, talks of what a really eminent man can do for Idaho and will get down to the probabilities of the legislative ballot only when closed with a few intimate friends.

Mr. McConnell is a louder and less direct candidate, and unless his money saves him, will be badly beaten.

Governor Shoup bases his claims upon the fact that he has used his present position to the advantage of his party and of the state, and that while he is ready to reward those who vote for him in every legitimate way after he is elected, yet not a dollar will be invested to purchase votes. If he did not protest this so often, and if his lieutenants were men of incorruptible mould, his position would command greater respect.

Mr. Dubois has no boasts to make of his virtue or his statesmanship; he simply claims to know his men and the influences under which they live. His senators and representatives were selected and trained before they were nominated, and they will obey him. It is discovered that north Idaho is not a unit; that two members are uncompromising Dubois men and are interested in making Shoup Senator that Willey may be governor. Dubois is inclined to make Shoup his associate at Washington, but at the first sign of disloyalty to himself, is ready to throw the governor over. In this case Captain Delamar, of Owyhee county, the rich miner, is ready to take Shoup's place in the race, and is said to have expressed a willingness to put up $100,000 to win. The leaders are surprised to find that Dubois has plenty of money. They believed that at the last moment, Dubois might be defeated for the want of ready money, but Dubois has not failed to learn the value of money before reaching the great crises of his life. In the event of defeat, which now seems unlikely, Dubois is to return home to Springfield, Illinois, and will not revisit this scene of his elevation and fall. The Democratic members are secretly urged to take part in this contest, but so far, seem determined to remain out of the fight.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Representative Sweet, of Idaho, believes he can secure the passage next week of the bill purchasing the eastern part of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation. The Indian committee, by whom it is favorably reported, has had Wednesday next set apart for the consideration of their bills and the Idaho bill is the first on their calendar.

Republican Census Committee Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is understood the Republican members of the census committee have reached an agreement upon the reapportionment bill, based upon a representation of 356 members of the House. At present the House consists of 332 members. The ratio of representation is one member to each 173,901 of population. This is about the lowest number which will permit each state during the next decade to retain its present membership. The states which will gain in representation are: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 3; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1; or 24 in all.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular inviting proposals for sale to the government of $4,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds.

The funds deposited by the navy department to the credit of disbursing officers for quarterly payments and during the week ending December 11—$13,000,000—will be paid out on account of pensions. This, together with $5,000,000 to be paid for bonds under the above call, will make $20,000,000 to be put into circulation within the next week or ten days.

Senator Sawyer to-day introduced a bill to amend section 5 of the inter-state commerce law, to provide agreements for the apportionment of traffic may be entered into between common carriers, subject to the provisions of the act.

Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives, has just had printed an unofficial list of the members-elect of the House, showing 88 Republicans, 234 Democrats and 8 Farmers' alliance. One district, the Twenty-eighth New York, is set down as uncertain, and one, the Second Rhode Island, is marked vacant.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Paddock presented a protest from the Farmers' alliance now in convention at Ocala, Fla., against the passage of the Conger lard bill.

Sherman introduced three bills and one amendment, all of which were referred to the finance committee. The new bills are as follows: To amend the law relating to the refining and parting of bullion; to amend the act authorizing the receipt of gold coin in exchange for gold bars and a bill authorizing the re-coinage of subsidiary coins of the United States. The amendment is one to the Senate bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds required of national banks.

Sherman introduced an amendment to the bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks and to restore to the channels of trade the excessive accumulation of money in the treasury. The amendment limits its compulsory requirements of deposits of United States bonds to the amount of $5,000 of bonds for each and every national bank, provided that the voluntary withdrawal of bonds for the retirement of national bank notes shall not exceed $3,000,000 in any month. The act shall not apply to deposits of bonds to secure deposits of public money upon United States bonds deposited or which may be deposited, bearing interest. Any national banking association making a deposit shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes not exceeding the par value of the bonds deposited or actually paid in capital stock of the bank.

Another section authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue United States notes equal to the retirement of national banks below a circulation of $130,000,000.

Section 4 authorizes the issue of United States bonds to an amount not to exceed $120,000,000, to be redeemed at the pleasure of the government and to bear 2 per cent. interest. They are to be sold for lawful money or coin certificates and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption or purchase of United States bonds.

The House amendment to the Senate joint resolution for the issue of arms to the states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska, extending its provisions to Montana, was concurred in. The election bill was then taken up, but before Gray finished his speech, the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Saturday next is set for consideration of bills reported from the committee on private land claims.

The Senate bills appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of additional rations for the Sioux Indians passed. The Senate bill for the retirement of General Stone with the rank of colonel also passed. The Senate joint resolution, directing a request to the widow of General Grant for permission to remove her husband's remains to Arlington cemetery, was called up, but no action taken.

V. & A. Meyer, Cotton Merchants, Fail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A special from New Orleans says: The cotton house of V. & A. Meyer has suspended. Liabilities, $2,500,000; assets, $3,000,000. This is the largest cotton house in the country. They will ask for a suspension and say they will pay dollar for dollar. The financial panic, slowness of collections and decline in the price of cotton are the chief causes. The firm is interested in many cotton and sugar plantations. It is feared the wreck will involve several other firms. Solomon Meyer, manager, is in New York. The firm is part proprietory of the Port Gibson cotton mills and the Randelman Plains and Stripes Manufacturing company of North Carolina.

The firm was one of the oldest cotton factorage houses in the city and has done a very large business for years past, both under the present firm's name and as Meyer, Weis & Co. The establishment enjoyed a high reputation and had a large trade in neighboring states in cotton. The firm also controlled several fine sugar estates. Among their assets are 18,000 bales of cotton. The firm has an office in New York and are agents here for the Natchez and Port Gibson, Miss., cotton mills, and for another mill in North Carolina. Victor Meyer is vice-president of the Union National bank, and Adolph Meyer, another partner, the commander of the First brigade of the state national guard and Congressman-elect from the First Louisiana district.

Disarmament of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In response to a Senate resolution asking for information respecting the disarmament of the Indians in the northwest, the secretary of war to-day transmitted to Congress a letter from Major-General Schofield and a mass of official correspondence. General Schofield in his letter says:

"There can be no disarmament of the Indians except by making them actually prisoners of war and holding them under such restraint that it would be impossible for them to secure arms or ammunition. This would seem to require such a change in the general policy followed in the treatment of warlike tribes of Indians as would continue military control over those who may have been subdued until such control becomes manifestly no longer necessary, and this, it is suggested, may possibly be done by joint action between the war and interior departments in such manner as not to interfere with measures of the interior department deemed best for the civilization and material welfare of the Indians."

LEARNING TO READ.

The Great Joy of a Negro Who, Through Prayer, Learned to Read His Bible.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—Samuel Rowth, employed in the lumber yards of John Derocher, has always taken great interest in religious matters, but his greatest drawback was the fact that he could not read. Mr. Derocher was much surprised the other morning when he noticed Sam exceedingly happy. With great exultation he told Derocher he could read, and upon being furnished with a Bible, read with ease. Sam is well known, and this caused great excitement. Sam told your correspondent:

"I never had any education, and envied the ministers, and I determined to learn to read. I studied and studied, but it was all Greek to me. I never could learn one word, so I took to my knees and prayed to be made able to read. I prayed and prayed every night on my knees, asking God to teach me. The other night I felt a curious feeling as if an old rag was being unwrapped from around my head, and something told me I could read, so I got a Bible of a neighbor, and all was plain. I can read it plainly and can pronounce all the words right, so everybody tells me. I tell you, boys, I believe in prayer."

Derocher, his employer, says Sam is a truthful darkey, polite and industrious, and was never detected in anything wrong. It is well known that Sam could not read a few days ago, and now he can read well.

WAR OF THE AMAZONS:

Flora Chester and Katie Wells Murphy Have a Game Hair-Pulling Match.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—"Dutch" Murphy, the comedian, took the skirt dancer, Flora Chester, into a Broadway restaurant after the show Wednesday night. Miss Chester wore silks and diamonds. Seated at the table was Katie Wells Murphy who began a suit for divorce against the comedian last July. She was plainly dressed. The women had a hair-pulling match at Coney Island last summer and they began to quarrel at once. "This is no place for you," remarked Murphy, and he left by a side door just as the women came to blows. Mrs. Murphy succeeded in getting a half Nelson lock on Flora's psyche knot and Chester secured a neck-hold with her right arm and was trying to gouge out an eye with her left thumb. She had not been properly taught, however, and did not succeed. Mrs. Murphy handled her heavier opponent like a skilled athlete and Miss Chester was in a fair way to be worsted. The lioness thought herself of a new scheme. She said, in a stage whisper, "Mrs. Murphy, your back hair is coming down." Womanlike, Mrs. Murphy's hands went instinctively on an exploring expedition after hairpins. "Now I have you," cried Miss Chester, and proceeded to use the fair tresses of Mrs. Murphy as a mop. Mrs. Murphy fought desperately. She grabbed the solitaire in Chester's right ear. Chester screamed, but Murphy had no pity and out came the diamond and with it the lobe of Chester's ear. Then Murphy secured a throat hold and soon the magnificent diamond broach was lost in the folds of torn finery scattered on the floor. Neither woman would cease fighting. Blood flowed from the wounds of both. Their back hair was down and so entwined that they were unable to separate, and so they fought, punching, biting and tumbling about until they fainted, side by side, disheveled and bruised. So tightly were they held by their interlocking tresses that two men spent several minutes untwining their braids. Then Murphy sent an emissary to Miss Chester to escort her to a carriage, while Mrs. Murphy was placed in a cab and sent her home.

An Unknown's Grave.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—While hunting for a coffin which was to be removed from Johnson's cemetery this afternoon, the grave digger struck an old pine box which be opened and discovered in it the nude body of a colored man packed in hay. He hastily replaced the lid and notified the authorities who had the box and contents exhumed. It was found the body had been buried face down, while around the neck was a rope with a slip knot attached indicating that he had been chocked to death. Under his head was a black vest and trousers, the latter cut off at the knees. A thorough search failed to discover anything to lead to the man's identity.

The theory is that the man was hanged and his body buried at night in the place where found. The cemetery is only a short distance from where Annie Leconey was murdered and Mrs. Annie Miller met a similar death only a short time ago. No colored men is missing from this vicinity, but the theory afloat is that he has been a victim of vigilants who regarded him as guilty of one or both of the above mentioned murdered.

A Great Financier.

Ticks—You remember young Grabber, who went west a couple of years ago, don't you?

Wickles—Yes; how'd he do?

Ticks—Do! Why, simply great. He cleared $5,000 the first year.

W.—I want to know! And how did he do the second year?

T.—Well, the second year he cleared the country.—Boston Courier.

His Failing.

"Why don't you join our athletic club? The initiation fee is only a hundred and the monthly dues only ten dollars.

"I am afraid that I could never be an athlete."

"Why not—shortness of breath?"

"Ah, no; merely shortness of funds."—Texas Siftings.

He Did That Well.

"There is something about your new book that Howells himself could have done no better," remarked a critic to an ambitious young author.

"Indeed!" was the delighted reply. "What?"

"The capitalization of the proper nouns."—Epoch.

Too Cultured.

Mrs. Fangle—How do you like your new maid, Mrs. Jingle?

"Oh, she'd be all right if she were not so overrefined."

"In what way?"

"She never breaks anything but the most costly Dresden china."—St. Joseph News.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

An Important Meeting of the Executive Committee.

POWDERLY MAKES AN ADDRESS

Before the Farmers' Alliance in Which He Denounces the Use of Machinery—The Use of Electricity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The executive committee of the Union Pacific railway held a meeting at the office of Jay Gould to-day. Gould said after the meeting: "The question of considering the floating debt of the Union Pacific has not been altogether the subject of the executive committee's deliberations. The Union Pacific is all right, and the earnings of the road are greater than ever. The nature of the meeting to-day was largely to discuss the advisability of calling a conference of the various railroad presidents. The object of a conference would have no other significance than the promotion of harmony and good fellowship among railway officials, so they would be a unit in the event of demoralization in rates. Such a conference would be a power in precluding the possibility of a recurrence of any sort of demoralization. Many days will not pass when that conference will be held."

The Farmers' Alliance.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 6.—The Farmers' alliance this morning discussed the amendments to the platform adopted yesterday looking to restricting the powers of the president in disciplining editors of alliance papers.

Complaint was made that the government crop statistician relied too much upon information furnished by uninformed Congressmen. The committee upon agricultural statistics reported proposing a committee of five alliance Congressmen to make arrangements to get statistics so that the people will not be dependent on reports from the government statistician. They are to co-operate with the alliance crop statistician.

Turner said that during the Kansas campaign Senator Ingalls had offered $5,000 for a roster of the Kansas secretaries alone, the inference being that such rosters would largely increase in value as the alliance extended into other states.

Powderly addressed the alliance delegates at Exposition hall this afternoon. He advocated reform in the employment of child labor, insisted that the government had a right to control railroads and then made a fiery attack upon the employment of labor saving machinery as defrauding workingmen of the right to work. He was especially bitter against all electric devices, declaring that capitalists in their greed had even cornered God's wrath and compelled it to do their bidding. He denounced sectionalism and said: "No matter what the politicians may say, we of the two sections are together again, and together we will fight monopoly." This sentiment brought forth great applause.

Father Jute and the Indians.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 6.—As perilous a mission as a man of God has undertaken for many days in the interest of averting great bloodshed was completed yesterday, when good Father Jute, the Catholic priest whom General Brooke requested to go out and talk with the rampantly hostile Indians, returned to the agency. He was the only white man who might even think of ever making the trip and living to get back. The reverend father was accompanied by Jack Red Cloud, who went by reason of being widely respected as the son of the famous chief. Ten miles from the hostile camp they were halted by pickets and conducted to camp under cover of Winchesters. A conference followed. There were present Two Strike, Turning Bear, Short Bull, High Hawk, Crow Dog, Kicking Bear, Eagle Pipe, Big Turkey and High Pipe. Father Jute opened the council by asking the chiefs to state their grievance. Their replies were substantially as follows: "We object to the recent census returns made by Lee. His enumeration would not give food sufficient for us to live on. Lee puts us down many less for each tepee than the tepee contains. We shall starve, we will have one big eat before starving time comes. After that we shall fight our last fight, and the white man shall see more blood, more dead than ever before. Then we will go to the last hunting ground, happy. If the white man did not mean to cheat us out of our food, the great father never would have sent the soldiers. There is no need of soldiers if the great father intended to be fair with us. The great father has done another wrong. He has put a new boundary line between Rosebud and Pine Ridge agency that makes many of us leave our homes and give them to others. The great father broke the old treaty when he did this. We can no longer believe the great father. He says to us: 'Children, you shall never be moved again unless you want to move,' and then he goes right ahead and moves us. We are done with promises and now we make a promise that we will fight and the great father will find that we must not break our promise. We will now be very plain with you, Christain father, and tell you another thing, something of which you may have already thought, it is this: We are not coming in now and will not lay down our rifles because we are afraid of the circumstances. We have done wrong, we know it. If we stop now we will be punished. The great father will send many of us to his big iron house to stay many moons. We would die."

Father Jute urged them to be peaceful; explained that the soldiers were not there to harm the Indians but to protect the agency; that the rations had been increased and if they came General Brooke would telegraph to Washington and get permission for them to stay on this agency as they desired. So far as depredations are concerned, the father told them they had better stop committing them and they would more easily be forgiven. Finally he urged the chiefs to all come back with him. To this some of the older ones made favorable answer but the young ones, who were heavily in the majority, said no, but the old men finally agreed they would come in to Father Jute's house, four miles northwest of the agency, this morning and there meet General Brooke and tell him in person just what they told Father Jute. This brought on a renewal of bitter opposition from the majority. Finally the young chiefs cooled off and Two Strike, addressing Father Jute, said: "Hold your hands up to the Great Spirit and tell us as though you were about to start on the journey to the last hunting ground of the red men, whether what you say to us from General Brooke be true and that we will not be harmed if we come in simply to talk to General Brooke." Father Jute says he complied with the request. All the chiefs extended their hands toward heaven and with great solemnity promised they would come.

A Reward for Tascott Offered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Snell, widow of the murdered millionaire, Amos J. Snell, has renewed here offer to pay $50,000 for the arrest of Tascott and his detention until identified.

An Epidemic of Diphtheria.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Dec. 6.—An epidemic of diphtheria is reported at Lessor, Minn., twenty miles east, with twenty cases and three deaths so far. The disease is spreading.

All Were Drowned.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—The schooner which drifted ashore at Ponbuet Forks, Thursday, was the Woolred, of Lockspott, N. S. All hands were drowned.

Demand for Gold for New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A London special says: There is a heavy demand here for gold from New York. The first shipment is just announced, $250,000 in gold being forwarded to-day. It is probable additional parcels will be shipped next week.

NELSON IS EXPELLED.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association Decides the Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The board of review of the National Trotting association rendered a decision in the Nelson Aleryon case to-day expelling Nelson and the horse Nelson from the association. Accompanying the decision was a confession made by Nelson. The confession states that Nelson had his horse entered in the race that came off at Beacon park, Boston, on September 23, 1890. Frank Noble, owner of Aleryon, made overtures to Nelson to arrange the results and divide the winnings. Nelson refused. Next day within two hours of the race he learned that Budd Doble, who was to drive the hose Nelson, was unable to be there. He asked John Splan to drive, but Splan had been paid $500 by Noble not to drive Nelson. The upshot was that Nelson had to drive himself, although he says he was much heavier than the regular weight. This, with a bad track, constituted a serious handicap to the horse. Just after the race an intimate friend of his came to him and said he had been seriously concerned about the outcome of the contest, and had promised in case of the race being awarded to Nelson that Noble might have the premium won by the victor. Nelson says he knew this friend was influenced by a desire to protect his (Nelson's) horse from combinations, and so agreed to the arrangement. Nelson won the race and Noble took the money. The $5,000 was won by Nelson and second money, $1,500, was won by Aleryon. Nelson asserts that in spite of all doubts expressed Nelson won the race on his merits.

The case of H. E. Lewis, of Loyalton, vs. L. Levp, of Sierra Valley, California and the b. g. Grover, alias Captain Jack, case of ringing, were continued.

The Maryland's Rough Voyage.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 6.—The British steamer Maryland, from Baltimore, November 27, for London, arrived here this afternoon. On the morning of December 1, about six hundred miles off shore, the ship encountered a terrific gale and the decks were swept by a tremendous sea, which killed Captain Luckhurst, the boatswain and second cook, broke First Officer Lloyd's leg and severely injured several others of the crew. Nearly everything movable was swept away, including the bridge, three boats and much deck material. Of 520 cattle on board, 300 were killed and many more so injured as to be worthless. The second officer, who is in charge now, says the storm was the most awful ever witnessed by him. The condition of the ship, after the waves struck her, the sufferings of the mangled men and frantic cattle, were terrible. United States marine hospital surgeons have taken charge of the wounded men.

Hostile Chiefs Visit General Brooke.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 6.—A special from Pine Ridge agency says several of the hostile chiefs accompanied by a number of armed warriors, came into the agency this morning and held a conference with General Brooke. He told them to camp back of the agency and cease hostilities and they would get all the provisions they wanted. They went back to their camp to report to their followers.

Ingalls Denies Turner's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Ingalls said to-night that Turner's statement mentioned in the Ocala dispatch is without foundation.

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

Mr. Stanley, in his description of finding Emin Pasha, says: "We celebrated our meeting in some of Mumm's best, which had been carefully treasured for the occasion." This is a deserved tribute to the excellence of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, held in such high favor by connoisseurs throughout the world for its excellence and purity.

CLIFT HOUSE.

Located Cor. Main and Third South Street

The Clift is the best $2 per day house west of Chicago. Rooms large, cool and airy, new and handsome furniture, electric lights and all the latest conveniences and accessories. Dining hall spacious and perfect in its appointment. Table first class. Rooms may be secured by telegraph.

ANDREW C. BRIXEN & BRO., Props.

PERSONAL MENTION.

CHRIS JENSEN is up from Elsinore.

FRANK TUTTLE is up from Manti.

J. HOAGLAND, of Manti, is in Salt Lake.

MR. MORGUARDSON, of Elsinore, is in Salt Lake.

J. P. DAVIS, of Salt Lake, is at the Parker, Omaha.

DR. BASCOMB has removed his office to his residence.

JOHN C. CUTLER, of Salt Lake, is at the Halmer, Chicago.

W. L. KENDALL and S. P. Gidden, of Salt Lake, are at the Tremont, Chicago.

O. D. PEARY, general western manager of the Walter A. Wood company, at Portland, Ogn., who is here to close up next season's contracts with the Co-op Wagon and Machine company, made THE HERALD a pleasant call yesterday in company with George T. Odell.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE VALLEY—Don C. Walker, Lewisville, Idaho; G. Myron, Farmington; James Howell, Tooele; John McDermott, Omaha; Henry Wheeler, Chicago; G. D. Snell, Spanish Fork; R. W. Stevens, George H. Sandford, Ogden; Harry E. Franks, Mexico; Sidney Scott, Pomeroy, Wash.; R. C. Ridding, Coalville; M. H. Parker, Portland, Ore.

THE UINTAH—H. Midleton, Ogden; E. Anderson, Ketchum; A. B. Robson, Provo; H. K. Miller; J. D. Andrews, Ogden; J. F. Bell, C. Danforth, L. Bliss, Seattle; H. Miller, A. Anderson, Ogden; J. Green, Bountiful; N. Douner, L. C. Henry, N. Brown, J. Brown, Kansas City.

THE CONTINENTAL—J. T. Fisher, Washington; C. H. Johnson, A. Bernsteur, Denver; A. G. Harber, Logan; Ed Feltenstein, Chicago; C. J. White, F. P. Payson, New York; W. A. Van Cannon, St. Louis; W. H. Butler, Boston; J. T. W. Jennings, Baltimore; S. F. Price, Jim Cox, Milwaukee; C. H. McMahon, Omaha; Joseph Hause, Patagonia, S. A.; W. D. Dwyer and wife, Maryland; E. F. Ripley, Chicago; F. J. T. Badger, Frisco; Gustave Myron, C. E., Farmington; J. Pasevitch, Ogden; George G. Robinson, Wilmington, Del.; T. H. Young, Kalamazoo; S. P. Quincey, St. Louis; T. F. Tasmer, Oregon; S. J. Conney, Portland; S. F. Olson, Denver; Miss A. R. Smith, Philadelphia.

THE WALKER—G. J. Stichtenoah, W. Farnsworth, F. A. Staples, H. Heatley, P. H. Adams, Denver; C. J. Reed, Portland; Col. and Mrs. Steckley, England; W. J. Austin, Omaha; F. E. Jones, Wells; J. S. Peery, G. C. Holloway, Ogden; J. D. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Coatesville; J. F. Fisher, Worthington; J. W. Barney, Missouri; P. C. Baller, Seattle; H. S. Kirkendall and wife, Helena; C. A. Hogoboom, J. Renfrow, Baker City; J. E. Cackles, Edwardsville; A. J. Cross, W. F. Kirk, C. S. Kirk, Chicago; S. Nave, St. Joseph; D. H. Moon, E. B. Swigart, St. Paul; C. W. Thompson, Omaha; D. B. Galvin, New York; J. Murphy, Idaho; J. Wertheimer, San Francisco; E. H. Lee, Pocatello.

THE CLIFT.—P. Matthews, Isaac Kinsman, Mrs. D. A. Fuher, Pioche; T. A. Wheeler, New York; N. C. Chamberlin, W. Allen, Chicago; E. J. Solman and wife, Omaha; J. Fullerton and wife, Salida; J. Coyle, F. Selgiaph, Bingham; H. H. Messersmith, Nebraska; S. F. Hoffman, Thos. Cragin, Kansas City; Wm. Becker and wife, Nebraska; E. D. Brant and wife, New Mexico; Miss E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. S. Foote, John Blair, Montana; Chas. Stone, W. Fitch, D. Nelson, J. W. Parsons, Boise City; J. L. Irons, Pocatello; H. W. Lindsley, Lincoln, Neb.; D. Stewart, Denver; M. L. Morrison, Portland, Ogn.; F. C. Clark, H. Warren, Albany, N. Y.; F. Robbins, Butte; H. Farnsworth, Chicago; Franklin Field, A. Anderson, Providence, R. I.; P. Fingan, Carbon, Wyo.; O. Dinsmare, Provo; L. Britton, Grand Junction; W. M. Drake, Omaha; S. N. Locke, Erie, Pa.; A. J. Scott, E. Skinner, George Dustin, Price; C. Taft, Boston; H. Holmes, E. Adams, Helena; E. A. Hill, Cheyenne; Ed Pierce, Poll Pierce, George Bunker, Spokane Falls; P. A. Small, Philadelphia; W. Dillon, Evanston; A. Kline, San Francisco; G. M. Herrick, Chicago.

THE WHITE.—Frank Christensen, Gunnison; S. Nielson, William Aitkin, Fairview; Thomas Kendruen, Gordon; Joseph McRea, Denver; Samuel Gerrard, Chicago; J. Meyers, Ft. Douglass; W. A. Bowley, Ogden; Harry Fergus, Denver; Frank McCoy, Omaha; M. Benzing, P. V. Junction; B. Ward, city; Hy Webers, St. Clair, Ill.; Lon Hapin, John Rudd, P. V. Junction; F. Dandey, California; P. Courvy, P. V. Junction; W. E. Dixon, Carbondale, Ill.; F. K. Hayer, C. H. Williams, Whitewater, Col.; A. Sandler, Washington; Robert Hamilton, Whitewater, Col.; C. V. Strutter, Rock Creek; John Smith, Payson; J. J. Gleason, Mt. Pleasant; Henry Adams, Nephi; Charles Strutter, Whitewater; J. B. Wilson, Omaha; Dr. Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. A. Zey, George McGill, Ogden; F. Granelson, Stockton; D. A. G. Roberton, A. J. Cushing, Sandy; W. Sweeks, Dr. Wallick, Provo; B. Browdich, Bingham; P. Conroy, P. V. Junction; Walter Gessner, Ogden; Fred Rich, William Bayley, T. V. Tilson, H. D. Hazelgrove, Bingham; G. Stebbins, Sioux City, Ia.; N. O. Holly, Stockton; J. N. Savage, Bingham; H. B. Angle, Hiram, Utah; Dan C. Robbins, Helena; D. J. Lindsey, Bingham; Homer Dean, Peter Andrus, Julia Kremer and son, Colton, Utah.

WHITE HOUSE,

corner of Main and Second South. Most central location of any hotel in the city. Opposite postoffice. Union ticket and Pullman office in the hotel. Newly remodled and furnished throughout. Table unsurpassed. Electric light, bells and all modern conveniences. Terms $2 to $2.50 per day. H. L. HALL, Prop.

UINTAH HOTEL.

18 Commercial street. The only first-class European house in the city. Rates, 75 cents and $1.00. French & Sewers, proprietors.

IS PARNELL CRAZY?

His Conduct Becomes More Domineering and Inexplicible.

M'CARTHY AND HIS ADHERENTS

Quit the Meeting and Form a Seperate Organization—Position of the American Delegates—Gladstone's Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Irish members of parliament reassembled this afternoon, deliberations being conducted with extra precaution for secrecy. The first business transacted was the reading of Gladstone's letter in reply to the committee. Gladstone remains firm in his determination in no way to recognize Parnell as leader of the Nationalists, and his position is emphasized by his letter in which he offers to conduct negotiations with a new Irish leader on a footing of confidence equal to that which he once accorded to Parnell. The reading of the letter was greeted with cheers by the section of the party opposing to Parnell and ironical cries by his supporters. A stormy debate followed. Barney, Sexton and Healy made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question. They insisted there should be an immediate division of members on the main question before the meeting, namely, the retirement of Parnell from the leadership. Finally, Sexton gave Parnell his ultimatum, to the effect that if a decision on the question was delayed by Parnell after 6 o'clock this evening the majority would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office. A scene of great excitement followed. At 2:15 o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour.

When the meeting reassembled the report of the conferring delegates was read at length. Mr. Abraham and John O'Connor rose from their seats simultaneously, when Parnell declared the latter had the floor. Abraham persisted in his effort to move a resolution, but could not amid the clamor. He then handed it to Justin McCarthy, who rose from his seat and was apparently about to read it, when Parnell grasped the resolution from his hand, saying he wouldn't receive it. A tremendous uproar followed, and when quiet was restored Parnell said until the party deposes him he would remain chairman.

Berry retorted: "You are not our chairman," and added that Parnell was a dirty trickster, which caused another uproar.

Arthur O'Conna appealed to his friends to show every possible respect to their late leader.

McCarty said he had only risen to a point of order. Some one handed him a paper and the chairman struck it out of his hand.

Parnell said on took it from McCarty, but the latter insisted the paper was struck from his hand.

Healy moved that Abraham's motion be heard out. Parnell refused.

John O'Connor then moved that the meeting call the attention of the country to the fact that though the original resolution was altered to meet Gladstone and his objection, he still refused to confer with the party unless Parnell be removed. This, he said, proved Parnell's contention that it was impossible to get a direct answer from Gladstone. He believed Ireland would resent this.

Timothy Healy caused another tremendous row by shouting: "Who is the mistress of the party?"

Cries of shame came from all parts of the room and Parnell referred to Healey as cowardly little scoundral who dared in an assembly of Irishmen to insult a women.

Abraham got the floor and said since Parnell refused to resign members would be wanting in respect to themselves if they longer delay bringing matters to an issue, the chairman having ignominiously treated and torn McCarthy's resolution.

Parnell—That's untrue.

Abraham declined to enter into an altercation but repeated it would be shameful to allow the minority to continue making the party a laughing stock. He proposed an amendment that Parnell's chairmanship be terminated.

Another squabble ensued and Parnell decided Abraham was out of order, whereupon Healy shouted "Bravo."

"Healy," said Parnell, "I won't stand much more from you. The amendment is only admissible as a substantial motion.

Arthur O'Conna proceeded amid the uproar to argue that he had avowed to cease talking and to put an end to what was rapidly becoming disgraceful. "I ask the majority of this party," he concluded, "at once to record their decision if not here then elsewhere."

Parnell—You know it is not an amendment.

Justin McCarthy took the floor. He had hoped up to last night that Parnell would still keep them out of their terrible difficulty. He was disappointed, and it would be a waste of time to discuss the matter further. He suggested that all agreeing with him withdraw.

Justin Huntley McCarthy followed the majority, saying he was sorry for the decision, but must go with them. Parnell was left in the room with John and William Redmond, Leamy, O'Kelly, Byrne, Blane, Corbett and Joseph Nolan, Mrguire, Harrison, Dalton, William McDonald, Conway, Quinn, Clancy, Mahony, Hayden, Fitzgerald, Harrington, Richard Power, Sheil, Campbell, John O'Conner, Dikenly and McKenna, and the meeting was resumed. Colonel Nolan argued that the Parnellites would hold the key to the position and concluded by saying whatever Parnell's position was in the next two or three years he would be ranked with O'Connell as the greatest Irishman of the last three centuries. [Cheers.] Others having spoken Parnell said: "They deserted knowing we were going to Chelsea to morrow; they clamored for a decision because they dreaded the lightning of public opinion in Ireland. Gentlemen, we have won to-day. Although our ranks are reduced, I hold this chair still. [Cheers.] Although many comrades have left us, Ireland has the power to fill their places and send us good men and true for every one of these who have left us, and I little know our gallant country if I am mistaken in the opinion that when she gets an opportunity she will freely exercise her power. They stand in a most contemptible position—that of men who, having pledged themselves to be true to their party, to their leader, and to their country, have been false to it. [Loud cheers.] John O'Connor's resolution was then put and carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed. The proceedings of the McCarty section was conducted in private.

The Anti-Parnellites Elect McCarthy.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The opponents of Parnell, who withdrew from the meeting in a body, held a meeting in the conference room to-day. The anti-Parnell meeting by a unanimous vote elected Justin McCarthy chairman and proceeded to consider the following resolution: "We, members of the Irish parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principles in devotion to which we have never wavered that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties. Further, we declare we will never entertain any proposals for the settlement of the home rule question except such as satisfy the aspirations of the Irish party and Irish people."

The resolution, which was proposed by Healy and seconded by Sexton was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Gladstone. Upon hearing what had been done, Gladstone exclaimed, "Thank God, home rule is saved!"

Gladstone to the Nationalist Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Gladstone in his letter to the Nationalist meeting acknowledges the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the Irish conference and says, in part, that the question raised by the publication of his letter to Morley was a question of leadership which is separate from and has no proper connection with home rule. "When the Irish party settles this question in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into such confidential communication as may serve all amendments and suggestions of improvement in my plan for a home rule measure. I assure you it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for home rule. I recognize and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish party no less than that of the Liberal party, and acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed, I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain. Finally, I will remind you of my declaration that apart from personal confidence there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Harcourt when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no body could ever hope to carry a scheme for home rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation."

Position of the League in America.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Irish members of parliament now in this country will make no more speeches in American cities until the Parnell leadership question is decided, St. Louis excepted, where they will speak next week. They will not abandon their American tour unless there is a split in the Irish party abroad after the committee conferring with Gladstone shall report.

Patrick Gleason, mayor of Long Island city, and president of the municipal council of the Land league, last night said the Irish American leagues had nothing to gain by actingly hastily while the Parnell affair was yet a combat on the other side.

"First, the policy of the members of the league here," said he, "is to insist upon unity of action on the other side. Instead of urging the support of Parnell as leader of one faction or organization, the vital question to be decided is should there or should there not be a united front? The league here does not want to advocate the claims of a faction singly, and when the welfare and future of Ireland are at stake no man, no matter how he has been beloved by the people, should stand in the way. In place, then, of advocating one or two fragments of a party, every effort should be made to heal all differences."

"What if Parnell persists in his claim to leadership after the Gladstone meeting?"

"I see nothing but chaos. All the great work accomplished during the past ten years would have to be begun over again, and in the face of far more adverse circumstances than ever. Thus far the Land league has said nothing formally as a body regarding the deplorable situation of affairs, but unless the Irish party decides on unity, the league will declare itself very emphatically."

"How?"

"If there is a split of the party abroad after the Gladstone conference, what would be the use of the Irish envoys remaining here? They would be foolish to go before the Parnell combat is ended. If the party does not unite under some leader and remains with Mr. Parnell at the head of one Irish faction, and Mr. Somebody else at the head of another, it must do what it can to live and thrive on wind when it needs help from this side of the Atlantic. The league will not contribute any more money and will openly declare that not a dollar will go abroad for the use of the party until it comes to its senses. With unity over there, there is no fear of a split here. With the party split on the other side, there will be unity here against sending help to factions."

The Delegates Going to New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Irish envoys have decided to leave for New York this evening unless later advices from London shall make it expedient for them to remain longer. Their object in going to New York is to get close to the American end of the cable. They decline to make any comments on the results of the proceedings of the Irish Nationalist meeting at London to-day, pending the receipt of intelligence of the final action of the Parnellite and anti-Parnell factions.

The Irish envoys left for New York this evening. Shortly before their departure Dillon, on behalf of himself and associates, said to an Associated Press representative: "We have, up to the present time, maintained silence and abstained from inviting any expression of opinion on the situation at home, out of respect for the deliberations of our colleagues. We have to-day, however, received assurances that the Parliamentary Fund association of New York, otherwise known as the Hoffman house committee, which raised $300,000 and turned it over to Parnell personally, at the time of the last general election, heartily endorses our action and that the municipal council of the league in New York also supports us."

What the Freeman's Journal Says.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: "Gladstone's letter was received last night and was considered by the committee for three hours. The document went very much beyond the question of granting an interview, being something in the nature of a counter-manifesto."

THE CANCER PARASITE.

Dr. Russell, of Edinburgh, Has Secured One and Traced Its Life History.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

EDINBURGH, Nov. 6.—Dr. Russell, senior pathologist of the Edinburgh Royal infirmary, after studying cancer for many years and testing between forty and fifty cases, has secured a parasite and traced its life history. He finds it to be of the fungus or yeast type. Dr. Russell has expressed himself cautiously, saying the discovery could not be definitely accepted until tested by others. Then, if confirmed, the doctor would know what to attack and kill.

Making Money Out of Koch's Lymph.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—There is proof that Koch's lymph is being utilized by outsiders. Yesterday a janitor named Myer was accused of selling to foreign doctors five grammes of fluid which, it is alleged, was Koch's lymph, for 300 marks. Myer denied the theft but he lives in good style in the same house as Koch and is worth half a million marks which he has not earned in regular service at the hotel.

The *Official Gazette* prints a dispatch from the Russian minister at Berlin warning consumptives against coming here on account of the exorbitant fees which physicians are charging for treatment and the remarkably high prices hotel proprietors demand for accommodations.

Sunday the Emperor received a barber named Rieger, who lives in Glogau, to obtain a report of Rieger's secret diphtheria cure, which is stated to have worked wonders among patients of Glogau and neighborhood. The Kaiser has promised Rieger an opportunity of making an experiment with the remedy at the Charite hospital under the supervision of Profs. Koch and Bergman.

Besieging Dr. Foster for Lymph.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Consumptives and their friends are besieging physicians for some of Dr. Koch's lymph in the possession of Dr. Foster, who experimented on three patients. He only had about a hundredth part of an ounce, and some physicians claim he wasted some of that. He says all his patients are doing well.

Dr. Jacobi Receives Some Lymph.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Dr. Jacobi has not received the lymph so long expected from Berlin.

Parisian Physicians and Koch's Remedy.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—After a long discussion of Koch's treatment to-day the Parisian medical faculty concluded it was still difficult to decide as to the value of the remedy.

The tariff committee continues to increase the duties proposed by the government despite the protests of the minister of commerce. The chairman of the committee defends the many increases on the ground that they give the government further reciprocity.

Minister of Finance Rouvier in the deputies to-day announced his intention of consulting with the United States and Europe with reference to holding a monetary conference next year.

A Railroad Foreclosure Suit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Suit was entered in the United States circuit court to-day by the Merchants' Trust company of New York against the Zanesville, Wooster & Marion railroad to foreclose mortgage to secure $1,500,000 of bonds.

Strike on the Baltimore & Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—The strike of yard brakemen and switchmen at Glenwood on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, still continues. The Wheeling and Connellsville divisions are badly blockaded. This morning the railroad company attempted to move freight but so far has succeeded in sending out only two trains. The officials of the road say they will be able to raise the blockade within the next twenty-four hours.

Mamie Starr Gets a Life Sentence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The jury in the case of Mamie Starr, poisoner of the Newland family, to-night rendred a verdict of guilty with a penalty of imprisonment for life. On hearing the announcement the young woman screamed and fainted away in court, remaining unconscious some time.

AT about 1 o'clock this morning, W. C. Jacobson and Hans Rasmussen followed an officer into Nystrom's saloon in order to get a glass of beer. When they got inside, however, they found Captain Lange and four policemen there having a good time. They were informed that this was a private party and invited to leave. As they left, Officer Sullivan was admitted "to see Captain Lange." The boys naturally felt aggrieved that other people should be permitted to get a glass of beer while they could not as it was "against the law."

LATIN AND GREEK.

Emperor William Says Too Much of Them is

CRAMMED INTO GERMAN YOUTHS

In the Higher Schools, and That the Study of the German Language and History Should Be Extended.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—[Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.]—The *Reichsanzeiger* gives passages from Emperor William's recent speech on school reform. One point the Emperor especially emphasizes is the time lost in the higher public schools in cramming youths with Latin and Greek instead of the German language and German history, especially the growth of German institutions and the idea of national unity. Modern history, he declared, if rightly taught, would become infinitely more valuable than the chronicle of antiquity. How, he asks, were so many young Germans seduced from the path of political virtue? How is it Germany produced reformers of society, so many men nagging at their own government while commending the governments of other nations? It was simple ignorance arising from defective education on the genesis of modern Germany. The higher schools must mend their methods, they must make their studies bear upon practical life, reduce the boy's book work and give more time for healthy recreation and training of the body. The present system tended toward overproduction of highly educated people. Journalists, he said were high school products run to seed. He approved the saying of Bismarck anent the proletariat, whom he called the "thunder candidates" and from whom the ranks of journalism were largely recruited forming a class dangerous to society. Finally he declared, he would not license any more high schools until their methods were amended.

The newspapers generally sharply resent the Emperor's references to journalism. The *National Gazette* says instead of their being hungry candidates many high state officials are only too willing to exchange their posts for positions on the press if they can get them.

The latest developments of Koch's discovery of a cure for diptheria and tetanus have been limited to test experiments with animals until yesterday when the remedy was applied to several human subjects through the transfusion of blood from animals not susceptible to diptheria bacillus or tetanus. It was found that the blood of rats and mice had a destructive effect on the virus of diphtheria, while the blood of rabbits transfused had a similar effect on tetanus. Before transfusion the blood must be freed from congulum and otherwise prepared. Profs. Ziemssen and Bauer, lecturing before the Munich Medical society, expressed themselves as opposed to the use of Koch's lymph in private practice until the chances of cure were better calculable. A patient in a Vienna hospital, who was under treatment by the new method, died suddenly as soon as the reaction following inoculation set in, and a seventeen-year-old girl, who was inoculated with the lymph for lupus yesterday, at Innsbruck, died from paralysis of the heart.

Lobdell's Application for a Mandamus Denied

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 6.—The supreme court this morning refused to grant the writ of mandamus applied for by O. E. Lobdell, who demanded a certificate of election for representative from Lane county. Lobdell based his claims on the state constitution, which gives each organized county in the state casting 250 votes a representative in the legislature. The case was one of great importance, for if Lobdell had been admitted seventeen other Republicans elected as delegates would have been entitled to the same privilege. Most of them were Ingalls men and they would have given the Senator a majority of two on joint ballot. The supreme court held that in no event could the membership of the lower house exceed 125 members until there was a change in the constitution.

World's Fair Regulations Completed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Director General Davis, of the World's fair, has completed the regulations to be sent to foreign countries with the President's proclamation. The rules are an epitome of the experience of successful expositions of the past. The financial report of directors will be ready next Tuesday and all necessary documents will then be sent to the President.

Edward H. Ammidown Assigns.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Edward H. Ammidown, dry goods, 58 and 60, Worth street, made a personal assignment this morning.

Ammidon said the assignment was made for the purpose of protecting the firm's creditors and his personal creditors from any annoyance likely to result from his connection with the Rettenhouse Manufacturing company of Passaic.

Joe Coburn Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, died this evening of consumption.

A Failure in Maine.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Dec. 6.—William Fornell, proprietor of the woolen mills at Wilton, has failed. Liabilities, $70,000; assets, $35,000.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.

A Few of the Nuisances that Should Receive Proper Attention.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Much as I admire and am interested in the growth of our beautiful city, I cannot help but notice some very serious and flagrant evils and I think it is high time to have a stop put to them. The first evil to which I wish to call attention is this zig zag, shameful and furious driving without any order or system as to which side to pass an opposite team, paying no regard to the pedestrian (who has the first right-of-way in all civilized countries.) I will venture an assertion that there is scarcely a day passes but what some teamster comes in contact with a pedestrian without any regard to lameness, sight, hearing or age. For partial proof of this read our daily papers, and then take into consideration the scores of cases that never are reported to the press.

Again, two teams meet, one loaded the other not; whether it contains women, children, a cripple or otherwise, the teamster with his load pays no more heed to the rights of the other than if he were not driving. As for "pass by the right," that is just as it suits the driver of the heaviest load. Thus the many collisions, which do not end without the hard feelings and hard words such as are not used in churches or Sunday schools, broken wagons, buggies, and sometimes broken limbs.

Another evil is the shameful and furious driving of buggies, butcher and delivery wagons in general, and it seems to be more reckless in the center and thronged part of the city than elsewhere.

A third evil is the lack of deference and respect and reverance paid to funeral processions.

A fourth is the break-neck pell mell way of driving on our public drives. Now you need not go to the Liberty park, or the drives in that neighborhood to see this. Take a walk on Brigham street east of Main on a Sunday afternoon or evening and if you don't see some high-flying races it is because the weather is too stormy. So much for team driving.

And now let me call attention to the street car system of driving on our principal streets, and especially when they come in contact with others at crossings.

Now, I grant we are living in a fast age, and that all must have a good deal of "get up and get" in them, but where electric cars meet at the Eagle Gate, South Temple, First, Second, Third, Fourth, south on Main and other parts, it is simply appalling to see the speed at which they are run and the risks that are taken, but little regard being paid to the pedestrian, teams or anything else. Yet on these principal crossings there are scores and sometimes hundreds of people all under the electric wires, which, if broken, carry death and destruction wherever they strike.

Another evil is the lack of heed paid to the pedestrian rights upon our crossings. Look at our crowded streets on the busy days, conference or fair days, when the bathing trains arrive or depart on some excursion day. The masses under these various surroundings are simply, in the centre of the city, carrying their lives in their hands, so to speak.

The last complaint I wish to make is that with the pedestrians themselves. I question if a more blundering lot of people can be found in any city of its size than in this; and yet, perhaps, it is the most cosmopolitan city of its size in the United States. Keeping to the right is never dreamt of. It is a genuine "go-as-you-please." Blunder, blundering, scrambling, helter skelter is the style. Over goes a parsol, down comes a man's hat. "I beg pardon," "Dear me," "Well, did you ever," "Well, really," etc., etc., are the apologies offered and we go on to blunder again. It is easy to find fault, but I propose to find the remedies.

To the remedy of the first evil: Let the mayor and city council pass an ordinance on the driving of teams (if none such is on the docket), defining which side to pass the right of all teams, the speed they shall not exceed, and defining explicitly the pedestrians' right, and then instructing the marshal to enforce the law. He, with his corps of efficient men on the crossings, will soon bring about a better order of things. I think an ordinance to this effect will cover and remedy the first four evils, so apparent to everyone.

And now for the electric car system. Prescribe these companies to a certain speed and compel them to furnish flagmen at these and all necessary crossings, and then we shall have a safer transportation of life.

Now for a very simple connection of travel for the pedestrians themselves. Suspend a sign, say at the corner of each block, "Keep to the right," as is the case in our great cities east and in Great Britain, and my word for it in a short time everything will go as smooth as it does in the cities named.

Let the police force be instructed to protect while crossing the streets the ladies, the lame, halt, deaf, blind and the aged and we will all feel better, safer and prouder of our orderly city. UNCLE.

HYPNERTIZIN' ROBBERY.

This hypnertizin' bisniss is working harm, they say,
But, for my part, jes' let 'er rip! 'twon't cum along my way.
Some feller who has lots o' brains—they steal his great idee;
But thar I'm safe and sound, you bet—they won't git none f'm me!

Some fellers has inventions a-rovin' through their skulls,
A hypnertizer grabs fer em, and out their schemes he pulls;
And when the feller gits awake his schemes are gone, ye see;
But I'll be safe through all o' that—they won't pull none f'm me!

One has a novel or a pome jest ready for ter spring,
But when he's hypnertized he finds he's lost the precious thing.
It's published soon, the thief's own name is hitched to it, ye see;
But thar I will escape agin—they'll git no pomes f'm me.

That's just one thing that could be took—a secret no one knows,
An' ef a certain gal I know will put me in a doze,
She'll find what I'm afraid ter tell—what she's ne'er understood;
If she'd come on and hypnertize I think 'twould do both good!

—New York Evening Sun.

The Resistless Magnet.

Professor Smythe (plain John Smith to commence with) was once lecturing in a Texas town on natural philosophy, and in the course of his experiments he introduced a most powerful magnet with which he attracted a block of iron from a distance of two feet.

"Can any of you conceive a greater attractive power?" demanded the lecturer, with an air of triumph.

"Reckon I can," answered a voice from the audience.

"Not a natural terrestrial object?"

"Yes, indeedy."

The lecturer, somewhat nettled, challenged the man who had spoken to name the article.

Then up rose old Laertes Quinley. Said he:

"I can give you the facts, professor, and you can judge for yourself. When I war a young man there war a little piece o' natural magnet, done up in kaliker and dimity, as war called Betsy Mariah. She could draw me fourteen miles every Sunday, over plowed land, jist as natural as slidin' down a greased plank. There wasn't no resistin' her. That ere magnet o' yourn is pretty good, but it isn't a circumstance to Betsy Mariah."—Texas Siftings.

A True Bill.

There's a young minister in this town who is courting a girl in one of our suburban adjuncts. Her name is Katherine, and she has a sister Grace. He went out to see her one day last week, and her father very kindly invited the young man to tea.

"Will you say grace?" asked the old gentleman when they had seated themselves at the table.

"I—I—beg your pardon," stammered the minister, blushing violently; "I—I—hadn't thought of saying Grace. It was Katherine I was after."—Washington Star.

Settling a Doubt.

Miss Summit (facetiously)—I am not going to meddle with your affairs, Mr. Dashaway, but as I was driving by a well known pawnbroker's yesterday I saw a certain gentleman who I must confess bore a strong resemblance to you.

Dashaway—Indeed? Did you see his face?

Miss Summit—I am afraid that I did.

Dashaway—Then it couldn't have been I. I had my back turned.—Munsey's Weekly.

One Touch of Nature.

Leopold—I say, now, Algy, lend me a dollah, won't ye? I'd like to give arms to that blind fellah. I feel so sowry for blind men, ye know.

Algernon—So do I, me boy. We don't wealize what an affliction it is nevah to see the twees and woses, and all that, ye know.

Leopold—And fawncy selecting twousers when you're blind.—Life.

Unappreciated Vocalists.

Old Griggs—What is all that noise, Clara?

Clara—Nothing, papa—only these two gentlemen are singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Old Griggs—Well, they had better finish it on the way there.—Munsey's Weekly.

Didn't Understand Slang.

"What uncleanly people they seem to be out west!" said Mrs. De Lite, of Boston. "Here is a case of a man starting to clean out a town, and they actually shot him."

And she never could make out why her husband buried his head in the newspaper.—St. Joseph News.

The Other Thing.

Mabel (looking at a dude smoking a cigarette)—How detestable!

Amy—Yes, a cigarette is very objectionable.

Mabel—I didn't refer to the cigarette, but to the object at the moist end of it.—Epoch