ESTABLISHED June, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper 15,000 ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 60. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

BLAIR EXPLAINS

That The Consideration of the Force Bill Should Not Interfere With the Educational Bill.

SOME TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE ALLEGED SILVER POOL.

The President's Power To Make Temporary Provisions for the Vacancy in the Cabinet.

(Special to the NEWS.)

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Blair Makes an Explanation Concerning an Interview Published in Sunday's Issue of the Deseret News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Cameron for the new term and they were placed on file.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Stockbridge, to provide for the exploration and survey of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for a monument to Chief Justice Chase in the city of Washington.

The House resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate the conduct of Secretary Windom was laid before the Senate, and Cullom offered a resolution for the appointment of seven Senators to join with seven members attending the forest and timber other action as will be appropriate in honor of the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to. Messrs. Cullom, Washburn, Sherman, Allison, Morrill, Palmer and Gorman were appointed.

Morrill also offered a resolution, which he asked to lay over, for adjournment from Friday next, February 6, to Monday, the fifteenth, in order to allow the members to attend Wilson's funeral.

Mr. Hoar made a motion for the appointment of William Preston Johnston of Louisiana on the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution in place of Jeff Davis, deceased, and the motion was taken from the calendar and agreed to.

Blair, rising to a personal explanation, said he had observed circulating in the newspapers of the country what purported to be a copy of an agreement said to have been made between himself and a Senate member with reference to the consideration of the force bill, so called. The effect of certain sentiments was given as having violated the compact, and the allegation was made that Mr. Dolph and other Republicans had signed the agreement without authority. As that allegation was so far reaching as to reflect upon himself, he felt it his duty to say that no such agreement was made. He had never spoken to Senator Dolph on the subject, he had never spoken to any Senator on the subject, he had never spoken to any Senator on the subject except with the clear conviction that it should not interfere with his efforts for consideration of the question involved.

Teller said he did not intend to pay attention to newspaper reports, and, as a general rule, he never gave any attention to the statements made by newspaper correspondents. He only desired to say now that the statements generally circulated, that he had agreed to vote in favor of the force bill, so called, or the election bill, at any time, he thought, that Senator Blair had stated, that amendments were made to the bill in committee whenever he had to have them made was also incorrect, and that the statement that he had ever agreed to support the bill, freely or indirectly, was incorrect. He would say, but he might have a better opportunity, that his opposition to the election bill has been as it has all his attitude on the silver question. He never entertained an idea that it would be so amended that he could be able to vote for it, because he would further such a radical change in the bill that its friends would not then care about its passage. He did now, and it was all he proposed to do, no matter what might be said by him or his attitude or his relations to the bill, that he had never promised to support it, that he had never intended to support it and that he would not support it.

The army appropriation was then taken up.

The amendment of the committee on appropriations to strike out the provision that government transportation on a land grant roads shall not exceed 5 cents of the charge to private parties, was agreed to. On the amendment to insert a provision that such appropriation shall be paid for on such bills as the Secretary of War shall, in his judgment, approve, not to exceed 50 per cent of the charges to private parties, there was a long discussion, but it was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Perkins presented resolutions of the Kansas legislature favoring the free coinage bill.

The fortifications bill was taken up, and bill amendments, and 110 pension bills passed, including one giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Negro and the House bill granting a pension of $100 a month to General Grant.

The Senate bill granting the Utuma Irrigation Company a right of way through the Umatilla reservation, Oregon, and providing a right of way for an irrigation ditch and railroad also across the quartermaster's department reservation at Yuma, Ariz., were passed.

The bill to pension Mary Ann Peady was objected to and went over.

The House amendment to the bill for the relief of Sarah E. Fine was agreed to.

Edmunds gave notice of an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill to enable the President to make temporary appointments of secretaries between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands for a period not more than fourteen years and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, but no money will be expended any one year.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the House the military academy appropriation bill was passed without further debate.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Jacob Hiss (Ill.) explained that the bill called for an expenditure of $1,000,000, being $45,000 less than the estimate for the current year. The mode of compensation of eighteen commercial agents was changed from fees to salaries, which would effect a considerable saving to the Treasury.

McKinley briefly reviewed the Barrundia case, contending that the killing of Barrundia was an assassination. Pending a discussion of the fishing Bay controversy, he said the time had come when something should be done by the United States. It would not be long before fishing vessels would be in Behring Sea, claiming on the rights of this country. The United States should ascertain its rights and stand by them. He favored arbitration.

Hooker (Miss.), referring to the Barrundia case, said that everybody must concede to the present Secretary of State the credit of promptly recalling and dismissing Minister Mizner, who, he thought, had not properly represented the rights, honor and dignity of the American flag. The Secretary of the Navy had taken the same action in recalling and reprimanding an officer who failed to protect Barrundia.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE SILVER POOL.

More Testimony Before the Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—McDonald, the cashier of the Hanover National Bank, appeared before the silver pool investigating committee this morning and testified that he had paid Owenby $250 for information regarding the progress of silver legislation during the last session, but Owenby did not furnish any information other than was published in the newspapers.

John Hedenberg, the Chicago real estate dealer referred to in the testimony of Hill and George, said he had talked with a number of congressmen on the general subject of silver, but never with any view to induce them to do anything. He never suggested to Hill or George in any way that they should sell silver certificates to members of Congress or anybody else. He did not know of the existence of a silver pool. In his conversation with Hill and George they professed to be able to give information in the course of legislation, but he did follow the matter up, as he was not impressed favorably with the men and did not believe them reliable. He went back and forth between here and New York and Hill and George followed him up to get an agreement. They said it would require a great deal of time and the expenditure of some money for cigars, cigars, cigars, thirty, thirty. The action of certain senators was given as having violated the compact, and the allegation was made that Mr. Dolph and other Republicans had signed the agreement without authority. As that allegation was so far reaching as to reflect upon himself, he felt it his duty to say that no such agreement was made. He had never spoken to Senator Dolph on the subject, he had never spoken to any Senator on the subject except with the clear conviction that it should not interfere with his efforts for consideration of the question involved.

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WHITES AND NEGROES.

Troops Ordered to Carlton Hill, Alabama, to Quell a Riot; Negroes Killed.

KOCH GOES TO EGYPT FOR ABOUT THREE MONTHS

A Financial Problem Now to Obtain $2,500,000 More For the World's Fair.

(Telegram to the NEWS.)

ALABAMA OUTRAGES.

Current Reports of an Attack (Epes Station) Denied.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1.—Reports were current late yesterday of an attack by white men at the Gallaway mines on negroes who had been put to work during the recent strike. Efforts made by telegraph to secure confirmation of the reports proved futile. The only attempt established was that a negro had been killed by a white man in self-defense, and that no reports where incorrect.

It seems possible from later developments that the correspondents were intimidated. This morning Colonel Clarke, Second Regiment, received orders from Governor Jones to put fifty men of the local companies under arms in readiness to proceed to Carlton Hill, near the Galloway mines. In the absence of Clark, Captain Randolph Pelton, of the Birmingham Hilts, assumed command, and twenty-five men from the Hilts and a like number from the Volunteers were assembled. At four o'clock this afternoon a telegram was received from the governor, ordering them to proceed to Carlton Hill. Not a word has been heard as to the state of affairs at Carlton Hill, and no one knows on what authority the governor is acting. Carlton Hill is in Walker County, on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad.

The military, fifty-five strong, composed of detachments of rifles and volunteers, Captain Pelton commanding, left here for Carlton Hill at 8:30 this evening. Their orders were to report there for duty, and they left without knowing the exact nature of the duty they were called on to perform.

Governor Jones is getting some information from Carlton Hill which is unknown here. Trainmen on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham train, just arrived, say five negroes were killed in that night. All was quiet when they passed, but at Horse Creek they heard that the trouble had been renewed since dark.

WHY THE TROOPS WERE SENT.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 1.—A Birmingham, Alabama, special says: Telegraphic advices just received from Carlton Hill say that Will Murray, a white man, shot and instantly killed James Callery, a well-behaved negro, late yesterday at Galloway. The negro lay where he fell until this morning, when he was buried in the mine. Although it is not so stated, it appears to be a continuation of the troubles of Friday night, when several negroes were shot and wounded in their cabins. It is the last development of importance that came through echoes and stool pigeons. Witness remarked that he had seen the bill when it left the Senate. Only the other amendments he viewed the agreement without authority. As that allegation was so far reaching as to reflect upon himself, he felt it his duty to say that no such agreement was made. He had never spoken to Senator Dolph on the subject, he had never spoken to any Senator on the subject except with the clear conviction that it should not interfere with his efforts for consideration of the question involved.

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THAT INSURRECTION.

Energetic Measures By the Government of Portugal to Gag Republicanism.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

A Young Girl Dies Mysteriously in a Private Boarding School.

(By Telegram to the NEWS.)

IN PORTUGAL.

The Government Arrests 300 Rebels and Seizes Republican Newspapers.

OPORTO, Feb. 1.—Perfect quiet reigned in this city today. Government reinforcements have arrived from all parts of the country. Three hundred civilians and soldiers were arrested today. All the republican clubs have been closed and all republican newspapers have been seized by the government.

The front of the town hall and several buildings in other streets where conflicts took place yesterday were much damaged and battered. The King's portrait, which hung in the town hall, was destroyed by the rebellious soldiers, who made the building their stronghold.

Several soldiers who were wounded in the conflict died today. Most of the insurgents surrendered and were conveyed on board a man-of-war today. It is estimated that 25,000 shots were fired and machine guns were fired during the fighting. Several more insurgents today surrendered to the authorities. The police have arrested an actual named Vedial, who read the insurgents' proclamation of a Portuguese republic from the balcony of the town hall.

Abbe St. Nicholas, the parish priest of this city, was arrested today, charged with being concerned in the insurrection. He is now having the matter cleared up. Other republican leaders were also arrested today and all of them are now secured except Dr. Veiga, whose whereabouts is unknown. Several prominent citizens, named as being members of the insurgents' directorate, deny any connection therewith. Judge Soares and Rear-Admiral Leite being among the number. The theatres are opening.

NO HABEAS CORPUS.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—A decree is published suspending the habeas corpus act and authorizing the suspension throughout the country of journals prejudicial to the State. The republican papers *Patria* and *Debate* have already been suspended. A council of state is about to assemble to discuss the application of military law to the civilian insurgents, who will be brought here on board the transport Pedro.

It has transpired that the insurgents counted upon a simultaneous rising at Coimbra, Braga and Vizeu, and were only waiting for the departure of the troops to attempt the capture of Oporto, but it appears that dissensions revealed at a recent republican conference upset their plans. It is stated that the Eighteenth Regiment will be transferred to Braga, and that the Ninth Cleaners and Tenth Infantry, which were concerned in the revolt, will be disbanded.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate Preparing for Adjournment Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate is sloping itself with the determination to adjourn on the 6th of March without having behind it a surplusage of an extra session. The steering committee of the republican majority has already arranged a programme that would of itself occupy the attention of the Senate for two weeks. This arrangement, however, is not final, and it must be formally approved by the republican caucus, and it is beside subject to interruptions in its working by the appropriation bills. The Fortifications Appropriation bill comes up tomorrow as unfinished business, and the Pension Appropriation bills on the calendar and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, soon to be reported, will follow in order.

In the morning hours an effort will be made to pass the Indian depredations claims bill, and sandwiched between the above named appropriation bills will probably be the lighthouse bill and the copyright bill, an attempt also being made to secure action upon the House bankruptcy bill.

ALTHOUGH THE HOUSE

has been engaged practically upon the whole four weeks in consideration of the regular annual appropriation bills, these measures are still in an unusually backward state and it is the intention of the majority to permit substantially no legislation except the shipping bill to engage its attention until action is had on the appropriation bills.

It is the purpose of the committee on merchant marine to make an effort to call up the shipping bill as soon as a final vote as soon as the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, now under consideration, is passed, but in view of the determined opposition heretofore made to the shipping bill there is some question as to the ability of its friends to carry out their expressed intention, especially as it is almost as certain to be antagonized by one or more appropriation bills.

The Indian and legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills are on the calendar awaiting action, and will be called up at the first favorable opportunity.

Bland and the other silver men are growing more restive at the failure of the coinage committee to act on the silver bill, and have announced their determination, if the committee do not settle the matter at the regular meeting Wednesday, to precipitate a fight on the floor of the House without waiting for a committee report.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS AND THREE DAYS

remain of the Fifty-first Congress, and not a single one of the thirteen annual appropriation bills has been finally passed by both branches of Congress and sent to the President. But one of these bills has passed the Senate, the army bill. While the present condition of the appropriation bills is not encouraging, as compared with the state of progress in previous Congresses, no doubt is entertained by members of the House or Senate of the ability of Congress to complete its necessary legislation before the 4th of March.

AT A BOARDING SCHOOL.

A Young Girl Dies from an Overdose of Morphine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Miss Helen Potts, a beautiful and accomplished girl of 20 years, daughter of George H. Potts, a wealthy retired and mine owner, who lives at Asbury Park, died suddenly this morning in a private boarding house in this city, under circumstances which had been troubled with nervousness and insomnia for some time, and had sighted to a cambric enamel to contain twenty-five grains of quinine and one grain of morphine, which had been prescribed by Carlyle W. Harris, a medical student and warm friend of herself and family. Soon after retiring her room-mate was awakened by her moaning and Miss Potts was found almost unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, she was restored to a state of shock and thought to be out of danger, but she died and was again summoned a couple of hours later of a recurrence of the symptoms of all other symptoms of poisoning and she died at 11 o'clock this morning.

There are several theories as to the death. An inexperienced clerk may have substituted morphine for quinine or the girl may have had the prescription from several sources, the cumulative action of a large number of remedies. A thorough investigation will be made. The family is connected with the most prominent families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

An Expected Coup.

WARSAW, Jan. 31.—Startling rumors are current to the effect that the Russian nihilists are preparing for another coup on the 15th of March, the anniversary of the assassination of the Czar. It is believed that they will immediately upon the coup. The Russian police are exceedingly vigilant.

Severe Storms.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Dispatches from San Antonio and other points in Mississippi report severe rainstorms, accompanied in some cases by hail and winds. At Canton, Mississippi, the storm was the worst in twenty years. The town is inundated.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM.

MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 31.—The worst storm of the season is now raging in western Montana. There is a heavy snowstorm, and the temperature is falling rapidly.

A Serious Accident at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A serious accident occurred at Thirty-first Street and Stewart Avenue this morning. A Chicago & Rock Island suburban train was tooted at Thirty-first Street by a freight train, and while trying to make a little passenger in the front coach came to a high rate of speed, and not noticing the Eastern Illinois in the distance, dashed into the rear coach. A terrible panic prevailed for a while.

R. G. Adams, a young man from Rockford, was killed. Jas. Hoban, fireman, and Chas. Ziegler, a passenger in the suburban, were fatally injured.

FROM BRAZIL.

A Letter from a Merchant Concerning American Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Bureau of American Republics has received a letter from a merchant in Brazil, as follows: "Almost everything made in America is good for this country. Glassware is wanted badly, particularly by big tumblers, water sets and small liquor glasses, knives and forks of all kinds, brooms, wooden tubs, buckets of every kind, cotton sheeting, prints and cheap light-weight woolen goods. In fact, I can only say that I buy and know what would not sell. Paper and stationery of every kind, varnishes, felt shoes, woodenware, gloves, blank books. We recently had the largest shipment of manufactures from the United States ever landed in this port, although the prices charged are outrageous, they sell with wonderfully quick sales.

Lamps wholesale in New York at $3 each sold here at $5, net, and I disposed of two in a couple of days. We are 1 in business in New York, instead of Rio de Janeiro, I would do a big trade throughout all the provinces of Brazil. It only wants some of the New York wholesale firms to go for this market, and before long our goods would regularly send them for all of their supplies. The Blaine reciprocity bill will tend to increase business with us. It is a wonderful measure, and if Blaine can carry it out both countries will have a good deal to thank him for.

Williams' Australian Herb Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with headache, sick, nervous, drowsy, no appetite, feel, and your Liver is out of order, One box of these Pills will convince you the trouble away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Co-op Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent. d&z

If Your Home is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. So if you have a catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect ceases. To do this take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla. 2

Ballard's Horehound Syrup for Whooping Cough

There is no remedy in the world which will give such prompt relief in Whooping Cough as *Ballard's Horehound Syrup*. It will positively cure it. If you will try it your children will not keep you awake all night coughing. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the most cooling and soothing remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Asthma, in the world. It is the best medicine for all throat and lung troubles, strengthens the Lungs, and is an incomparable remedy, made of the best and purest materials. If your lungs are weak and you have a tickling in your throat, you need it. 2 C. G. M. I. Agents.

A BRIEF STRUGGLE.

The Revolution in Portugal Commenced in the Morning and Ended at Night.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER WANTS TO RESIGN.

Differences Between the German Emperor and the Chief of the General Staff.

(By Telegram to the NEWS.)

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

The Troops Make a Determined Effort but Without Success.

OPORTO, Jan. 31.—The revolution was going while I began this morning is ended. Shortly after beginning the revolt the insurgent troops and local guard seized the City Hall and proposed to three and then desire a republic.

A strong body of loyal troops laid siege to the building, and after a long harrassment and a spirited quarter sent the insurgents. The loss in both sides is not known, was slight.

The insurgents will be tried by court martial, and in all probability the ringleaders will be shot. Opoto this evening is a city of rejoicing. The shopkeepers threw down the barricades from their windows and doors, and everybody is congratulating everybody else that the insurgent outbreak was not as serious as expected.

The insurgents, to the number of 400, assembled at 4 o'clock this morning and, with much cheering, paraded the principal streets. They made an attempt to seize the prefecture of police and Central telegraph office. Their plans, however, were frustrated by the municipal guard. The general in command, learned of the loyal troops, when the few civilians supporting the rebels dispersed. The latter then proceeded to the Hotel Dolivia, fortifying the structure to the best of their ability, but better ammunition they speedily exhausted and in response to the artillery bombardment.

Six or seven officers of inferior grade took part in the revolt, which was of a distinctively republican character. The civilian leader in the revolt was a lawyer named Alves Veiga. Veiga formed a regiment than followed, consisting of Senor Freiras, Judge of the High Court; Soares, a retired general officer; Crafoest Silva and Leite. None of these persons were present when the town hall was captured. Three soldiers and four civilians, including two women, were killed during the fight, and thirty-six soldiers and ten civilians wounded.

Under the direction of the authorities the office of the Jornal Do Comercio, all the republican papers, the cafes and all other places of public resort were closed. Every person found on the premises was taken into custody and the building placed under the charge of the military. All the banks and commercial houses in the city closed their doors.

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY

Crispi Announces His Intention to Resign.

ROME, Jan. 31.—In a debate in the chamber today on spirit taxes, Prime Minister Crispi urged that the taxes proposed by the government were imperatively necessary to prevent Italy from falling again to the servile condition she was, as regards foreign power, in 1871. The conservative members of the chamber who were in office in 1876 protested in an uproarious manner, and the former minister of public works left the treasury bench. The bill was rejected by a large majority, and Crispi announced that he would resign. It is doubtful if he will be able to reconstruct the cabinet.

Intense excitement prevails in political circles. Premier Crispi forthwith went to the Quirinal to place his resignation in the hands of King Humbert. The King declined to accept it until he had further considered the matter.

THE GERMAN KAISER.

He is Said to be a Difficult Master to Serve.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted by New York Associated Press.]—The causes of Waldersee's retirement as chief of the general staff are reported differences with the emperor and chancellor on army questions. His admission to the set of ex-court chaplain Todtleben has offended the Emperor greatly also. Minister Maybach has tendered his resignation.

The Emperor's nervous nature, spells of irritability and uncertain temper are due to physical causes, which make him a difficult master to serve. The court physicians have strongly advised him to cease the use of tobacco. The Emperor persists in smoking a lot of cigars.

Doctors Hand, Cottman and Erlich informed the medical society that the examination of the blood of twenty-eight different patients proved the theory that Koch's lymph causes the formation of tubercule bacilli in the blood, so bacilli being discovered in any case.

The semi-official press makes bitter criticisms and suggestions regarding the visit of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Prince Ferdinand to the Czar. Bismarck's organ asserts that the Austrian government since at an agreement with Russia to the prejudice of Germany. The newspapers generally condemn Bismarck of trying to create mistrust of the triple alliance in order to produce an international crisis, whereupon he would again lift himself to the position of dictator.

Count Herbert Bismarck is in Rome, visiting Crispi. It is surmised that he is acting as an agent for his father in his project to maintain personal relations with the leading statesmen concerned in the triple alliance.

The visit of Crispi and his address by the rector of the Mechanical Academy, advocating the holding of a World's Exposition in Berlin in 1895, has created a belief that the Emperor favors the project.

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