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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE IDEN CONTEST.

It is Brought in a Sudden Tender-ness—Idea Favors Sherman.

THE ULTIMATE RESULT IS STILL UNCERTAIN.

Charges Against Sherman and Refutations of the Same by His Friends.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Idea Announces Himself in Favor of Sherman.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—The Sherman Republicans made an attempt to-day to get Iden on the Iden-Gantner contest, as the anticipated conflict between the Foraker and Sherman forces in the senate did not take place. The only dispute over the question was whether the case should be returned to the regular committee on privileges and elections when appointed or a special committee consisting of Nielson and Calpolzer, Republicans, and Talbot, Democrat. The latter was the proposition of the Republicans, and it prevailed by a strict party vote. As the Republican members of the committee are both Sherman men, there is no doubt that they will report in favor of seating Iden without delay. The Foraker leaders refuse to indicate what course they will pursue in case the committee reports in favor of seating Iden.

The Republican joint caucus will be held on Wednesday evening. It looks now as though the announcement of the standing of the doubtful ones would not be made until the evening of the caucus, and this, with the possibility of a secret ballot, still leaves the ultimate result uncertain. While a majority of the people seem to be in favor of the contest may drift into a condition by which neither of the prominent candidates can secure a majority of the caucus.

Iden's name was created by an open letter of Colonel H. V. Boynton, the Washington journalist, detailing Sherman's house record and ridiculing the "silver committee" now here striving to defeat the Senator. This afternoon a committee sent Boynton a newspaper report in part.

"The Republican platforms of 1888, 1891 and 1892 pledged the passage of acts for the exclusion of Chinese, and, by voting against them, Sherman set himself above the party. Would he have changed it, had he been nominated for the Presidency, or tried to deceive the people on the Pacific slope? Will you inform us why he voted against the equalization of counties in 1888, and against the admission of Idaho in 1884 which his party pledged itself to pass? Why did he oppose the passage of the bill to increase the pension to $24 a month to soldiers who had lost an arm and were only receiving $18 per month? and why he voted against this bill to make the pension of any soldier, either of mature in a minimum of $6 per month?"

The circular proceeds to the effect of his "well-appointed labor committee," as they term it, with contempt, and expresses indignation that Sherman "ignored and contemptuously tries to lie out of Union soldiers. While all true citizens and patriots serve as the subject of lively discussion, it is to be hoped that the soldiers will remember that Sherman has earlier tried to impose on us for Farmers Alliance as a boost in to the present campaign."

Lieutenant-Governor Gantner was brought to a hasty conclusion this afternoon without a protest from the senate Senator against the seating of Iden. This means Sherman of one more vote.

Five minutes after the oath of office was administered Iden announced to the Associated Press that he was "for Sherman by reason and want it distinctly understood."

Political Notes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Senator James Y. Pennoyer, who defeated Perry Belmont for the Chamberlain district, is to-day the center of lion in the political mantle which engages the attention of the political leaders of the State. He is more than the nightmare itself, for without him the senate can not organize with a legal quorum. The Democrats have thirteen Senators, but unless Pennoyer can make a quorum, Governor Edwards delegates himself as an independent Republican, but has been quoted as saying that he would act with the Democrats on the first ballot to-morrow. The Silver or anti-bill Republican Senators said in favor the view of allowing themselves to remain in the Senate, and Senator Hawley, in a letter to a friend in Hartford, Connecticut, said: "Senator Hiscock was also present. Everybody has been invited to come to them, but his failure to respond is regarded as ominous. After a lengthy discussion, all the Republicans seemed agreed on one point, and that is that Governor Edwards refuses to aid the Democrats in organizing the Senate. He will be useless for the other Republican senators to remain away, since Pennoyer and Republicans profess to be indifferent to Edwards' attitude. As it is standing on the contest between Walker (Dem.) and Sherwood (Rep.) in the Twenty-seventh district, Edwards is said to have stated that he would cast vote for Walker, that no man should be admitted to the Senate who had 1400 votes less than his opponent, and that the electors of the district should have another election.

Most of the senators left tonight.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Democratic assemblymen tonight caucused, using Robert Beals of Chenango Director Hill's money for speaking. The Republicans name General J. W. Husted, which conditions him leader of the Republican minority.

The Democratic senate caucus named Senator Cantor for president pro tem.

Late last night an Associated Press reporter met Senator Edwards, and the latter said he would certainly attend the Senate meeting tomorrow.

An Interview with the Pope.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Count de Behaine, French ambassador to the Vatican, had an interview today with the Pope. They came to a satisfactory understanding on the Italian political policy. The Pope accepts France's terms for conciliation, including a creation of the episcopal letters to the Archbishop of Aix and the suspension of the Catholic electoral catechisms.

WHERE TO HELP HONEY.

Good Advice Given by G. N. Doolittle to Beekeepers in Our Colonies.

Some think that the cause of honey becoming watery is due to the bees not having thoroughly capped it before leaving the hive. If this is thought to be the subject, they must see the failure of such to live. Whether capped or not, the honey can carry some from the cells after being capped on account of a large or both of liquid being in the cell at first. Most than there are at the time the bees capped the cell. This can come from only and source which is always thought about by other cold, damp weather or a combination of an or of both. Honey would not be in condition to cap, and the first thing will be, some of that damp will be in the uncapped cells where the honey will have become so thin that it will stand out beyond thereafter, or longer words the cells will be hanging full. If the damp weather is the cause, the honey will soon become transparent, while the honey from the uncapped cells will commence to run out, causing everything below it, and eventually, if the cause is not removed, the capping of the cells will be broken, and the whole will become a sticky mass.

When I begin to keep bees I stored my honey in a tight room on the north side of the house, where it usually remained from four to six weeks before starting for market. In cooling this honey I always found the outer and back sides of the pile watery and transparent in appearance. As that which was stored last was always the thinnest, I thought it must be owing to that being the poorest or least ripened, until one year I chanced to place the only honey by itself in a warm, dry, airy room, when to my surprise I found upon cooling it that the first honey had kept perfectly, while the later honey stored in the old room was as watery as ever. This gave me the clue to the whole matter, so when I built my present honey room I located it in the southwest corner of the building I call "my shop," and painted the south and west sides a dark color to absorb the heat of the midday and afternoon sun. On two sides of this room I built platforms for the honey, one extending from the floor to the ceiling, and the other from the floor to the top of the room.

During the afternoon of August and September I put on my hat and coat and would often be asked to early or quite late days, which would warm the pile of honey to nearly that degree of heat, and as the large bulk of honey each hand retained the same for some hours of time, the honey would become ripened so that it would not ferment or sour. I find it often to from 80 degs. to 90 degs. in the morning after a warm day, when it was as low as from 60 degs. to 65 degs. outside at 6 o'clock a. m. By this means I have never had any honey sour, and, and due to the uncapped cells broken, thinner, when by logs, 10 or 20, or after being in the room from four to seven weeks, the surplus could be tipped over, or handled in any way without injury, and I have found that even the uncapped cells of the top logs began to be sealed the outside of the sealing.

By having the door and window open on hot weather days and my wife and I in attendance frequently to see that the bees did not have too much heat, we never had any swarm out of the room, and I have never had any trouble upon the honey thus to get sour, or sour, or sour, or