ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 108. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXV

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Anarchists Notify Officials in Paris that Certain Houses Will be Blown Up.

PEOPLE GREATLY ALARMED AS A CONSEQUENCE.

Rothschild and Other Leading Bankers Receive Menacing Letters from Dynamiters.

By Telegraph to the News.

MORE EXPLOSIONS.

Bills Has Another Dynamite Excitement.

PARIS, March 28.—It was rumored first an explosion of dynamite took place in the building of the Credit Lyonnais, a large banking institution, this afternoon. The extent of the damage is unknown. It is said that no persons were injured. The police are in charge of the place and refuse to let anybody approach. Two arrests were made. It is believed that the damage is comparatively light. The doctors of the Paris custom house have received notice that the institution had decided that the custom house should be next to be blown up. An iron cylinder, filled with an unknown substance, was found opposite the Finance ministry tonight. It caught it is at first thought yesterday evening, at a house on the Boulevard Magenta, a man was seen throwing a lighted object into a courtyard. A special officer quickly stamped out what turned out to be a burning fuse, and discovered a tube eight centimeters in length, with a long fuse which had just been lighted. The impression prevails that the city is on the verge of another reign of terror, and assurances have been given to allay the public excitement.

ANARCHIST NOTICES.

PARIS, March 28.—In consequence of the dynamite explosion, people living in the vicinity of any one concerned in the prosecution are greatly alarmed, and in many cases are removing. As an instrument to protective means, business firms are posting notices stating that if anything happens to any of their men they will be accepted as a tenant. Several landlords have served notices upon such tenants to quit. Many tenants are expecting from Paris in consequence of the scare.

It is reported that ex-Minister Constant kept the secret service funds, amounting to some $20,000 a year, during his term of office, out of the government's possession.

Upon a house occupied by eight police officials the following notice was found today: "This house will shortly be blown up with dynamite."

At a meeting of the municipal council today, it was announced that all the authorities of the department of the Seine were ordered to be on the qui vive. Many household today had added the piles for protection. It is impossible to imagine with every precaution, the people were told that everything possible would be done to insure their safety. A wealthy distiller living at Bercy received notice that his distillery will be blown up with dynamite Monday.

THE POLICE ARE INFORMED.

The police assert that they have information in regard to the explosions on the boulevard St. Germain and the Rue Clichy, and that Ravachol placed the bombs in position, while accomplices kept watch. A packet of explosives has been found in a house in the Rue Houdon, just vacated by a policeman-tramp.

It is reported that a woman whose name is given as Marietta Soubert, has been arrested for complicity.

Baron Rothschild and other leading bankers and prominent residents have received threatening letters from the anarchists.

Costa Rican in Africa.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Deutsche Ostafrica has published a dispatch from Zanzibar saying that Louis Pasin was seized by the Wahehi. He gained a victory over the force led by his first officers who had rebelled against him and killed the rebels.

The Condition of Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 29.—The government has decided it necessary to resort to extreme measures in order to restore the country into normal condition. Prominent merchants and financiers have been invited to confer with the president and cabinet regarding the depreciation of the paper money and disappearance of the country's specie. It was decided that a restriction law as to the exportation of the latter be passed immediately. The official organ, La Gaceta, explains the difficulties of the situation by saying that exchange on the United States and Europe had gone up to the fabulous premium of 150 per cent, as a consequence of the large importation and the scarcity of the only available negotiable commodity, viz., coffee.

A LIMITATION QUESTION.

A rumor was afloat that Spain had received a decision regarding the limitation question between Costa Rica and Colombia, and that Costa Rica receive territory, including Chiriqui north coast the Boca del Toro and the bay of Chiriquani, and excluding the Pacific side all below the Peinas promontory making the line of demarcation run south from Escudo de Veraguas (the smallest island on the north), about twenty miles, thence west sixty or seventy miles, and again southeast twenty miles to the mouth of the Pinlas. The government gives no assurance as to the authenticity of the report.

A Lucky Wall Street Speculator.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Howell Osborne is again in a fair way to carry out his uniquely expressed idea that he cause to this country to take some money out of Wall street. He won a big stake, which, whatever he may, is always to be expected from one who bets nothing, but trusted to hazard, but with days to back bet on, until now he is the plunging wonder in the street. For the past ten days he has been short on a declining market, and had estimates of his profits made from very close to a quarter of a million. This afternoon he afforded a set of goods for the speculators by appearing in company with a lady, whom he introduced to some of the largest brokerage houses in New street, and who apparently has been guiding his hand in his ventures. Nason seemed to know who she was, though all agreed that she was not Fay Templeton.

The Intimacy for the Murdered Heiress.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Tribune has from Indianapolis a special dispatch, which states that news received there from Washington, indicates that the administration is willing to pay to the relatives of the men murdered by the New Orleans mob, whose Italian citizenship has been proved, the sum of 100,000 francs indemnity.

World's Fair Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The subcommittee of the World's Fair investigating committee left for Chicago this morning.

THE EMPIRE OF COLONIES.

They are at Liberty to Form Country and Leagues.

LONDON, March 28.—In the Commons today, Balfour, replying to question, said that the government holds British colonies were legally free to form commercial leagues. Great Britain, notwithstanding treaties, could only become a party to such leagues, providing Denmark and the nations composing the Continental Zollverein were invited similarly to Great Britain.

Gaston Menier has assented to the proposition of Cameron, radical, that the possession angling and sport the holdings in connection with the government lands be reserved. The House rejected the proposition by a decisive vote.

Rich Strike of a Tenderfoot.

A. W. Bailey, of Manitou Springs, Colo., is at the Lincoln. "Colorado is alluring with gold continuous," said Mr. Bailey last night. "I was a tenderfoot until yesterday morning. I had a claim on Cripple creek, and I was throwing a lighted object into a crevice. A special officer quickly stamped out what turned out to be a burning fuse, and discovered a tube eight centimeters in length, with a long fuse which had just been lighted. The impression prevails that the city is on the verge of another reign of terror, and assurances have been given to allay the public excitement.

ANARCHIST NOTICES.

PARIS, March 28.—In consequence of the dynamite explosion, people living in the vicinity of any one concerned in the prosecution are greatly alarmed, and in many cases are removing. As an instrument to protective means, business firms are posting notices stating that if anything happens to any of their men they will be accepted as a tenant. Several landlords have served notices upon such tenants to quit. Many tenants are expecting from Paris in consequence of the scare.

It is reported that ex-Minister Constant kept the secret service funds, amounting to some $20,000 a year, during his term of office, out of the government's possession.

Upon a house occupied by eight police officials the following notice was found today: "This house will shortly be blown up with dynamite."

At a meeting of the municipal council today, it was announced that all the authorities of the department of the Seine were ordered to be on the qui vive. Many household today had added the piles for protection. It is impossible to imagine with every precaution, the people were told that everything possible would be done to insure their safety. A wealthy distiller living at Bercy received notice that his distillery will be blown up with dynamite Monday.

THE POLICE ARE INFORMED.

The police assert that they have information in regard to the explosions on the boulevard St. Germain and the Rue Clichy, and that Ravachol placed the bombs in position, while accomplices kept watch. A packet of explosives has been found in a house in the Rue Houdon, just vacated by a policeman-tramp.

It is reported that a woman whose name is given as Marietta Soubert, has been arrested for complicity.

Baron Rothschild and other leading bankers and prominent residents have received threatening letters from the anarchists.

Signs of Spring in Connecticut.

There are signs of an early spring in this section of Connecticut. Last week Fowler Bentley, an Oxford farmer, caught a black snake sleeping himself on a rock. John Lane, one day this week, in Waterbury, had caught a big Rutland farmer by name a pike. Judge Pyne, the state insurance commissioner, whose farm is in Torrington, saw a green snake coiled on Friday. This is not the kind that usually goes under the name. It was an earth bird of a gray sky color with two long, slender side feathers. This bird seldom comes along before March on its way north.

Another sign noticed by Judge Pyne was a robin on Friday, who has not stay so far north as this in the winter. Crows are plentiful, another sign that spring is here. Buckwheat cakes are becoming tasteless and fat, and scallops have been seen on the hooks of the Nauga-tuck. Lobsters have been invited to come out of their holes and found trolling orbums in hot near High Rock cove the other day. These signs are infallible.—Ansonia Cor. New York Sun.

One Cent Instead of $2,000.

In the circuit court for Cecil county, Md., yesterday, the jury in the case of Mrs. Ann Hughes, of Harve de Grace, versus the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad company for $2,000, rendered a verdict for one cent damages.

At the March term of court the plaintiff received a verdict for $2,500, but the judge of the orphans' court, claiming it was out of all reason, and yet the decision of the court, the plaintiff refused to accept this, preferring a new trial. The plaintiff claims that she got on one of the defendant's trains to go to Hayre de Grace, and that the train did not stop, and that she fell while the conductor and several employees of the railroad company claim the train stopped, but she failed to get off.—Philadelphia Press.

Absolute Safety in Canada.

"There is no danger in Canada," said an old miner. "All you have to do when gone begin to pipe is to lie down on the floor and hold on with all over you till the excitement is over."

"I was called one evening recently to see a couple of women," said the broker in camp, "and as I was setting a prescription price began to pop out on the street right in front of the cabin. As ball rush hands are poor protection from stray bullets, I dodged behind a little area door and the women dropped down on the floor behind a barrel. Within the shortest period I finished my prescription and departed. So there is no danger if one is careful."—Colorado Pica.

It takes a woman to think of and carry into effect an opera cloak of long pile under her mantle on a physician on a tempestuous pleasing day in Boston, and yet she does giving her exercise and practicing economy at once as well.

AN EXPERT MURDERER

The Actual Particulars About the Cold-blooded Butchery of Deeming.

FOUR THROATS CUT BUT NO BLOOD TRACES.

Detectives Think They Have Evidence Showing that He is Jack the Ripper.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE RAIN KILL BURNER.

Statement of Dr. Hutchinson to a Press Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Dr. Hutchinson, one of the medical men who conducted the post-mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Deeming and the four children found buried under the floor at Dunham Villa, Rainhill, said to a representative of the Associated Press that the crime appears a calculating one, which was not, therefore, savagery almost beyond belief. The work of the murderer was expert, only in the case was the strangling marks with more that sufficient for the purpose. Each stroke severed vital organs, and no more might have been accomplished by a dozen surgeons who knew his business well. The nerves and paralysis of the evening meal. The mother was decoyed into the room where the murdered was awaiting her. It appears that, as she stepped to make her chair, she was attacked from behind and died almost without a struggle. Then the children were called, one by one, to meet their death. Hetta, the eldest, had her throttle tied behind her back, the other children were tied in twos and threes around her head, so as to cover her mouth and keep her from crying. A pillow case was placed over her head and tied over her shoulder straight. The hands of the second girl were also tied behind her back, as in the case of the other children this precaution was not adopted in Deeming's case. One significant and sinister fact is that although the throats of four out of the five children were cut, in none of the cases is there a gushing wound or even a drop of blood. The very tenuous of the nose upon which Deeming tried Dishant, Villa gave proof of his inhumanity. Dr. Hutchinson, in conclusion, said the statement, which was drawn up and written by Deeming himself, shows that, when he took the house, the murderer was already planning his diabolical, it is believed to society ever produced such a monumental utterly unscrupulous and wholly contemptible villain as this fiend in human form, who killed women and children with as little compunction as an ordinary man would kill a snake.

THREE TO BATTLE IDENTIFICATION.

MELBOURNE, March 29.—Deeming is guarded night and day about the "Rainhill" seven watchers. It was discovered that the appearance of shaving his moustache was due to plucking the hair out by the roots in order to baffle identification. The detective accompanying Deeming finds that he possesses duke in the chain of evidence showing the Deeming committed some of the murders attributed to Jack the Ripper.

FREE SILVER.

The Struggle to be Transferred to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The motion given in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Stewart, of his intention to call up his free silver coinage bill on Monday, created a sensation, not within standing the fact that it was expected that, in view of the setback the bland bill received in the House, the struggle must sooner or later be transferred to the Senate. So far as can be learned Senator Stewart appears to have acted on his own responsibility in precipitating the issue. It is said by some silver men that Speaker Crisp urged them to pass a silver bill in the Senate and let it come over to the House, when it would be in a position much more favorable for action than if it came before the House in the shape of an original report from the coinage committee. Some Republican silver senators are unable to see the force of this reasoning of the Speaker, and are playing for the party advantage which might be expected to follow the passage of a silver bill by the Republican Senate, even by the instrumentality of Democratic votes.

The Democratic Senators as yet are undecided as to the attitude they shall assume when the bill is called up by Senator Stewart. Senator Carlisle remarks that the outcome of the effort to pass the bill would be extremely doubtful. This view appeared to be generally entertained on this side of the chamber. There will probably be a Democratic caucus of Senators and Democratic Senators before Monday, with the purpose of reaching an agreement upon a unified line of action. On the Republican side, the opinion is that the bill will not pass.

Senator Hansbrough (North Dakota), who has been influential in all matters in the interest of the silver men, said this afternoon that he would oppose with his vote any effort to pass a free coinage bill, and believed that there were enough Republican Senators who would vote for such a bill. He called attention to the fact that Senator Perkins, the successor of Senator Plumb in the Senate, was an anti-free coinage man, and felt confident that even with the full strength which the Democratic silver Senators had shown in the last struggle, the bill would not have more than one majority. As a matter of fact, he believed that the Democrats were divided on the question, and he expected that when it came to a test vote, many of them who formerly voted for the free bill would vote against the measure at hand. Senator Stewart himself is not very sanguine of the success of his measure. He says, however, that the country is entitled to know exactly how the Senators stand on the silver question, and he proposes to put all of them on record if he can.

Mexican Gunfight Killed.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, March 29.—The killing of six bandits found trying up the tracks of the Mexican Central last week stopped the depredations of the bandits until yesterday, when five of the same band, with into the town of Pedilla and held up a number of citizens in the streets at midday, securing a considerable amount of money. Five more bandit band arrived and was shot and fatally wounded by the bandits. They then only rode out of town. The band is under the leadership of Juan Rosario, one of the most desperate men of his class in the republic.

The Pension Bureau Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Pension Bureau investigation G. N. Lockwood, a pension attorney, formerly chief clerk in the Interior Department, testified that he had received money from a back in San Ia Bonn, the latter refusing the loan direct, because Bonn had a claim for pension a certain woman in the pension office. W. H. Bolker, formerly chief pension clerk in the Pension office, admitted borrowing money from employees and not repaying it. He did not but $12,000 in speculation on pointers given him by W. W. Dudley. Herald and Bonn joined in part of the transaction. Money Thomas Tyler, formerly in the Pension office, said that before the election of 1888, the pension claims from Indiana were advanced. The Pension cases always came on as completed though many of them had been in the office a long time. A remark of Wilson about the Pension office was stricken out.

Embezzlement in China.

LONDON, March 29.—The discussion under which the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank shares have suffered for a week past is explained by a telegram from Hong Kong, that the chief peasant of the institution had embezzled $500,000 and decamped.

FRENCH FEMALE CONVICTS.

Husbands Are Given Their Free Among the New Caledonia Prisoners.

French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more business on the whole than persons of their class in England. Their matrons and wardresses are Augustine nuns, whose rule is much more kind, if gentler, than material and more strictly agreeable than that of Sisters would be. The female convicts are allowed the same privilege as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen, those of them who are prudent enough to avail themselves of the privilege of having husbands provided for them by the state—only these husbands must be convicts.

Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel inclined to go out to New Caledonia and be married, to make an application to that effect through the governess. Likely women are always very prompt in making such applications, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life, and the pretty ones are certain to be put on the governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced.

The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates are then given permission to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions government transports them, gives them a decent outfit and a ticket of leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the governor of the colony, who has a selection of well behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits for the proposition of marriageable men to women is about three to one.

Of course, if the girl positively declares that none of the separate applicants inclined to her matrimonial has not with her approval, the governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by wanders, free settlers or time expired convicts, who asking instead of to convicts. It sometimes happens that the female convicts free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket of leave man and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders, and there are no instances on record of a man having refused to comply with the conditions when once he had fallen in love.—Boston Courier.

Paper Making and the Egyptians.

The art of paper making is almost prehistoric. It is believed that the Egyptians invented the first crude process. This is shown in the matter itself, which is derived from the word papyrus, a reed which grows in Egypt and other warm countries.

The ancient Egyptians made their primitive paper from this plant by taking the smooth, thinner layer between the rough outer bark and the inner fibrous layer of wood. This they dried and glued together to long rolls, which served as a means to convey their thoughts in hieroglyphics. This process has been so improved upon during the succeeding ages that today the most perfect paper can be made from the meanest substance.—New York Evening Sun.

The Silver City Stock Growers Journal notes that during the last cold snap the thermometer fell to 45 below zero in Vermont, and adds sweetly, "quite a contrast to Montana's paternal winter."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Public Interest in the Tariff Debate Cannot be Revived this Season.

THE SILVER EXCITEMENT HAS ALSO SUBSIDED.

The Free Wool Bill.—The History of the Tariff Policy of the Republicans.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Discussion Resumed in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The tariff debate was resumed in the House today, but the discussion was rather uninteresting. Indeed, it was quite doubtful if the attention of members of the House whether it would be possible to revive public interest in the tariff debate again this session, and the leaders are in favor of closing the general debate on the tariff bills within a week and entering one of more of these measures in the Senate without delay, that the Republicans may be able to assert on the stump this fall that alongside these we are affected the Senate to monkey the bills.

The silver excitement has almost entirely subsided when the House met this morning. Bland and his lieutenant, Pierce, were absent.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent his resignation to the Governor of Texas, to take effect today.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Free Wool bill.

Hatter (D.) opposed the debate on the bill with a speech in favor of the measure. Direct taxation was the only proper method of raising money. Indirect taxation was unjust and wrong. Since the beginning of the government, the nation was a free trade country. This has created enormous property for our benefit. It is inconceivable that that of Southern would be. The female convicts are allowed the same privilege as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen, those of them who are prudent enough to avail themselves of the privilege of having husbands provided for them by the state—only these husbands must be convicts.

Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel inclined to go out to New Caledonia and be married, to make an application to that effect through the governess. Likely women are always very prompt in making such applications, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life, and the pretty ones are certain to be put on the governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced.

The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates are then given permission to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions government transports them, gives them a decent outfit and a ticket of leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the governor of the colony, who has a selection of well behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits for the proposition of marriageable men to women is about three to one.

Of course, if the girl positively declares that none of the separate applicants inclined to her matrimonial has not with her approval, the governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by wanders, free settlers or time expired convicts, who asking instead of to convicts. It sometimes happens that the female convicts free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket of leave man and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders, and there are no instances on record of a man having refused to comply with the conditions when once he had fallen in love.—Boston Courier.

Paper Making and the Egyptians.

The art of paper making is almost prehistoric. It is believed that the Egyptians invented the first crude process. This is shown in the matter itself, which is derived from the word papyrus, a reed which grows in Egypt and other warm countries.

The ancient Egyptians made their primitive paper from this plant by taking the smooth, thinner layer between the rough outer bark and the inner fibrous layer of wood. This they dried and glued together to long rolls, which served as a means to convey their thoughts in hieroglyphics. This process has been so improved upon during the succeeding ages that today the most perfect paper can be made from the meanest substance.—New York Evening Sun.

The Silver City Stock Growers Journal notes that during the last cold snap the thermometer fell to 45 below zero in Vermont, and adds sweetly, "quite a contrast to Montana's paternal winter."

Labor Regulations in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 29.—The governor of Queensland, in opening the Colonial Parliament today, announced that, as sufficient labor was not available to maintain the sugar industry, a bill would be presented, amending and repealing the labor of Pacific Islanders and blacks for a period of ten years.

English Capital in Amoskeag.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—According to the Pittsburg Post another pipe line from the Pennsylvania oil fields to the east will be laid with English capital, and its promoters are Kaighn waterworks. It is said that seven English royalty is interested, namely, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Wilson, of Trinity Chief Sense. A charter has already been taken out in the state of New Jersey by Mr. Wilson, and the name of the company is the English Pipe Line company. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

Settlers Swarming on the Borders.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Minn., March 29.—Agent McCustick is powerless to keep settlers off the reservation on the opening day. They are swarming on the borders, and the crowd is increasing every day. Colonel Reed is here to see that settlers are required to enforce the department orders. Orders are disregarded and selections of land are being made daily.

Dirty Made from Coal Tar.

There are hundreds of shades now made which are obtained from coal tar. When tar is heated in the manufacture of gas, benzine is one of the substances produced. From this an only colorless fluid, called aniline, is made, and it forms the base of numerous dyes. These dyes are obtained by the oxidation of aniline, by means of nitric acid, arsenic and other agents. The colors produced by the dyes are shades and tint, except black. The so called aniline blacks are usually very intense blues or green.

Aniline dyes are noted for their great coloring power; one part of roseaniline salt to a million parts of water still possessing a deep crimson color and instantly dyeing a skein of silk unglossed with vinegar. The dyes are used for many purposes. Coloring inks, sweetmeats, wines, some fabrics and other articles. The fugitive nature of some of them is rather a drawback. Germany is now the headquarters of the manufacture of these dyes. Large quantities are produced and used in this country also.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Army of Dahomey.

The standing army of Dahomey consists of ten battles—a female corps called the Amazons, and who number now 3,000, known in Dahomey by the title of "the Kings Wives," and a male corps composed of the police guards, court crones and other officials, and the male adults in Abomey, the capital.

Up to the reign of Gezo, who came to the throne in 1818, the Amazon force was composed chiefly of criminals—that is, criminals in the Dahomey sense of the word. Wives detected in infidelity and treachery and scolds were drafted into the ranks, and the great majority of the women given to the king by the provincial chiefs, first is, being sent to him as being worthy of death for misdemeanors or crimes, were, instead of being sacrificed at the annual customs, made women soldiers.—Gold-thwaite's Geographical Magazine.

A Famous City of Europe.

Lantugni suggests one of the once rich cities of northern Italy, the creation of merchant princes who thought no tax too heavy if it made their house more beautiful, and whose ambition in the afternoon was to be an artist as well as a patriot. Facing the central square is a town hall of noble and harmonious proportions, it is embellish a great capital; no one can, a lofty clock tower that would lose nothing of its effect were it in Florence and called a campanile. Also and noble monuments are here in abundance, some of very antique and numerous arches, resuming the spectator of a gentleman that is past. And to complete this picture of beyond the Alps, there runs along one side a long arcade, whose well carved pillars and arches shield the pedestrian from the sun and rain.

Wealth in a Miner's Cloak.

John Dunne, a miner's farmer, was lived alone in his house four miles north of Golden, Colo., died Monday. Relatives in Chicago, his sister, Mrs. Dr. Ryan, and a nephew, John Dunne, of the last nephew's police. It was found in open and filled in gold, silver and currency was found.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The population of Rome, the capital of the United States of Colombia, increased 8% during 1891. There were 2,000 horses and 2,000 donkeys in the city during the year. Pedestrians and horses are not broken in the city anymore.

The ship railroad in Dover, England, are compelled to furnish tickets. It found outside they are liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

A Farmington lady claims to have worked off the ugly from her family by making them all inhale the fumes of sulphur.

interrogatory for the examination of many of the prominent American financiers, and subpoenas have been served on many of them. The alleged swindle and breach of trust specifically set up against Count DeLesseps concerned to the deal through which he and other trustees of the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company obtained control of the Panama railroad more than ten years ago. The deal involved the purchase of $68,334 of the railroad company's stock.

Lottery Scandal in Paris.

PARIS, March 29.—Count Cornelius Herz, the great French engineer of the Suez canal, is charged by the courts of France with swindling and breach of trust as trustee. The transactions upon which the accusations are based occurred in New York. The greater portion of the testimony to be used in the trial must be taken here. Viscounte Paul Bahmer, colonel-general of France, has, it transpires in this city, received letters interrogatory for the examination of many of the prominent American financiers, and subpoenas have been served on many of them. The alleged swindle and breach of trust specifically set up against Count DeLesseps concerned to the deal through which he and other trustees of the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company obtained control of the Panama railroad more than ten years ago. The deal involved the purchase of $68,334 of the railroad company's stock.

COUNT DE LESSEPS.

Charged With Swindling and Breach of Trust.

NEW YORK, March 29. — Count Ferdinand DeLesseps, the great French engineer of the Suez canal, is charged by the courts of France with swindling and breach of trust as trustee. The transactions upon which the accusations are based occurred in New York. The greater portion of the testimony to be used in the trial must be taken here. Viscounte Paul Bahmer, colonel-general of France, has, it transpires in this city, received letters interrogatory for the examination of many of the prominent American financiers, and subpoenas have been served on many of them. The alleged swindle and breach of trust specifically set up against Count DeLesseps concerned to the deal through which he and other trustees of the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company obtained control of the Panama railroad more than ten years ago. The deal involved the purchase of $68,334 of the railroad company's stock.

Labor Regulations in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 29.—The governor of Queensland, in opening the Colonial Parliament today, announced that, as sufficient labor was not available to maintain the sugar industry, a bill would be presented, amending and repealing the labor of Pacific Islanders and blacks for a period of ten years.

English Capital in Amoskeag.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—According to the Pittsburg Post another pipe line from the Pennsylvania oil fields to the east will be laid with English capital, and its promoters are Kaighn waterworks. It is said that seven English royalty is interested, namely, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Wilson, of Trinity Chief Sense. A charter has already been taken out in the state of New Jersey by Mr. Wilson, and the name of the company is the English Pipe Line company. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

Settlers Swarming on the Borders.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Minn., March 29.—Agent McCustick is powerless to keep settlers off the reservation on the opening day. They are swarming on the borders, and the crowd is increasing every day. Colonel Reed is here to see that settlers are required to enforce the department orders. Orders are disregarded and selections of land are being made daily.

Dirty Made from Coal Tar.

There are hundreds of shades now made which are obtained from coal tar. When tar is heated in the manufacture of gas, benzine is one of the substances produced. From this an only colorless fluid, called aniline, is made, and it forms the base of numerous dyes. These dyes are obtained by the oxidation of aniline, by means of nitric acid, arsenic and other agents. The colors produced by the dyes are shades and tint, except black. The so called aniline blacks are usually very intense blues or green.

Aniline dyes are noted for their great coloring power; one part of roseaniline salt to a million parts of water still possessing a deep crimson color and instantly dyeing a skein of silk unglossed with vinegar. The dyes are used for many purposes. Coloring inks, sweetmeats, wines, some fabrics and other articles. The fugitive nature of some of them is rather a drawback. Germany is now the headquarters of the manufacture of these dyes. Large quantities are produced and used in this country also.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Army of Dahomey.

The standing army of Dahomey consists of ten battles—a female corps called the Amazons, and who number now 3,000, known in Dahomey by the title of "the Kings Wives," and a male corps composed of the police guards, court crones and other officials, and the male adults in Abomey, the capital.

Up to the reign of Gezo, who came to the throne in 1818, the Amazon force was composed chiefly of criminals—that is, criminals in the Dahomey sense of the word. Wives detected in infidelity and treachery and scolds were drafted into the ranks, and the great majority of the women given to the king by the provincial chiefs, first is, being sent to him as being worthy of death for misdemeanors or crimes, were, instead of being sacrificed at the annual customs, made women soldiers.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

A Famous City of Europe.

Lantugni suggests one of the once rich cities of northern Italy, the creation of merchant princes who thought no tax too heavy if it made their house more beautiful, and whose ambition in the afternoon was to be an artist as well as a patriot. Facing the central square is a town hall of noble and harmonious proportions, it is embellish a great capital; no one can, a lofty clock tower that would lose nothing of its effect were it in Florence and called a campanile. Also and noble monuments are here in abundance, some of very antique and numerous arches, resuming the spectator of a gentleman that is past. And to complete this picture of beyond the Alps, there runs along one side a long arcade, whose well carved pillars and arches shield the pedestrian from the sun and rain.

Wealth in a Miner's Cloak.

John Dunne, a miner's farmer, was lived alone in his house four miles north of Golden, Colo., died Monday. Relatives in Chicago, his sister, Mrs. Dr. Ryan, and a nephew, John Dunne, of the last nephew's police. It was found in open and filled in gold, silver and currency was found.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The population of Rome, the capital of the United States of Colombia, increased 8% during 1891. There were 2,000 horses and 2,000 donkeys in the city during the year. Pedestrians and horses are not broken in the city anymore.

The ship railroad in Dover, England, are compelled to furnish tickets. It found outside they are liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

A Farmington lady claims to have worked off the ugly from her family by making them all inhale the fumes of sulphur.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Three Colored Gentlemen Sold at Public Auction in Missouri.

THEY WERE CONVICTED OF VAGRANCY

And Sold for $65, $5 and $1 Respectively.—Great Indignation Prevails.

By Telegraph to the News.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Negroes Sold at Public Auction Under the Vagrancy Act.

FAYETTE, Mo., March 29.—Three negroes were sold at public auction here today under the vagrancy act, which provides for possession of the person sold to a purchaser during the term of sentence. G. W. Patterson, Henry Lee and Otto Williams, all colored, were convicted of vagrancy and the sheriff decided to take advantage of the vagrancy act, and advertised them for sale. The sale was attended by a great crowd, including many negroes, who were highly indignant and could scarcely be persuaded that slavery had not existed. Patterson was knocked down to a farmer at $65; Lee brought only $5; Williams, a decrepit old negro, went for $1 to a cattle feeder. The negroes are greatly exercised and threaten vengeance.

Indiana Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—An important conference of the leading Democrats of the State is being held here to prevent a threatened split in the party over the Presidential candidacy of ex-Governor Gray.

Republicans in New York.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Republicans carried the municipal elections at Utica and Little Falls today.

Heartrending Scenes in Samara.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Mayor Stuart today received a message from Rudolph Shankenberg of Philadelphia, one of the committee of the Russian relief, saying that the scenes in Samara are heartrending; that the people are kept from starving by half a pound of bread and half a dole of thin soup daily. Hunger and typhus are raging, and the peasants are imploring for seed wheat to prevent a recurrence of the famine. The demand is for clothing and sustenance will bring untold happiness. In response, the mayor advised the committee of a second cargo, which he been purchased to sail April 12th, and asks that if there was a balance left of the funds they were now raising he would cable it for the purchase of seed wheat.

Sixteen Children Dead as a Result of Vaccination.

SAN BALTASAR, March 29. — A quack in the village of Tepuritos inoculated twenty children with virus, promising that the treatment would protect them from smallpox. The following morning sixteen of the children died. There is little hope of saving the others.

The Claim of the "Baltimore" Men.

SANTIAGO, March 29.—I am told that United States Minister Egan, in conversation with officials of the Chilean foreign office, relating to the Carlton case, said, after reading the evidence submitted to him by Colonel McCreery, that he did not intend to move in the matter except to refer it to the State department at Washington. I also learn that the United States is now preparing the claims of the "Baltimore" men. This was sent to the Masonic from Washington through trustworthy channels. It is believed that when the claims are presented to the Chilean Congress the same agreement upon will be voted, as not in any wise acknowledging the right of the demand, but as a charitable and humanitarian act, similar to the precedent established by the United States in the case of the Chinese killing at Rock Springs.

The Negroes Do Not Love Their Country.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A negro mass meeting was held last night to consider the feeling among colored citizens. Rev. George James, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist church in Chicago, in an interview today stated that negroes no longer love their country, and consider the United States government their worst enemy. Frank A. Hamilton, the colored assistant of the city prosecutor, in a counter-interview pronounced the charge calling "America" disgraceful. E. L. Barrett, a colored attorney, said that the negroes in Chicago would probably be formed here to employ detectives to investigate the lynchings in the South and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Railroad Magnates Coming to El Paso.

EL PASO, March 29.—There is no longer any reason to doubt that some railroad magnates, for the time being railroad magnates and millionaires are coming to El Paso for their health alone. C. P. Huntington is expected, and Howell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, arrived yesterday and held an interview with Jay Gould aboard the "Atlanta." James L. Howe, vice-president of the Wabash came out of Mexico tonight and spent the greater part of the day with Mr. Gould. G. H. Stillman, representing Edward Seaton' interest in the Southern Pacific, was here yesterday. A. N. Towne, general manager and second vice-president of the Southern Pacific, will reach El Paso tonight at 11 o'clock by special train, and just what is contemplated is known only to the few interested, but there is a great deal of speculating.

The Free Coinage Sun Still Busy.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The free coinage men have not yet given up the fight in the House. The controversy between Bland and the Speaker was the subject of general comment today, Bland announcing he would make no further attempt to secure a clerical bill, but Pierce and the other leaders have shown courage and will make a supreme