ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 304. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI

## FOSTER'S ADDRESS

**On the Subject of the Gold and Silver Policy of Our Government.**

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of the Chamber of Commerce of New York.—A Distinguished Assembly.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

SECRETARY FOSTER

**Speaks at the Annual Dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A distinguished assemblage gathered tonight at the one hundred and twenty-third annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Among the many prominent guests were Senator Hiscock, Chauncey Depew, Generals Schofield and Howard, Secretary Foster, Director of the Mint Leech, Hon. Carl Schurz, Rev. Dr. Briggs and the Earl of Aberdeen. Less than one year ago Secretary Windom was struck down in the same banqueting hall, and before the feast was done he was dead. Many times the tragedy was referred to tonight. President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor, Postmaster General Wanamaker and ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland were among the many who sent regrets.

SECRETARY FOSTER

made the speech of the evening, his subject being "To maintain the parity between gold and silver is the fixed policy of this government." In the course of his remarks he referred to the gloomy predictions made fifteen years ago by the people of the East over the proposed large coinage of silver dollars. So now, said he, men whose intelligence and patriotism cannot be questioned and whose purposes are the most exalted, are moved to indulge in gloomy forebodings over the present outlook and propose to repeal the act of July 14th, 1890, hoping thereby to preserve the parity. He did not propose to indulge in any prophecy.

The secretary told of an elaborate speech he had prepared in 1878 upon silver and gold, but did not deliver, in the House, because of an enlarged view between the finishing of the speech and the day set for its delivery. He added: "If the New York *Times* could have that speech to comment upon I think I should have to resign my office. I mention this merely to call to mind the fact that many other gentlemen have not been as prudent as I was."

The secretary further said that, in his opinion, with all of our power, we could not maintain

THE PARITY OF THE TWO METALS

if the policy of free coinage of silver prevailed. He is firmly of the opinion that the parity can be maintained under the present policy. We produce annually about thirty millions of gold. The present indications are that the balance of trade with foreign nations for the next two years and for a longer period, if the present tariff law is maintained, will require gold shipments to us to pay the balances in our favor. Under the present policy we buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, paying for it in new treasury notes. Under such conditions the work of maintaining the parity will not be a strain upon the resources of the country. If, however, the balance of trade should turn against us, to any great extent, which seems to be quite improbable, except in the event of extraordinary contingencies abroad, the strain would come. But even then my faith in our resources is such as to compel me to believe that we would weather the storm and preserve the parity. The shipment of more than $70,000,000 of our own gold to Europe without embarrassment to us, is only an illustration of the marvelous financial strength of this country. Under

FREE COINAGE

silver would take the place of gold in settling the balances.

If the price of silver advanced from $1 to $1.29 per ounce all the silver in the world for sale would be attracted to this country. To maintain the parity under such conditions would be a task requiring more than our immense resources and the exercise of usual power to the last degree could supply. But with $4,500,000 ounces of silver, purchased at gold value each month, the task would be easy.

The practical question for you, gentlemen, to consider, is, which of these two policies would you prefer. Believing that the good sense of the business world must, in the near future, be brought into harmony with us in the proposition that gold alone is too narrow a base upon which to build the world's financial structure, I have much hope that the best judgment of all concerned will agree to the better and more extended use of silver, to be followed by international agreements, by which the parity of the two metals upon an accepted ratio may be obtained. One of the hindrances to an early agreement is the belief in Europe, that free coinage is to be the policy of this country. In such an event they know that their silver will come to us, and our gold go to them. Convince Europe that we will not permit ourselves to do anything that will impair our ability to preserve the parity, and an obstacle to the agreement so much desired is removed.

LOOKING FOR RELATIVES.

**James McBride's Fearful Experience on a Hunting Trip.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17.—The *Tribune* special from West Superior, Wis., says: E. R. Gear is here looking for the relatives of James McBride, who lies in a critical condition at his home on a claim next to Gear's, near Grand Rapids, Minn. Gear says that a few weeks ago a party made up of men named Hahn, Bedding, Bruce, McBride and two men whose names are unknown, started on a hunting trip to the Rainy Lake country. Friday McBride came to the shack with his feet bare, his left arm broken, his hands and feet frostbitten and in a delirious condition. In lucid moments, the following story was learned. After the party had been out several days, Bedding, who furnished the supplies, cut off the whisky rations. This enraged Hahn and his friends, and they tied Bedding and McBride to trees. Afterwards McBride was released and driven from camp without even a blanket. McBride hung around out of reach of the men, who became wildly drunk. The next day he returned to camp and found Bedding still tied to a tree, with his head blown off, and at his feet was Bruce, his body full of bullets. No track of the others could be found.

**Theism and Evolution.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—When the hour for opening the Episcopal congress arrived, the Epiphany church, one of the largest church edifices in the city, was crowded to the doors. Every seat was occupied, and large numbers of spectators stood through the entire service.

The communion service was held, Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, bishop of Massachusetts, delivering the communion address. At the conclusion of the exercises Ex-Senator Edmunds, the presiding officer, delivered the address, in which it was stated that many important topics were to be discussed during the evening, and the hope was expressed that the cause of religion might be advanced thereby.

Memorial services were held, Secretary Rev. Wilder delivering an address in memory of those who have died since the last meeting.

In the evening, "Theism and Evolution" were discussed and several papers read.

**How to Treat a Newspaper Reporter.**

Don't tell a newspaper reporter, when he calls on you on business, things which you do not wish him to print. He does not call for information for the fun of it. He is there on business. When you meet a reporter socially don't say to him every time you open your mouth, "This is not for publication." The chances are that reporters know the proprieties of life quite as well as men in other callings. If you really have information to give either give it cheerfully and frankly or refuse with firmness, but don't try to be clever and attempt any "funny business." If you give the information frankly you will in nineteen cases out of a hundred be accurately reported and respectfully treated. If you refuse on any other than trivial grounds your reticence will be respected. If you try to distort the reporter by an effort to mislead him or by direct misrepresentation you are sure to make a mess of it and wish that you had been better advised. Disabuse your mind of any foolish impression that newspaper reporters are malignant persons trying to stir up strife in the world. They are as a rule the opposite of this and have as high an idea as other men of that message of glad tidings, "Peace on earth and good will among all good men."

**How to Check Vomiting.**

An obstinate case of vomiting (that is, when the vomiting continues simply by convulsive retching after the original cause has ceased) may often be cured by drinking freely of water as hot as can be done. Seasickness in some people is greatly relieved by the same method.

**How to Shave Easily.**

The moment you get out of bed is the best time. Your beard will never be as pliable after you are around awhile. First wash your beard well with soap and cold water. Hot water is better, of course. Then apply lather plentifully and cold as a rule. But if your razor is cold, close it and place it in your pocket or under your arm till it gets warm. Like other edged tools, the razor is only a very fine saw, and therefore it is better to move in a little sideways as you shave rather than with a straight, broad sweep. If you always shave in one direction around your face the board will soon get a permanent "cant" in that direction, the effect of which is—well, a matter of taste.

**How to Loosen Glass Stoppers.**

Sometimes a ground glass stopper gets fixed so tight in the neck of the bottle that it cannot be loosened without danger of breaking. In that case dip a rag in hot water and wrap it around the neck. Try the stopper soon, so as to seize the instant when the heat has expanded the bottle neck and has not yet affected the stopper. A drop or two of camphine around the stopper so that it will soak in between it and the neck will often serve. The surfaces of polished glass, stopper and neck often adhere with wonderful tenacity.

**How to Serve Macaroni for a Change.**

Boil it until tender, putting it into a vegetable dish. Then prepare fine bread crumbs by tossing them in hot butter in a spider until they are crisp. Spread these over the macaroni. This is borrowed from the German way of serving noodles.

**How to Clean Shells.**

Make a strong lye from ashes and allow it to settle thoroughly, then boil the shells in it six or seven hours. Soak them in fresh water and rinse.

**How to Make a Barometer.**

Take a long narrow bottle and put in it 2½ drams of camphor and eleven drams of spirits of wine. As soon as the camphor is dissolved add a mixture composed of water nine drams, saltpetre thirty-eight grains and muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) thirty-eight grains. Dissolve these thoroughly in water before adding them to the other mixture. Shake the whole well together. Cork the bottle and wax in the cork tightly. Then make a minute aperture in the cork with a hot needle. Hang up the bottle and the many changes in the appearance of the fluid will soon teach you by experience the impending changes.

**How to Save Glass from Sudden Heat.**

In washing, place the glass in cold or tepid water first and add the hot water without pouring any on the glass. When a cold lamp chimney is placed on a lamp turn up the light slowly, giving the glass time to heat equally.

## BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

A Sensational Cable from Rio de Janeiro Published in London Yesterday.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FONSECA NOT BRIGHT.

Another Dispatch Received by a New York Export Merchant.—"Cancel All Orders."

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

**Sensational News from Rio de Janeiro via London.**

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company gives publicity to sensational news from Rio de Janeiro. No explanation is given as to how the news was allowed to be cabled, and, as it is known that the government has taken complete control of the cables today, the dispatches are not accepted here as certain to be accurate. The Exchange company's advices report the complete prostration of the postal service. It is supposed that this refers to the general postal service of the Republic, though it may mean that at the capital. At the same time the government has put a stop to the transmission of all press dispatches by the telegraph lines to the various cities of the country.

This step is interpreted as meaning that the opposition to the dictator's rule is growing in the provincial centers. In Rio Janeiro it is declared that a practical state of siege exists. The city is in the hands and at the mercy of the Dictator's soldiers. The most stringent measures have been adopted

TO PREVENT MEETINGS

or organized opposition to the present regime. If the report proves to be founded on fact it would seem clear that a very large element in the capital is opposed to the dictatorship, and is only prevented by the strong hand of the military from asserting itself. As all the newspapers which refused to support the dictator have been suppressed, the opposition has no public mouthpiece.

The news received at Rio Janeiro, according to the Exchange Telegraph company's advices, from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, is of an important character. The dispatches report that the forces of the party of secession are already in the field and marching to meet the army of the central government. The armies are not far separated and a decisive battle may be expected within a short period. Previous advices declared the army of the seceders to be 30,000 in number. How numerous the dictator's forces are is not known.

The Exchange company's advices also give sensational news from Para. It is asserted that the principal naval and military officers stationed in the state of Para, after discussion, decided in favor of a declaration of independence from the Brazilian union by that State. This movement in Para in favor of secession is considered so formidable at the capital, according to the Exchange company dispatch, that it is believed that the government of the dictator will be unable to cope with it.

With two of the most important States of the union—one at the extreme south and the other on the Amazon—in secession, and with the threatening dissatisfaction in the other States, and with even the capital in a state of siege, the outlook for Fonseca is not particularly alluring.

A BUSINESS DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The news contained in the above dispatch finds something of confirmation in a business dispatch received yesterday in New York by William E. Peck, an export merchant. The last mail from Rio de Janeiro brought a large order for goods from one of his largest customers in Rio. In view of the alarming news since the steamer sailed, Mr. Peck thought it advisable to cable before filling the order. The cable company refused to accept a cipher dispatch, saying that they could not guarantee its delivery. He was compelled to cable in English, and yesterday received an answer, also in English, saying, simply: "Cancel all orders." This shows clearly that the Brazilians are not allowing the use of the cipher, and Mr. Peck declares that in view of the circumstances nothing could be more significant than the terse reply of his customer.

REVOLT EXPECTED IN PARA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Rio Janeiro telegram from government sources still asserts that the Rio Grande agitation is confined to Port Allegre. A revolt is expected in Para. The army and navy hesitate which cause to espouse, but it is expected that they will join the insurgents.

A dispatch to the *Times* corroborates the statement that all telegrams from Rio Grande are prohibited and that the postal service has also ceased.

CIPHER TELEGRAMS PROHIBITED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Anglo-American company announces that code telegrams to Rio Grande, Brazil, are being stopped.

AGAINST PERSONS SPREADING FALSE REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Herald's* Montevideo cable says: In Rio Grande a committee of the Junta is adopting severe measures against all persons suspected of spreading false reports. Some of these have been imprisoned and others shot. Dissension is rife among the insurgents.

A Buenos Ayres cable to the *Herald* says: The three generals sent by Fonseca to Rio Grande to open negotiations with the insurgents have gone up the river to meet the insurgent leaders. The report is confirmed that all the government troops in the State of Rio Grande do Sul remain neutral, with the exception of the garrison of Yaguaron. It is said that the insurgents have 15,000 men under arms and hope to raise 30,000 men.

**About Big Foot.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A telegram has been received at army headquarters from General Brooke, commanding the department of the Platte, in response to one sent by General Schofield asking the truth about the rumor that Big Foot's band had left the reservation and started for Pine Ridge. General Brooke stated that he has been unable to learn anything definite about the movement, but would find out the scope and significance at once. There is no apprehension felt here that the movement will be followed by anything like last winter's outbreak.

General Schofield said this morning: "The state of things in the Indian country today is far better than a year ago. There is more content among the Sioux this winter than last, mainly due to the fact that the affairs of the government, so far as they affect the Indians, are, I believe, being better administered. I do not think there are any discernible signs of trouble this winter, for, as far as I can see, the tribes are quiet."

**Collision in Michigan.**

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17.—A head end collision occurred at 1:45 this morning about three miles south of Manton, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, between a freight and a passenger train. Fireman Fields of the passenger train, and Brakeman Howard of the freight, were instantly killed and James Smith, engineer of the passenger train, is probably fatally hurt. A train bearing several of the company's officials and surgeons has gone on to the scene of the wreck. A wrecking apparatus has also been sent.

**The Condition of Prince George.**

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A bulletin issued from Marlborough House this morning states that Prince George passed a good night. No unfavorable symptoms have developed, and unless the Prince suffers a relapse it is believed that his progress towards recovery will be rapid.

**A General Cold Wave.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Reports from various portions of the country show that the cold wave was general, and unusually severe for this season. St. Paul reports the mercury below zero tonight. Other reports are: Huron, S. D., 5 degrees below; Bismarck, N. D., 12 below; Aberdeen, S. D., 12 below.

Various points in Iowa report the mercury at zero, and some as low as 6 below. Wisconsin points report the mercury at zero. A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch says the cold wave reached there this afternoon, the mercury dropping to twenty-one below at 5 o'clock and still falling.

In Chicago the maximum temperature for the day was eighteen above, and at midnight tonight it is only about twelve above.

**San Francisco's Offer Holds Good.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—When a dispatch was received yesterday from St. Louis, announcing that the transcontinental association refused to grant the fifty-dollar rate for the delegates to the Republican convention, if held in San Francisco, which rate had been guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company to the committee of business men who have gone to Washington to lay the San Francisco offer before the national committee of the respective parties, Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific said: "Our guarantee for a fifty-dollar rate holds good."

**The Norwegian Radicals in Christiania.**

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 17.—The elections for members of the Storthing have just been held. The figures now at hand show large gains for the Radical left, which advocates the appointment of separate foreign ministers for Sweden and Norway.

**BRIEF TELEGRAMS.**

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 17.—Alvin Duval, ex-chief justice of Kentucky, died today, aged 78.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 17.—Charlotte Howard Cleveland, daughter of W. C. Clement, and Thomas Emerson Ripley, of Tacoma, Wash., son of G. W. T. Ripley, were married this afternoon in Trinity church. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley will reside in Tacoma.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—A report is current in the grain market here that the government of Russia has issued its prohibition against exporting wheat from that country. The result is that the prices of grain are rising.

Fairmount, Neb., Nov. 17.—A collision occurred at 7 this morning between a freight and a passenger train. The conductor and brakeman of the passenger were killed and several passengers seriously injured. Edward Hardy of Omaha, a traveling man, was badly burned, being thrown on the stove.

New York, Nov. 17.—A severe tornado which formed in New Jersey swept across the Palisades this afternoon and then up the river to Long Pier, where it did a thousand dollars' worth of damage to property of the Erie Railway Company.

Omaha, Nov. 17.—"Uncle Jimmie" Cannon and Captain O'Donoghue, two of the leaders of the mob that lynched the negro October 10th, were discharged from custody this afternoon, the hearing not developing enough evidence on which to hold them for trial. There are still 18 men to be tried.

Shanghai, Nov. 17.—The Chinese government has made no explicit reply to the joint note presented by the Powers. It only offered an indemnity without guarantees for the future.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 17.—Fonseca has issued a decree authorizing a special credit of 15,000,000 milreis, to be expended for war material.

London, Nov. 17.—Nathaniel Curzon has been appointed successor to Sir J. E. Gorst as under secretary for India.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The internal revenue officers succeeded in capturing the schooner "Marie Rose," having on board 140 large barrels of whisky, twelve cases of brandy, wine, gin, and boxes of cigars, the whole valued at between $25,000 and $30,000. The cargo came direct from St. Pierre Miquelon.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Secretary Blaine has emphatically denied the report that the King of Sweden has been named as arbitrator of the Behring sea dispute.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 17.—A man who arrived from Chandler this evening reports quite a serious fight between civilians and soldiers in a saloon and store, in which Sheriff Parker and Mat Reeves were seriously wounded and one of the soldiers shot.

## THE VIENNA PANIC.

The Emperor's Alleged Utterances Concerning the Political Outlook in Europe.

RECEIVE THE ATTENTION OF THE REICHSTAG.

The Paper That Published Them Will be Prosecuted, Says the Prime Minister.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE WAR PANIC.

**An Emperor Starred it and a Newspaper Will Suffer For It.**

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath today several questions were asked by members regarding the panic which prevailed on the Bourse Saturday last, and as to the course the government proposed to follow in connection with the stories circulated regarding the Emperor's alleged utterances on the political outlook in Europe, which as reported in the *Tagblatt* on Saturday led to the panic.

Count Von Taafe, Prime minister, replied that the matter had been placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor and that official was taking preliminary steps to prosecute the authors of the alarming reports, which had such a bad effect upon the Bourse.

THE JEWS IN IT.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Emperor Franz Josef came to the city to be present at the meeting of the Cabinet held to discuss the interpellations in the Reichsrath regarding Saturday's panic. The debate in the Reichsrath lasted several hours, and was of a stormy character. Several members intimated that the international Jewish clique had been laboring to foment war with Russia. It was stated tonight that the proprietors of *Tagblatt* and a Polish delegate, alleged to be the author of the story, will be prosecuted. Today's issue of the *Tagblatt* was confiscated because of its attempt to justify its statement of Saturday by asserting that the Polish papers published the same matter.

**The Trial of Almy.**

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17.—The trial of Almy, for the murder of Christie Warden, began here today. When the mother took the stand and told of the life at the farm, Almy broke completely down, covering his face with his hands and sobbing violently. Dr. Frost of Dartmouth College testified that his belief was that the girl was shot in the head, and then shot in the vagina while lying down, as there was no external wound visible. He entered into a long description of the wound, and while many were visibly affected by the disclosures, Almy exhibited no emotion whatever. Almy was hanged in effigy last night.

**The Panama Canal.**

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, in his report to the Seine tribunal, says an agreement has been reached in the negotiations with the United States of Colombia in regard to the canal by Lieutenant Wyse. It does not meet the hopes of the liquidator. He trusts, however, that the government of Colombia will accept modifications of the agreement after a new company has been constituted. The negotiations of the Credit Foncier with the French government in regard to the formation of a new Panama Canal Company, continue. If the government refuses to intervene in the matter the great enterprise will be definitely condemned, within a short time in which a new company must be established or the work of liquidation carried through. It is known, continues the officer in his report, that the United States government is watching for a favorable opportunity to obtain control of the canal at small cost, without taking into account the services already expended in the undertaking. The only way out of the difficulty, he declares, is for semi-official pressure to be brought to bear on the governor of the Credit Foncier, to induce him to bring the matter to a satisfactory issue. The report dilates upon the enormous difficulties which present themselves in the attempt to realize on and distribute the canal company's assets. It concludes by saying that the best means to overcome these difficulties is for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to pass a law assimilating the difference in procedure of liquidation in bankruptcy so as to enable the liquidator to have the power to sell the entire property as it stands, or to realize on the available assets and distribute the proceeds.

**The W. C. T. U.**

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—At today's session of the W. C. T. U. a number of reports were listened to. Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president, receiving 398 votes out of 400. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was elected recording secretary; Mrs. Caroline E. Buell of Chicago corresponding secretary; Miss Oster Pugh of Chicago treasurer.

In the afternoon a number of interesting reports on different varieties of missionary work were listened to. The president's prize banner was presented to the State of Maine. The banner given to the banner State of the National Juvenile Association went to Iowa.

**The St. Louis Fire.**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The fire at 10 o'clock had burned itself out, and two or three engines were throwing water in the ruins to quench the flames that here and there were fanned into activity by the strong wind. The firemen deserve great credit for their noble work, considering the intensely cold weather, which was increased ten-fold by the heavy wind.

Nightwatchman Jasper, employed by the Seminold Millinery company, who was on duty last night, had not turned up at 1 p. m., and fears are entertained that he was burned to death.

At 2:30 p. m. the large stationery establishment of Levison & Blythe, on Third street, between Olive and Pine, was burning, but was soon under control. The loss will be comparatively small.

During the time this fire was burning the handsome residence of Captain John A. Scudder, in the aristocratic residence portion of the city, was destroyed by fire, with a houseful of costly furniture. The loss here will exceed $50,000; fully insured.

The fire throws about 1500 people out of employment, the majority of these being in the service of the "Famous Company," one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the West.

One life was probably lost, Nightwatchman Jasper, employed by the Seminold Millinery company, not having been seen today. Fireman John Lynch and Simon were badly injured by falling debris. Michael Connell, a roomer at the Winsome House, becoming alarmed at the sight of fire, jumped from a window and broke a leg. A. S. Taylor, a newspaper man, received a severe shock from the electric wires.

The losses are about as follows: The Famous Shoe & Clothing Co., $700,000; Penny & Gentles, $250,000; Scudder's, $150,000. The minor losses will aggregate $50,000. The insurance is about two-thirds of the losses.

HORSE SHOEING.

**Southern Cultivator Advises How This May Be Properly Performed.**

Twist off the old clenches, or rasp them off without straining the crust.

Gently raise the shoe in such a manner that the crust shall not be broken or spoiled.

Don't use a knife, but with a rasp make the sole quite level.

The toe must be rasped down more than the heels, and the more you can rasp away the sole at the toe without making the sole thinner the shorter the toe will look, and bear in mind that this is the only way that the toe ought to shortened.

Endeavor to keep the frog as high above the heels that when the shoe is on it shall be about one-sixteenth of an inch above the level of the shoe.

With the rasp held at an angle gently rasp around the edge of the crust to take off the broken edges before the shoe is applied.

The side of the foot being a dead level and flat, and the foot side of the shoe a dead level and flat, there will be no occasion to burn the foot to make a fit.

Be certain that the shoe fits the foot all around to the heels, and that the heel does not project beyond the shoe.

In like manner the shoe must not project beyond the foot.

See that the nails fit the holes tight.

In order that the foot may expand when placed on the ground, don't use nails far back on heels.

Let the nails' points come out in a level line all round the foot about three-quarters of an inch above the foot side of the shoe.

The shoe having been nailed on, twist off the projecting points of the nails and turn down and hammer down the stumps to form clenches.

The rasp must not touch the foot after the shoe is on.

**Another Local Fowl.**

With each recurring season one or more ideal fowls are introduced to the public, with many claims for excellence. The leading object among the introducers of new breeds appears to be the production of a bird that will please the fancier with its fine carriage and rich colored plumage and satisfy the market poulterer with the abundance of its choice meat. A recent candidate for favor is introduced as the Argonaut. Concerning the origin and appearance of the Argonaut, The Fanciers' Journal has the following to say:

The origin of the Argonauts is the result of crossing the pea combed Plymouth Rock and the Indian game. This was the first cross, but not proving satisfactory a cross of the Plymouth Rock and Indian game with the cinnamon game was made. The different crosses were bred together and better results were attained. But the final steps in the building up of this breed were made when some fowls were used that are described as remnants of the old fashioned, clean legged Shanghai or Cochin, so these Argonauts are a combination of Indian game, cinnamon game, pea combed Plymouth Rocks and clean legged, old fashioned buff Shanghais. The Argonaut has a pea comb and clean yellow shanks, although occasionally a chicken may appear with willowy shanks. The plumage is buff, with the exception of the main feathers of the wings and tail, which show more or less black. The shape of the Argonaut is claimed to be peculiarly its own.

**Seed Corn.**

Better select it before it is cut off from the stalks. A low stalk is preferable to a very high and heavy one, if the ear is of proper size. If it is set low on the stalk it is an advantage, as the product from it will stand up better during wet and stormy weather, which is a decided advantage when we come to cut it. Do not always select the largest ear unless it has other good points to recommend it. It should have a thin cob and long grains of uniform size. It should also conform to the general type or variety that you are raising. If you are raising a white flint, select that type; if a yellow dent, give preference to that type, or if you are trying to establish a superior variety for your vicinity, select the type that is best in all respects, and continue to do so patiently, and you will be pleased with the results. After selecting the corn dry it perfectly, and keep it dry until you need it.—American Cultivator.

**Bonemeal on Wheat Land.**

We learn of a Missouri farmer who experimented with bonemeal for wheat on land "that had been worked for several years." The yield of wheat was increased and the effects of the bone are still visible. This bonemeal was made at a Kansas City slaughter house. Every live steer that is sent away from the west takes much fertility with him. That fertility belongs to the west. Some day or other, as sure as the sun shines, the farmer or his son or his grandson will have to pay for it. When the steer leaves the blood and bones behind him he takes less than half his fertilizing value out of the country. The wheat saves the phosphoric acid in these bones and must have it. No swearing "clover." Clover cannot make phosphoric acid and never could.

## HOW CHILE FEELS.

The Proceedings of Our Government Looked Upon as Injudicious, At Least.

ALLEGED CRIMINALS PROTECTED BY OUR FLAG.

Minister Egan's Withdrawal Almost Demanded by the Chilean Government.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE FEELING IN CHILE.

**That Country Thinks it Has Been Injured by Us.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A special letter from Valparaiso, under date of October 7th, says that there is a general feeling that Chile has been injured by the United States, and the proceedings of the latter government in relation to Chilean affairs has been, to say the least, very injudicious.

The letter adds that this irritation has been increased by the report that the cruiser "San Francisco" had been ordered to sustain Minister Egan in the position which he has taken in regard to the refugees.

The letter continues, "The *Herald* of October 5th says that the following persons are under the protection of the American Legation, comprising the fatal number thirteen: A. Calapos, Juan E. Mackenna, Guillermo Mackenna, General Gana Carrera, Alaphe Barros, Eucharis Vicuna, Elvedero, and five others of minor importance.

The correspondent claims that the contention is made that it seems strange that they should have been received, that the United States flag should be used to protect the most cruel criminals, who have committed barbarous crimes, equal to those of pirates of the high seas, and who claim to be politicians as a screen to hide their intrigues.

He adds: "Rumors are in circulation that the Chilean government sent to the Chilean minister at Washington a special messenger with dispatches, who will arrive there in November, and that an intimation has been made on friendly terms that the withdrawal of Mr. Egan from Santiago would be agreeable to the Chilean government.

THE THIRD PARTY.

**Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance Meet**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance was called to order at 1 o'clock by President [illegible] of the Indiana Alliance, with nearly all of the 120 delegates and 500 spectators in attendance. Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan welcomed the delegates to Indianapolis.

J. F. Tillman, secretary of the Alliance executive committee, responded. He said: "It is the farming and laboring people who feed the world, who fought the battles of this country, and to whose energy and patriotism this great and glorious land of ours is indebted for its richest blessings of liberty and peace. It is not our mission to tear down, nor disintegrate our honestly conducted industries, but to oppose all illegitimate combinations and monopolies, that tend to destroy the very spirit and intent of the Constitution. We are not here as politicians, seeking to disrupt the partisan political parties, or to promote the fortunes of any political aspirant. Nor are we here in the interest of any third party. For, by our very organic teachings, we have the right to vote with whatever political party we think will best advance good government."

He called attention to the last "billion-dollar Congress" and criticised its expenditures, which, he said, were more than was spent by all the Congresses of the first seventy-two years in the history of this government. "This," he said, "is more than $8 for every man, woman and child in the United States, to support the national government, not including the other taxes levied." Then he said: "How long would they endure it, if collected directly from them, instead of indirectly, as it is now collected through our tariff?"

Say what you please about the tariff, but it must and shall come down to a reasonable basis of taxation, and these reckless expenditures by Congress must be stopped, or we will continue to change the personnel of every Congress.

He thanked God for the Farmers' Alliance, and all kindred organizations, and then proceeded: "We are going to succeed in our efforts to obtain a large circulating medium. We must have more currency, and we will have it. The farmers North, who wore the blue, have reached to the South and taken the Southern farmer, who wore the gray, by the hand, and said to him: 'We have never asked you to surrender to King Monopoly and Partial Legislation, but only to preserve the Union good alike for all; and no brave Southern farmer ever surrendered to such circumstances. Though defeated, it was but to save the Union and the chivalry of the entire South are today determined to preserve the Union and the Constitution at all hazards, and the result is that sectional strife and partisan prejudice are buried face downward.'"

GENERAL J. B. WEAVER

of Iowa was called for, and made a speech. He was followed by Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, in the same strain.

President Willets of the Kansas Alliance spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

At 2 o'clock the Alliance went into executive session at the Board of Trade and the National Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association at the Court House, both discussing the third party movement.

THE OPEN MEETINGS TODAY

were a disappointment to the Alliance leaders, and in particular to the third party men. The attendance was not been as large as was expected, nor the enthusiasm so great. Conflicts of opinion have arisen on important subjects which threaten to seriously interfere with the work. While the attendance is small the fight for and against the third party movement is none the less bitter.

The sessions of the Farmers' Mutual