ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHAIRMAN CHOSEN.

William J. Campbell of Illinois Elected President of the Republican National Committee.

DE YOUNG OF CALIFORNIA VICE-PRESIDENT.

What the College League of Republican Clubs Is.—Business Transacted.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

CLARKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

William J. Campbell of Illinois Takes His Place.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—When Clarkson concluded, Senator Wolcott of Colorado said that the temporary chairman had intimated that he has an interview with the Republican nominee he would request him to state if he knew who the nominee's choice was. Clarkson said he was not sure that any particular person had been decided upon. During the conversation the names of Massey of Delaware, Cheney of New Hampshire, Campbell of Illinois, and Carter of Montana, had been mentioned, but he was not advised as to whether the nominee had made a definite selection. A recess was then taken until afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Scott of West Virginia sent up a resolution which was laid on the table for the present. It provides that hereafter Republican conventions be composed of delegates from the various States apportioned upon the Republican votes actually cast in the preceding Presidential election. Seven thousand votes and a fraction thereof greater than a half to be the basis for each delegate. At the request of Chairman Clarkson James F. Burke of Pittsburg, president of the College League of Republican Clubs, spoke on that organization. The organization, he said, was the result of the discovery of the fact that a large proportion of the young men who graduate from colleges go out into the world free traders. This is due to the fact that many of our colleges use European text books. The work of free trade political economists has been brought to bear upon the students. And it has been found necessary to set up a line of resistance to this influence, and so the league organization was perfected. It is proposed to organize a branch in each college and place college boys on the stump.

Mr. Payne of Wisconsin placed in nomination as chairman of the National Committee Committeeman William J. Campbell of Illinois. Representatives of several other States seconded the nomination, predicting under his leadership complete success for the Republican party in November. Campbell was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota placed in nomination as vice chairman DeYoung of California. Mr. Rosewater of Nebraska seconded the nomination, and DeYoung was elected by acclamation. Mr. Sewall of New Jersey nominated Carter of Montana for secretary, and Fassett of New York nominated G. A. Hobart of New Jersey, but subsequently withdrew the nomination and Carter was elected. Cornelius N. Bliss of New York was elected treasurer, and F. L. Sward of Iowa sergeant-at-arms. Eulogistic resolutions expressing the thanks of the committee and gratitude of the party to retiring Chairman Clarkson were adopted. In the course of his reply, Clarkson, referring to the campaign of 1888 and the work of Quay and Dudley, said he hoped there was no Republican in this land who will ever cease to render due honor to those two honorable men who went into the hottest fire for the Republican party, and emerged victorious and without detraction. He knew many men, and he wanted to say that upon his dying bed he could not name two men more to be loved and honored than Quay and Dudley. He warned the committee against the growing tendency in the Republican party under the hypocrisy of the times not to defend its party leaders. Quay and Dudley were attacked by the party whose success is derived from the use of the knife in the South and assassination of character in the North. They were attacked not because they were guilty of anything wrong in the campaign, but because they won a victory for the Republican party and restored the government to an honest basis.

In conclusion Clarkson said that no man on this continent desires more to elect the Republican ticket or will do more according to his ability than himself. Resolutions were adopted thanking J. Sloat Fassett for his eminent services, and at 3:30 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. This evening the committee went in a body to the White House to call upon the President. In a few words he expressed his appreciation of the courtesy, and after he had shaken hands with all present the committee adjourned.

The new chairman, W. J. Campbell, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. His parents moved to Illinois when he was a mere child and he has since resided in Chicago, where he has been actively engaged in the law practice for many years. He has served two terms in the state senate and was delegate to the national convention of 1880 and 1888.

A Thunder Storm at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 27.—This city and vicinity were visited today by a very heavy thunder storm. Rain fell in torrents, the total fall amounting to the unusual amount of two inches. In the surrounding country the reports received would indicate that the storm was even more severe. Electric light and telegraph wires were blown down and other damage done. In Ossian, Dewitt Van Coter entered a burning building to remove some horses, but was kicked into an unconscious state by one of them. He was dragged from the flames, death resulting shortly afterwards. At Hadon, Jason Cay, Jr., was struck and instantly killed by lightning. The basket factory of Fish & Hobel was also struck, the lightning following the machinery which acted as a conductor, but strange to say, none of the thirty employes were injured.

United in Death.

XENIA, O., June 27.—Saturday Gilbert Palmer, aged 19, and Emma Conklin, aged 18, went away together. Search for them was unavailing until this morning, when their bodies were discovered several miles from town. They had taken poison. In Palmer's pocket was a note asking that they be buried together, but giving no explanation of the suicide.

Preparations for the Mining Congress.

HELENA, Mont., June 28.—Extensive preparations are being made for the approaching mining congress, for the purpose of making it an important factor in the third party movement. In view of the dissatisfaction of the people in the mining States with both the Democratic and Republican nominees and platforms, the silver men will take advantage of the congress to bring about a grand rally in the interest of free coinage and the Third party. Senators Wolcott, Jones, Stewart and Thomas Patterson and other prominent silver men have consented to attend the congress.

Soudanese Troops in Battle.

I was told a delightful story of one recent action in which the Soudanese troops took a prominent part. The enemy was under cover not far off, but the firing line of blacks were blazing away at him as fast as they could open and close their rifles. In vain their officers tried to stop them. The waste of ammunition threatened to become extremely serious, and their commanding officer, a Scotchman who had seen many fights with them, losing his temper, rode up and down behind the line cursing them with every abusive epithet in a fairly adequate vocabulary of Arabic invective, but entirely without effect. At last one of them happened to turn and discovered the beloved bey in evidently a very excited state of mind. He at once rose, ran back to him, and patting him reassuringly on the boot he said: "Don't be frightened, bey. It's all right. We're here. We'll take care of you!"

The Scotch bey, however, was equal to the occasion. He rode side through the line, and walked his horse up and down in front of the rifles. "Now," he said, "if you must fire, fire at me!" After this it is not surprising to read in dispatches that this officer has twice recently had his horse shot under him.—Contemporary Review.

Jay Gould's Book.

Occasionally some person knocks at the door of Jay Gould's office in the Western Union building with a copy of "The History of Delaware County, New York, by Jay Gould," to sell. An impression exists in the minds of many people that Mr. Gould is desirous of suppressing this publication as completely as possible, and that he will pay almost any price to get possession of the few stray copies that are left. Residents of Delaware county are authority for the statement that several years ago an agent of Mr. Gould's scoured that county for these books and bought nearly all of them at fancy prices. Whenever a copy of this particular history of Delaware county is displayed in that county at the present day the older residents will advise the owner, "Just you take that down to New York, an Jay Gould'll give yer thirty or forty dollars for it." It is certain that nobody in Mr. Gould's office ever heard of his paying any such price for one of these books. And nobody is able to explain why Mr. Gould should want to suppress the publication, unless it is that he thinks there is too much sentiment in it for a man of his present reputation.—New York Times.

The Unreasoning Crowd.

Speaking of the queer things to be seen on the streets, it is really astonishing how instinctively one person imitates another. A man with a passion for psychical research has been proving this by some experiments which are, to say the least of it, original. Going along about dusk the other night in advance of a small party of folk, he suddenly turned out into the muddy street, as if avoiding something in front. Unquestioningly every person behind did the same thing in spite of the mire.

It isn't likely that they felt the full humorous force of the incident in quite the way he did, however, when they saw him face about and walk calmly back in the beaten path. The sheep went to all the trouble of jumping over a bar of dust, to be sure, but it would really seem worth while if human beings could think a little more independently and for themselves. The truth of it is, it is just this blind unreasoning herding together that leads to half the accidents and panics which are cropping up on all sides.—Boston Transcript.

"The Begats."

The late Mr. Conington, professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, was noted for his prodigious memory. At a very early age it began to show itself. When he was a child of four or thereabouts he was sleeping one night in the same room with a relative, when, at the dead of night, his voice was to be heard crying out in the darkness from his little cot in the corner:

"Uncle! Uncle! I know the Begats. Uncle—The what? Go to sleep, my boy, you are dreaming.

Child—I know the Begats. Listen! And he began: "Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob and Jacob begat Judah," and so on to the end, some forty-two generations, without a mistake.—London Tit-Bits.

Too Previous.

"And you won't marry me, Kit?"

"I won't."

"No use talking about it any more?"

"Not a bit. It won't do any good, Hank."

The Oklahoma youth, hurt and angry, reached under his chair for his hat.

"It's my own fault, I s'pose," he grumbled. "I ort to have waited till we'd got a little better acquainted."

"Yes, that's about the size of it, Hank," assented the young woman coldly. "When it comes to courtin' you're too much of a sooner to suit me. Good evenin'."—Chicago Tribune.

NO QUORUM PRESENT.

Absent Members of the House Telegraphed for, but with Only Little Results.

A LIST OF INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS

Laid Before the Senate.—Bills Reported.—Howe's Preamble and Resolution.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

CONGRESS.

Business Transacted by the Legislators Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Telegrams demanding the return of absent members to the House have been productive of little result, as there is no quorum present. The general deficiency appropriation bill was passed—yeas 173, nays 64. The conference report on the military academy bill was not agreed to by a vote of yeas 88, nays 93. The committee on judiciary reported the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Among the numerous communications laid before the Senate this morning, was one from the secretary of the interior with a list of Indian depredation claims aggregating over $25,000,000. The House bill amendatory of the census assistant general and special schedules of industries was passed. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was reported. The House amendments to the Senate bill as to the circuit court appeal were nonconcurred in. Stewart offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, directing the committee on mines and mining to report as to the average production of gold and silver bullion in the United States. Howe offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that: "At no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at so high wages and purchasing necessities of life at so low prices as in 1892, and whereas these conditions exist and are largely due to the Republican policy of protection, the committee on finance is directed to inquire into the effect of the policy of 1892 for revenue only upon the labor industries of the United States and report the same."

On the suggestion of Mr. Cockrell the resolution went over until tomorrow. Stewart offered as a substitute for his free coinage bill one providing that owners of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint in the United States to be coined for his benefit, the coins to be legal tender for all debts and dues; foreign silver coin or bullion excluded and the silver act of 1890 repealed.

The Mississippi Rising.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 27.—The Mississippi river is rising at the rate of half an inch an hour. It has risen a foot since last night, and four inches more will equal the big rise of 1888. Factories have been compelled to close and piles of lumber as well as buildings have been anchored. The river above the city is twenty-five miles wide, having spread over the lowlands of Iowa and Illinois. A steamer with a crew of workers left tonight to rescue those in danger to safe places. Trains have ceased to run on some lines and others are in danger. A number of families and much stock have been removed from the bottom lands of North Burlington tonight.

Fired by Lightning.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 27.—A storm of extraordinary violence passed through this city this evening. Three different buildings were fired by lightning, but all were put out before six o'clock. A regular cyclone swept eastward, carrying destruction in its path. The Demarest Machine Works were partly unroofed and along Park avenue a dozen buildings were damaged. Turnverein Hall was totally demolished. Tin roofs were lifted and carried nearly a square, and in one case the whole roof of a hotel was carried over 200 feet. A few people were hurt, but none seriously, as far as can be learned.

The Chicago Floods.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The floods in this vicinity have been at a standstill today, and there are prospects of its receding soon. The damage in the vicinity of Grand Crossing and South Chicago, as well as in the western and northwestern suburbs, is very great. Some physicians fear that much sickness will result from the filling of thousands of basements with water and formation of swamps in the low districts. In the lumber districts it is estimated that the losses, direct and indirect, will be $500,000. Between two and three thousand men will be out of employment for at least a week. The current in the river is still exceedingly rapid, rendering it impossible to move vessels with safety. As a result, 300 vessels of various kinds are tied up in the lower part and the inner harbor. Vessel men say the loss to them will reach probably four hundred thousand dollars. This included the damage to vessels, the expense of keeping them here idle, the possible losses of cargoes, etc.

The city's water supply is polluted by the sewerage from the river, it having reached the crib, and considerable apprehension is felt lest much sickness follow.

Gresham Will Not Run.

OMAHA, June 27.—The local Third party men who have been hoping that Judge Gresham would consent to the use of his name as a Presidential candidate had their hopes dashed today by his published refusal. The talk is now in favor of the nominee from the mining States, Stewart of Nevada and Adams of Colorado having the call with Watson of Georgia in second place. Weaver of Iowa seems to be out of it at present.

Bidwell Another Presidential Candidate.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—It now appears likely that General Bidwell of California will secure the nomination of the Prohibition convention for President. At present he is in the lead of Demorest and Stewart. The amalgamation of the Prohibition and People's parties, which has been heralded as likely, is now said to be not at all probable. Chairman Dickie of the national committee says it may not even be mentioned. With regard to the probable platform, it is said that the silver matter is just as troublesome to the Prohibitionists as to the old parties. One thousand delegates are expected.

A Leather Trust.

TRENTON, N. J. June 27.—The articles of incorporation of the leather trust were filed this morning at the Secretary of State's office. The company will be known as the Rice & Hutchison Incorporated. Capital stock, one million. The business of the company will be manufacturing leather and selling boots shoes and other leather articles. Headquarters at Boston.

Danger in Crowding the Toes.

It is well known that the connection between the nerves in the feet, and especially those in the great toe, and the brain and general nervous organization is strong. Dr. Brown-Sequard mentions a patient who, whenever he bore the weight of his body on the toes of his right foot, became violently insane. He also speaks of another case where pressure on the toe caused severe nervous paroxysms.

These cases simply show the importance of a proper care of the feet, a portion of the body that many people neglect. They think that they can crowd their feet into tight shoes and shape them without serious results. They can't do it, however. This crowding of five toes into a space not large enough for them, results in pressing the joints out of shape and sometimes making them inactive and powerless. No man with his toes half paralyzed can walk properly. The control of the toes is necessary for a springy step. Broad soles and low heels give room for all the toes and allow perfect freedom of action to every muscle. People who have false standards of beauty for the feet, however, insist on wearing a shoe that is not natural in shape, and the result is great discomfort, and in some cases death.

As a consequence of these abuses we are forgetting how to walk properly. Perhaps you don't believe it, but just watch the parade on Broadway some fine afternoon and see how few men and women walk on the street as if they were not conscious of tight shoes and deformed feet.—Interview in New York Sun.

The Age of Coal Burning.

I have heard that when King Hudson, in the zenith of his fame, was asked as to what his railways were to do when all the coal was burned out, he replied, that by that time we should have learned how to burn water. Those who have asked the same question now will often reply that they will use electricity, and doubtless think that they have thus disposed of the question. The fallacy of such answers is obvious.

A so-called "water gas" may no doubt be used for developing heat, but it is not the water which supplies the energy. Trains may be run by electricity, but all that the electricity does is to convey the energy from the point where it is generated to the train which is in motion. Electricity is itself no more a source of power than is the rope with which a horse drags a boat along the canal.

The fact is that a very large part of the boasted advance of civilization is merely the acquisition of an increased capability of squandering. For what are we doing every day but devising fresh appliances to exhaust with ever greater rapidity the hoard of coal.—Robert Ball in Fortnightly Review.

When Finished.

Busy persons, forced to defend themselves from interminable talkers, who have little to say, can appreciate a hint to which Henry IV of France once resorted. A parliamentary deputy called upon him and made a long speech.

The king listened patiently for a time, then he decided that his visitor would do well to condense his remarks. He took him by the hand and led him to where they could see the gallery of the Louvre.

"What do you think of that building? When it is finished it will be a good thing, will it not?"

"Yes," replied the man of many words, not guessing what was coming next.

"Well, remember that is just the way with your discourse," was the king's mild observation.—Youth's Companion.

How to Leave a Street Car.

Never attempt to alight from a street car until it shall have come to a standstill. Then get off on the side nearest the sidewalk, even if you wish to go to the opposite side of the street. If you alight on the side nearest the middle of the street there is danger of being run over by a car going in the opposite direction.

How to Press the Seams of Sleeves.

A nice little seam presser for sleeves can be made out of part of a curtain roller. Pad it thickly with flannel or cloth and sew white muslin neatly over the outside.

How to Make Soft Frosting.

Use ten teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar to one egg; beat thirty minutes, lay the frosting on with a knife, which, if frequently dipped into cold water, will give the icing a gloss. A little cream of tartar will hasten the hardening.

How to Make a Liniment.

A good liniment for inflammation, rheumatism, swellings, etc., is olive oil well saturated with camphor.

How Scotland Yard Derived Its Name.

This famous headquarters of the London detectives and police obtained its name from the fact that a palace formerly occupied the site, which was built for the reception of the Scottish kings when they visited the English capital. According to Pennant, the palace was originally given by King Edgar to Kenneth of Scotland when he went to London to pay homage.

CAPTAIN BORUP

Recalled from His Position at Paris, In the Interest of Harmony.

HIS CONDUCT CENSURED BY MINISTER RIBOT.

Contradictory Statements of the Captain.—Detectives Watching the American Legation.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE BORUP AFFAIR.

The American Legation Disgraced in Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Captain Borup has been recalled from his position at Paris. The officials do not believe that Captain Borup is guilty of the charges against him and the recall is said to be due altogether to the report of the French Government and in the interest of harmony. The report that First Lieutenant William A. Glassford of the signal corps has been selected to succeed Borup is incorrect.

PARIS, June 27.—Jefferson Coolidge, the American minister, informs Minister of Foreign Affairs Ribot that Captain Borup admits having paid for secret official documents, but declared that in so doing he only followed the example of all military attaches. Ribot replied that Borup deserved censure for attempting to corrupt an official in order to possess state secrets, the offense rendering him liable to prosecution if he were not in the diplomatic service. Coolidge expressed deep regret at the occurrence.

The American legation has cabled to Washington asking the authorities to recall Captain Borup. Capt. Borup has apparently lost his head, and has given several contradictory versions of the affair to the reporters. Detectives are watching the residence of Captain Borup and the doors of the American legation.

War in Afghanistan.

SIMLA, June 27.—Matters are assuming a critical phase in England. The Ameer recently dispatched a force against the Khan of [illegible] and other Kabuls under the commander-in-chief of the army General Hyder.

It is announced that the Ameer's army was defeated. To make the situation worse the tribesmen cut off Hyder's communication from Afghanistan. The Alahabad Pioneer says that the Afghans lost 1500 men killed and wounded in the recent fighting against Hazaras. The Pioneer also says that it is not true that the Ameer of Afghanistan sought English aid.

Salisbury Addresses the Electors.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Salisbury issued an address to the electors today. The address implores them to pause before deciding to reverse the policy of the government. He concludes by praying that the electors will not shatter the peace and order now reigning in Ireland, resulting from a long period of steady government.

A Meeting Terminates in Disorder.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices from all parts of the country show that the campaign opening will be one of the greatest excitement. Mr. Balfour being attempted to address a meeting at Sheffield. He was continually greeted with cheers and groans. His reference to Gladstone's [illegible] caused the uproar to increase. The crowd made several attempts to rush upon the platform, and the police had difficulty in repulsing them. Women screamed, fearing they would be crushed to death, and several of them were extricated in a fainting condition. The speeches were finished as briefly as possible, and the meeting terminated in the wildest disorder.

Collapse of a Bridge.

GLASGOW, June 27.—The new bridge over the river Leven near Leslie collapsed today on the removal of the scaffolding which was erected during its construction. A number of workmen were carried down with the falling bridge and five drowned.

Irishmen Must Keep Quiet, if They Want Money.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 27.—Ex-President Fitzgerald of the National League of America, Treasurer Lyman of New York and other gentlemen will sail for Ireland the latter part of this week on an important mission. They are empowered to state to the contending factions in the Irish party that unless the existing dissensions are healed and all differences adjusted no further contributions of funds will be forwarded from this country.

The Work of the Mob.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—A mob today took William Raise, a wife murderer of Rowesville, from the jail and hanged him in the court yard. Raise died protesting his innocence.

England and Spain.

MADRID, June 27.—England has obtained from Spain the minimum tariff on British goods imported into Spain and colonies without granting any concession in return.

Election Postponed.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 27.—The Democratic caucus decided to postpone the election of a United States Senator until the session of 1894, but will ballot daily till the close of the present session.

An Evangelical Church Fight.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The decision of Judge Shephard in the Schweitzer-Hauser branch of the famous Evangelical church fight was affirmed in the Appellate Court here today. Similar suits are now pending in several States and many points in Illinois. This decision is in favor of the Esher-ites and declares the Dubs party standpoint unauthorized.

A $500,000 Fire.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 27.—Schwaeker Brothers' wholesale grocery and hardware store burned this evening and the Northern Hotel was slightly damaged. The loss is $500,000 with insurance of about $300,000.

Four Indians Killed in a Cyclone.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 27.—A cyclone is reported at Fort Yates, S. D., killing four Sioux Indians and injuring a number of others.

The Cleveland Strike.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 27.—A News special says that three negroes were shot to death at Sturges Friday. They had confessed to having assaulted two white women the night before.

For the Relief of an Arctic Explorer.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer "Miranda" this afternoon sailed from Congress street dock, Brooklyn, having on board the party whose object it is to search for and relieve Lieutenant R. Peary and party in the Arctic. The expedition is headed by Professor Heilprin of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. The other members of the relief party are Henry G. Bryant, second in command; Dr. Jackson M. Mills, surgeon; Wm. Mowan, botanist; C. E. Hite, taxidermist; F. W. Stokes, artist; Albert W. Voorhees and Samuel J. Entrekin.

HURRYING TO GET "SIXTY."

The Trouble That Is Bringing Gray Hairs to a Brooklyn Woman's Head.

"You have no idea how I have to hurry in order to get my boys ready every morning in time to take 'sixty.'"

It was one Brooklyn woman who said this to another as they were coming down town on the elevated road a day or two ago.

"What is it?" inquired the second in amazement.

"So as to get them ready in time to take 'sixty.' That was what I said. Not 'like sixty.' But I am not surprised that you do not know what I mean."

"I wish you would explain."

"Certainly. The point is this: There are on the elevated road three or four compound engines. One of them is No. 60, and it goes down every morning soon after 8 o'clock. You know all my boys go to the institute. They go down town on the elevated road and they are the most unhappy creatures on the face of the earth if they don't get off in time to get 'sixty.' Now for my own part I must confess that I can't tell a compound engine from a simple one—if simple is the right word to use, and I believe it is—but I don't know the difference. But the boys are very eloquent about it and will discourse most learnedly on the subject.

"Whenever they are traveling with me on the elevated they keep the closest watch upon every train we meet. If one of the compound engines comes along you ought to see the eagerness they show in pointing it out to me. 'There! don't you see! Don't you see!' they will exclaim; 'you must have seen it that time,' and so on and so on. I am frank enough to say that I don't always see, but their father has no hesitation in saying that he does every time. I have my own private opinion on that point however, though I don't say anything about it to the boys.

"Well, perhaps you can imagine some of my trouble and anxiety to get them all ready every morning in order to catch a certain train. One morning last week I had almost a fight with the youngest of the three, because I wanted to wash his face before he started. He insisted that he could wash it after he got to the institute, and I simply had to put my foot down hard and say that I didn't care anything about 'sixty' or anything else, but that my boy shouldn't go out of the house without looking decent. It almost gave them a shock to hear me speak lightly of 'sixty.' They would, no doubt, have preferred to hear me speak disrespectfully of the equator or the poles.

"There's nothing like boys anyway, and you may find out for yourself if you ever have three of them. If you ever happen to see 'sixty,' though, in your travels on this road, you will see one of the things that are bringing gray hairs into my head."—New York Tribune.

Working Under Disadvantages.

A young lady of this city whose dream of fame is to be another Mrs. Scott Siddons, lives in a block and has to pursue her elocutionary studies under some disadvantages. She shut herself in for an hour's practice the other day, closed the transom, plugged the keyhole, stuffed the crack under the door with rugs and then unfettered her voice. She was still on the preliminary lung exercises, the vocal effect to outsiders being like agonized groans and howls. She had only kept it up for a few minutes when there came a bustle and rattle about the door, which suddenly burst open. The neighbors in the block had concluded the dog was shut in there, and had hunted up the janitor to unlock the door and turn the animal out.—Springfield Homestead.

The Cliff Dwellers.

In a lecture before the Geographical society at Washington, Mr. W. H. Holmes said that the 'Cliff Dwellers inhabited a region about as large as New England, and embracing portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Originally they were probably fugitives from some fierce enemies and sought refuge in the earth. Gradually they lost their warlike spirit and became like human rabbits, peaceable and retiring. Then they began to cultivate the earth and to perfect themselves in domestic arts, such as building, weaving and pottery making, in which latter art they became ex-

MEXICAN REBELS.

The Revolutionary Feeling Said to Be Revived Among the Lower Classes

AND REFUGEES ON THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

Revolutionists Again Gathering in Great Numbers on Several Ranches.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

IN MEXICO.

Another Revolutionary Move Evidently Contemplated.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., June 27.—Advices received through military sources indicate a revival of the revolutionary feeling among Mexican refugees and the lower classes on the lower Rio Grande border. Revolutionists are said to be gathering in ominous numbers at several ranches, and under the leadership presumably of Colonel Julian Flores are believed to be contemplating another move against Mexico. Captain W. B. Wheeler at Fort Ringgold received orders from General Frank Wheaton, commander of the Department of Texas at San Antonio, ordering him to leave at once with a detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry for Corrigan's ranch, where large numbers of supposed revolutionists are congregated.

Canada and Uncle Sam.

OTTAWA, June 27.—It is understood that at Saturday's meeting of the Dominion Cabinet the threatened retaliation of the United States Government in the matter of canal tolls was discussed and a proposal was forwarded to the United States Government through the Minister at Washington offering to concede much of President Harrison's claims.

The Silver Men at Work.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The executive committee of the Bimetallists' League is in session and has resolved that having failed at Minneapolis and at Chicago to secure an explicit declaration in favor of the restoration of free bimetallic coinage, they recommend that several men go to Omaha and urge the adoption there of such a platform and the nomination of such a candidate as the silver men can support.

Three Negroes Killed by a Mob.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—The street car strikers refused to accept the compromise proposition and the cars will be started tomorrow. Serious trouble is looked for.

Queer Earthquake Effects.

An old sheep herder who dwells in a secluded spot in the Sutter county buttes made his annual visit to this city Wednesday, and from him we learn of some phenomenal and interesting circumstances as a result of the earthquake of Tuesday morning.

The lonely camp of the old shepherd is far up in the buttes, and is surrounded with cliffs densely covered with massive rocks and boulders, which have withstood the storms of ages and furnished mills for the aborigines to grind their acorns and manzanita berries into flour from the remotest antiquity.

The old herder had just emerged from his cabin on this memorable morn, and was gathering kindling with which to prepare his morning meal before turning his flock onto the range for their day's forage, and the wonderful sight he witnessed will never be forgotten. When the trembling began numerous sparks of a bright blue color began issuing from the rocks, caused by the friction as they were tossed to and fro by the surging earth. As the tremors increased the number of sparks did likewise, until at one time the hillsides appeared as one sheet of fire with millions of sparks darting here and there as if dancing for joy. As the trembling subsided the sparks gradually disappeared, and in a moment all was total darkness.

Shortly after the sun had started on its journey in the eastern horizon the attention of the old shepherd was attracted by the great branches of trees which had fallen to the ground, and those which remained intact seemed to horrify the wild birds, as they would attempt to alight, and then, with a frightened scream, would pass rapidly on, only to repeat the caper at the next tree. An investigation proved that millions of lizards and snakes had taken refuge in the trees during their fright and had become so numerous on the projecting branches that they were forced to succumb to the immense weight and fell to the ground. This is the only instance of damage reported in Yuba or Sutter county.—Marysville (Cal.) Democrat.

A Useful Collector of Coals.

Perhaps the following anecdote may be useful to readers whose houses and gardens abut on railways. An eminent "menagerist" lives in a suburb where forty trains pass his garden every hour. The weather was cold, coals were expensive, for the recent strike was just then at its height. The "menagerist," however, was a man of resource; he conceived a plan for utilizing the forty trains an hour.

From his menagerie in town he brought a large Barbary ape, which unfortunate animal was chained to the top of a pole at the end of the garden. The result was as pleasant as owning a colliery, without any wages to pay or fear of floods and explosions. Every stoker—and occasionally a driver—on every train that passed had a shot with a lump of coal at the Barbary ape. The B. A. was never hit, but the garden was littered with coal, which the "menagerist" triumphantly conveyed to his cellars.—London Tit-Bits.

Abul-Hassan, an Arabian horologist who lived in the Thirteenth century, was the first man to introduce the equal hour theory.