ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 96. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXV

BILL IN JACKSON.

It is Introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Governor Stone.

HE HAS A SPEECH FOR THE OCCASION.

Full of Light, He Says, but Nothing Better Than the Old Democratic Faith.

By Telegraph to the News.

SENTOR HILL SPEAKS.

He Interlocutor Audiences Forgot Themselves.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15.—The Legislature met in joint session this afternoon and Hill was introduced by Governor Stone. Hill introduced his speech by saying that he was the man that Mr. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, did not have no trouble in counting a quorum of the legislature.

For thanks for the reception he has been granted, Hill spoke of the privilege to be gained by an interchange of thoughts, not only between citizens of different countries, but states of different parts of the same country. The Democratic party, he said, had Hill, standing upon the whole democratic faith and tradition, and opened a centre to see the Democrats of Mississippi and the whole country come with the New York Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance men who with them in the approach of contest. Then victory will be gained which will close a chapter of history, will seek to find division against a degraded party, and all give direction to our political organs for some decades in the society to come. Principle creates union and Democratic principles created the Democratic party, such is its nature has greater strength and all its enemies combined can not finally subvert. (Applause.) It is a century disaster, it is the great most efficient organ of the people's good if it manager than any man or set of men so man is ever indispensable to the success. (Prolonged applause.) It is greater and more powerful than any man, however numerous, however it is large, honest, liberal, generous. It believes in the masses as a control, all who will uphold Democratic faith and tradition and right them to the people's needs. (Applause.) The success of the time of our great republic to the universe guidance of Democratic faith of tradition?

THERE ARE NEW GROUPS,

of plenty of them; there are crashed, dazzled factories, intersected by the Democratic principles of these, there is a group Federal who says: "I rule this kin. Nobody else. Follow me." There is a little band where many say "Our State is a first-rate country for doing anything we like to, but to get hold of it and do so we talk good for everybody." There is a vast array where many stay and all say: "Let us call upon the tified from the White Czar." There is a gang yonder over the water, where they say: "We must fight one day. Let signs all our young men to the army at ready." But I think I there is a rapidly better than the old Democratic faith and tradition which not it is to consolidate and employ the whole physical and moral power of its sons and daughters, free to social change as necessary, free to social change as necessary, free and chiefly, by moral and patriotic individual action in order to establish and maintain justice that all shall be equal and forever free and pursue happiness as we will."

Senator Hill then spoke of the social experiment of men, which he said must say with their brethren on the earth's surface. Were Rhode Island situated in Mississippi, her present constitution would not do at all. The Constitution of the United States would not fit a new republic in the Island of Madagascar.

TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST,

states made laws restricting Chinese immigration. The only alternative for made in our government is to consent to cause by the South in her popularity with the Africans, whose life of civilization awaits historic search."

The Senator then spoke of the existence of the government of the United States, citing Hamilton's remark, that: "Our Constitution is almost the most wonderful works of attributes man, and the group of statesmen who framed it, unrivalled in any other group of human history." (Applause.)

The late Republican Congress tried to get successes on southern votes. The Democratic party answered: "Shall brothers make times worse than they are, as all Freemen need?" Never be weak, the cause of our surviving Constitution, of an insurrectionist United States, of a Constitution of liberty, of a free and equal laws with the Democracy of the great North and the great West confound and confuse the present administration with the past and gone political problems. It forces the minority space to witness the most loading of the Force bill states.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS

In the last Congress next received attention. "When the Republicans had control of both branches of Congress and the executive department, did they relieve the conditions of the country? Did they relieve the conditions of the unemployed laws for which they have been pleading, the false excuse of war, the income, in necessitated? Lower worse than a tariff reply; let the disorders of our currency answer. They first raised more power into their own hands, then distilled in prostitution. The Speaker of the House, by violent, unparliamentary decisions, transferred to actually unfit to the fraudulently elected majority, all of whom followed him with unglass dignity.—[Laughter.]

In the Senate six new Republican members were seated to represent sparsely populated States, the Republicans only hit succumbed to the city of New York and one State was defeated out of its Democratic choice. Their object was not only to enact laws and were unconstitutional legislation, but also to put that legislation beyond the people's amendment or repeal.

AFTER A VIOLENT ATTACK

on the McKinley law, he charged that Sherman's silver law is draining off our gold to turn into a steady stream and drive us headlong into an overvalue silver basis. Unity in the ranks again received attention, Hill urging members of the party to stand by the tattles and traditions of the party, saying only will enable the party to force relief from unfair taxes; only will enable it to call a halt in the fire growth and spread of grinding monopolies; will enable it to restore the sound, safe and sufficient money of our fathers, when every dollar was as good as the gold dollar. (Cheers.) To organize and split is our business. Once more to the breach. The people's victory requires not union then it stands complete. Division is death, division was in Mississippi is nothing else than a vote to prolong the political domination and renew that party's life. [Applause]. The defeat of the Democrat will be great Northern means its death. It will disintegrate, dissolve and perish. The origin of the autocrats and plutocrats will never and ever. The conference of the Republican revolutionists of the billion dollar Congress to wreck this great experiment of democratic justice and liberty will be a great success. We shall awake from this long darkness and its foul dreams to sunrise, morning and new life.

CHEER AFTER CHEER

resounded through the capital of the delivery of his speech and Hon. B. H. Henry, editor of the Jackson Clarion Ledger, immediately proceeded a resolution of thanks for his presence in the city and earnest appeal for unity.

It is true the legislature was in session and Mr. Henry was not a member of either branch, but in the wild enthusiasm that followed the resolutions the time parliamentary discrepancy was forgotten.

One wild affirmative yell greeted the resolution, and they were adopted without the formality of calling the negative vote.

General Mosher was called for and on on a short speech.

Senator Hill and party returned to the executive mansion. Late in the afternoon a large crowd assembled in front of the mansion and Hill was introduced by Governor Stone, and again made a short speech. He renewed the principles of Democracy stated so in his former speeches and once more counseled the party to unity. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and at the conclusion a brief reception was held at the mansion.

GATHERED ON DEPARTED COMRADE

Pros and Cons of The Interesting and Sad Ceremonies.

The home exhibit at Waverly showed the superiority of separator butter. It averaged eight or nine points higher than the gathered cream butter. Another point is that more butter is obtained from the milk. Dry setting of milk has been known to result in a loss of 1 to 1 pound, of the better fat. In other cases the loss has been small. Under the most favorable conditions separator milk will cream quite closely when set, but other milk will not. With the separator the difference does not exist. Any milk can be separated, and it is hard not more one pound of fat in 1,000 of milk. With Jersey cows, or other cows giving rich milk, the loss in deep setting need not be excessive, but with thin milk nothing but the separator can do their work well. Separator and better butter are the points in which the separator excels.

The gathered cream from the farm of last season. This season is in charge of officers in the gang by the separator system, and cream leaves a profit. Economy of operation must be given the prominence in putting in separators. There is one separator factory running in Clearwater, Minn., where the expense of work is 1 cent per 100 pounds of milk, and in the East of the second and not get below fifteen. This is too much. In other 10s, everything inside must be overhauled and planned to save labor. Over 1,000 factories in country and poor labor is more costly.—Creamery Journal.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

If people only talked about what they know a profound silence would settle upon society and a large reward would be offered for an answer to the conundrum originally propounded by Pontius Pilate, "What is truth?" Poor human nature likes to believe the worst of its kind, and there are those who would be personally injured at praise of others, yet much of scandal makes the whole world kin. Only exhibit the weaknesses of the great and a glow of satisfaction suffuses the faces of the little. It is good politics of the whole democratic dogma, that "one man is as great as another and better too."—Kate Field's Washington.

LESSONS AT PRACTICE.

In 1878 I was called upon to call state for a neighbor at a funeral in a Lancashire town. The relatives, working people, but not poor, desired me to attend at the house before the procession left it. I found the company drinking lemon juice, sweetened with warm water, sweetened and spiced. The vessel was a large two handled pot mug and the kind of the lemon was scrubbed from handle to handle. I found it would have been a great offense to refuse to drink of it.—Notes and Queries.

EFFECT OF QUININE ON LABORERS.

Workmen occupied in the manufacture of quinine are said to suffer from a peculiar cutaneous eruption, which some claim is caused by the vapor from boiling solutions, and the statement is made that about 50 per cent of these engaged are more or less affected.—Pharmaceutical Rec.

Success is that part of natural ambition which is left after proper reasons and prudence has been taken into consideration by the writer, more and even by most of the device.

TARIF DISCUSSION.

The Bill of the House Getting Tired.—Revival of Interest.

A FEAL JOKER AND HIS WATCH.

Bills Introd in the Senate.—Territory and Satchel.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Discussion is Beginning to Tire the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The tariff discussion commencing to tire the House, it was a dull day in the house. However, interest today warmed somewhat when Walker, from the East, A. member of Democratic ranks, rose to a continuance of questions. During lunch he alluded to the section in the use of watches, taking his own watch out of his pocket and placing it on desk until ready to make his. It was appropriated by a Southern member, and when he looked for it was suggested that he (Walker) Grimacle to keep the watch.

The house report on the urgency deficiency was presented, agreed to, and so. The bill appropriate $200,000.

The bill was sent into committee of the whole the free wool bill. Cooke (N-York) concluded his speech in favor of the bill.

After Cox finished speaking, Walker (Mass) that none of the statements by the Democratic minority on subject of a protective tariff were even tolerably true. The manufacture of his country were not the slightest direct in the tariff; in wool the slightest interest in the sheep owners which were less than nominal. They were satisfied with or the other. If the tariff was in the interest of the farmers, sheep would, then, he would vote and asks free trade.

Dockery (Mo) asked whether the gentleman intended to say that the manufacturers ought to be protection under free do so protection, and Walker replied in the affirmative.

Dockery asked the theory of protection manufacturers merely become doing agents?

Walker said it is a mere fiction.

Dockery at second to be the logic of your speech.

Walker said that the manufacturers of the city (what was left of them) were same proportion under free trade if protection. But Congress was legislating for the manufacturers, was legislating for Dakota farmers and sheep growers. This was the lowest in country on the face of the earth.

Harter (O) asserted that in Canada taxation seventy five per cent less than in United States.

Walker said that Canada was a country which had failed to collect its taxes for its conditions and was indebted with it.

Walker wanted to cite another instance of air pockets when Harter advised him to consult Blaine.

Walker—I may consult as much as you like, Blaine the man I wish to consult. Applause. On business questions I consult business men, not politicians.

Walker then entered into a general discussion of the McKinley law, claiming that it is a tax on foreign trade and increased 37 per cent, on account of the law's passage.

Bell (Col) criticised the law, holding up its injuries and inequalities as bearing on the consumer, and trying special stress the unconstitutionality of the sugar bounty provision.

Chickering (Miss.) said that notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, he was still of the opinion that the sending of a message to the people of the FORTY-FIFTH Congress was unconstitutional. It then discussed the system of protection as building up the wealth of the great cities.

Dockery (Mo.) said that the McKinley bill had only increased the farmers' burden and that the repository classes would prove fallacious.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Berry introduced a bill for the adjustment of the rights of the Indians in Indian Territory, with a view of having the Territory admitted as a State.

Senator Morgan introduced a bill to increase the functions of the postoffice department. For obtaining the use of telegraph for postal purposes, it is proposed to interest private capital in the construction of postoffice building on long terms of lease.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill to regulate the value of coins and pieces of money of a certain kind, to give all sorts of current money a legal tender equally with gold and silver and prevent discrimination in favor of gold coin or bullion as money.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to and the military academy appropriation bill passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Amalgamated.

DENVER, March 15.—The *Herald* assumes that the amalgamation of the Denver *Republican* and the Denver *Tribune* is completed. The directors are Messrs. Murphy, Neely and Dickson, members of Tabeyonty; Captain O'Connor and Mr. Gray.

Missing Miners Heard From.

FORT TOWNSEND, March 15.—The latest advices from Alaska are to the effect that the missing miners have been heard from. Just as the steamer "City of Topeka" was leaving Sitka on the last trip down, Morris Grimshaw, leader of the party, came aboard. He had come in a sailing schooner from Yakutat Bottom, where he had left the party, all of whom he reports as well. The miners have been absent since last November and have suffered many hardships.

Frank J. Myers, editor of the Jackson *Morning Times*, and C. H. Schoff, editor of the Saint *Avalon*, have been arrested by Governor Lyman Knapp of Alaska, who charges that both directed a newspaper support to the effect that Wm. Knapp was not his limit mentally.

The Bering Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Commissioner Evans was examined before the House investigating committee to-day. He was questioned as to his connection with the Lynnman sealing company and refused to answer, saying that he would not answer any questions relating to private affairs.

Mr. Wheeler said there was power to compel testimony.

In answer to a question Evans said that he received $300 of Mr. Lodge's wood, which was paid in three days. This transaction had no relation to the sealing or a Seattle firm.

There was considerable testimony regarding his (Evans's) presence in various places last year, the cases in which they were alleged to have received affection. Witness offered to produce all the letters and orders received all the letters and orders received from the files of his agency.

Witness, in answer to a question, did not recall any case in which he had given a Democratic Congressman any special privileges. Adjourned.

Against Judge Woods.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate executive session lasted two hours and was occupied in arguments by Vorhees and Turpie in opposition to the confirmation of Judge Woods and an hour's debate on the Mississippi Jetties. The judiciary committee in its report, direct Judge Woods name at the head of the list of circuit judges, so that it was not possible for any of the other nominations to be acted upon until Woods case was disposed of.

TO WOOL BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At a conference of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee today it was decided not to press the wool bill to a vote at the present time. The manufacture of this country have not the slightest direct in the tariff; in wool the slightest interest in the sheep owners which were less than nominal. They were satisfied with or the other. If the tariff was in the interest of the farmers, sheep would, then, he would vote free wool and asks free trade.

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CABINET MEETING.

All the Members Attend Except Secretary Blaine, Tracy and Noble.

RECIPROCITY MATTERS PRINCIPALLY DISCUSSED.

The Bering Sea Question Incidentally Referred to.—Waiting for Salisbury.

By Telegraph to the News.

CABINET MEETING.

Proclamation of Retaliation, the Principal Subject of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Cabinet meeting was attended by all the members except Blaine, Tracy and Noble. The issue of proclamations of retaliation against countries which have refused to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States, under the terms of the McKinley act, was the principal subject of discussion. It was decided to issue proclamations of the character this afternoon against three countries of South America, namely, Nicaragua, Venezuela, but it cannot be stated positively.

In connection with the provisions of the reciprocity negotiation on January 29, Blaine addressed notes to the representatives in this city of Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Spain for the Philippine Islands, and Venezuela informing them that, unless some satisfactory arrangement before March 15th, the President would be compelled to issue proclamations imposing the duties fixed in that section on sugar, molasses, coffee and hides. The contemplated arrangement with Nicaragua is already settled. It is understood that a similar arrangement is agreed upon with Honduras, also that Austria-Hungary has made a favorable proposition to Blaine respecting the Philippine Islands, which have the premise of an early and satisfactory adjustment. The leaves only Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela. As to these countries the President today issued a proclamation declaring the duties set forth in section 3 in force as to sugar, molasses, coffee and hides.

The Bering sea question was referred to incidentally. It is pretty well settled that nothing further will be done in the matter until Salisbury replies to the President's note of the 19th, insisting on a renewal of the modus vivendi.

If a response from Salisbury is not soon received, it is understood that the President will call the attention of the British minister to the fact that if the government is awaiting Salisbury's reply, and asking that the matter be brought to his attention.

Clarkson is not a Candidate.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 15.—Republican National Chairman Clarkson today said that there was no foundation for the reports that he is a candidate for the Presidency. Asked his preference, he said: "As chairman of the national committee I could not properly take sides in the matter."

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R., March 15.—The State Republican Convention met this morning. The platform adopted opposes the free coinage of silver, endorses reciprocity, thanks Blaine therefor, declares a protective tariff the cardinal principle of the Republican party, approves the vigor, firmness, courage and statesmanship of Harrison's administration. The following ticket was unanimously chosen: Governor, D. Russell Brown; Lieutenant-Governor, Nathan Mallette; Secretary of State, Hon. George H. Utter; Attorney-General, Robert Burlingame; State Treasurer, Samuel Clark.

A South Sea Island Majesty in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The trading schooner "Tatiana" arrived today from the South Sea Islands, having on board King Tembarom of Butaritari, one of the Gilbert Islands. The King, who is a large man, over six feet in height and weighing 300 pounds, made the voyage out of curiosity and to see the "white man's country." He was accompanied by Chief Antolo, and another subject, who styles himself "Jack, the Pilot."

A Ship on Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The barkentine "Pearl Bird," which arrived from Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands bringing immigrants for the crew of twelve men, under Mate Herring, from the ill-fated German ship "Clara" was found from Sydney, Australia, to have a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal. When several weeks out the cargo was discovered to be on fire, and, though the crew fought the flames four days, they gave up all hope of saving the vessel, which turned to the watery edge. Nineteen men under Captain Kuhlmann were picked up by the "Calabria" and brought to this city, but, up to the time of the "Pearl Bird's" arrival, it was supposed that the other boat's crew was lost. After many hardships, however, they landed at Tai-a-Tai, where they were found by the "Pearl Bird" and taken to Tahiti, where they shipped on different vessels, one of the crew, John Nelson, coming to this city.

The bark "Davenmouth" arrived from Hull this morning and reports that she sustained severe damages, which necessitated her putting into Valparaiso, January 8th for repairs. Four repens broke from the Hilton ship "Glenrosa," which was abandoned off Cape Horn, were found at Valparaiso, having been picked up by the American bark "Lizzie" Bryant at that port. They were brought to this city by the "Davenmouth," which is owned by the Liverpool owners of the "Glenrosa."

Oil Covered Rapids.

PARIS, March 15.—The Bourse was unsettled today in consequence of the failure of the St. Petersburg banker. Russian securities dropped perceptibly. The same condition prevailed at Berlin.

LONDON, March 15.—Foreign securities were firm today on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the conclusion of the Russian loan.

BERLIN, March 15.—Further particulars regarding the failure of Gwinsberg at St. Petersburg, show that it is attributed partly to government delay, partly, when compared the financial methods of the house. It is expected that the creditors will be ultimately paid in full.

Mrs. Hetherington and Robinson.

FRANKFORT, Pa., March 15.—A letter received today from the mother of Hetherington gives a history of the immolation and acquaintance of Mrs. Hetherington and Robinson. The burden of the letter is to the effect that Robinson's attention was distasteful to Mrs. Hetherington and she requested him to cease them. He continued to force himself into her presence whenever possible, after her husband, who expostulated, and Robinson said he would leave the country. He did not, however, continued to write, receiving no answer to his letters, which were returned, and Hetherington, hearing of his return, shot him. The letter states that there is no doubt that Hetherington will be acquitted.

The "Kidey."

LONDON, March 15.—The four cleavers which have been waiting to wait for Hartley "Kidney" were obliged to abandon her today, owing to a heavy gale. Portions of the "Kidey" were torn by the heavy seas, and it is now thought impossible to save her.

The Catholic Relief Act.

LONDON, March 15.—In the Commons Patrick O'Brien (Tyrrwhitt) introduced a bill to amend the Catholic relief act, in order to remove the disabilities of Catholics in England and Ireland imposed by the act. The measure passed its first reading by an overwhelming majority.

The House discussed a vote of £50,000 to be devoted to relief work in Ireland.

Balfour, the government leader, stated that no further extension of relief works were required or contemplated.

A Noisy Gaslo Row.

MONTE CARLO, March 15.—An exciting row occurred today in the gambling saloon of the Casino here. A man called a woman, who played the game, a thief. The affair drew everyone's attention, and the friends of the parties took a hand in it. The general row which followed was only quelled by the appearance of the police, who arrested all the parties in the fracas. Among those in the saloon was Lady Randolph Churchill, and during the fight her pocket was picked of a large sum.

FOR THE COOK.

How to Boil a Tuna in the Most Approved Manner.

Tunas are hearty always unbroken, and therefore tough and indigestible. The length of time a tuna should be kept on the fire must be determined by each fisherman by the size of the tuna, which should be boiled in cold water the night before it is cooked. In the morning the tuna should be put in cold water with a little vinegar or cider in it—never more than a teacup full. Then the water should be permitted to slowly come to a boil and the kettle removed to the back of the range, where it should remain from four to eight hours according to the size of the tuna. When the tuna has become soft after being taken off the stove the skin should be removed and the tuna cut into slices with grated bread, lemon juice and spice, and the tuna put in the tuna until it has covered on top. If it is intended to eat it hot it should be served when taken from the stove. But it is better to let it stand in the tuna liquor until it is nearly cold, and has stood at least twenty hours after coming from the oven. To wash a tuna is not much key when boiling it gives it a disagreeable flavor.

How to Renovate an Old Chair.

Only hard wood chairs are worth the trouble, and if the wood is mahogany it is best to send it to a cabinet maker, for it is too valuable to take chances with. If it is oak or chestnut, scrub it thoroughly with hot soda and water and sandpaper all the old finish off. Then give it several coats of English stained point of any kind desired, and when it is nearly dry before the last is put on, and something each one after it is dry with fine sand paper. Before try to apply color it makes you know the trade of upholstery, but it is very fashionable of our time to fix and fix it yourself.

How Eyeglasses Are Made.

The pieces of glass which are to be made into lenses for eyeglasses are first cut into small blocks, and the blocks are first ground into shape, roughly, by being held against a cast iron tool like a grindstone. The of course is turned to give the lens the curvatly it needs. Then the lens is polished, "first on a tissue tool," as called in machine construction, but made of brass and covered with a fine powder of rouge of iron, called jewelers' rouge. Jewelers call it rouge. Then a third tool is used, and covered with felt, which is thoroughly powdered with rouge, and used for polishing. After both sides have been finished the lens is cut to the required shape, and of course, with a pair of glass cutters and a steel pattern, and the edges are ground smooth on metal wheels.

A new process of obtaining cobalt, by which great economy is shown, is as follows: The ore is roasted with manganese and common salt, then treated with sulphuretted hydrogen to remove the copper, while the cobalt is precipitated with sulphate of sodium.

Petroleum Made Nonexplosive.

A German chemist has invented a method whereby petroleum and similar liquid hydrocarbons can be rendered nonexplosive.—New York Journal.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Dynamite Thieves at Work in France Spreading Terror Around Them.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT THE LOUDAN BARRACKS.

A Bill for Making Destruction of Property a Crime Punishable by Death.

By Telegraph to the News.

PARIS DYNAMITERS.

A Terrific Explosion at the Loudun Barracks.

PARIS, March 15.—It is evident that the parties who stole the dynamite cartridges from the Bessc quarries are endeavoring to inaugurate a reign of terror in this city. Shortly ten o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Loudun barracks, occupied by the Republican guard, adjoining Hotel Dieville. It is reported the without excitement prevailed. The men sprang to the doors and windows, thinking that the walls would come tumbling down upon them. The streets in the vicinity were soon filled with an excited crowd. It was found that a dynamite cartridge had been placed upon the ledge of the window in the mess room. The Guards, fortunately, escaped without injury and the only harm done was to the barracks and buildings in the vicinity, which was great. Hundreds of windows were shattered and the walls of the barracks and other buildings were badly shattered.

A Cabinet council was held this afternoon at which President Carnot signed the bill introducing a clause in the penal code, making wilful destruction of property by means of explosives punishable by death. The clause will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. It is believed the anarchists will gain courage from their recently from arrest, for the police have not succeeded in detecting the authors of any of the explosions, and serious suspension is felt regarding any action they may take on May day. The police are working in the dark, and traces of the authors of the outrages are as well hidden that thus far it has been impossible for the best trained detectives of the Paris police to follow them.

Payment Suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Banker J. L. Gwinsing has suspended payment.

The Commercial Treaty With France.

PARIS, March 15.—President Carnot today signed the commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Circle Shoots Three Persons and Kills Himself.

TIFFIN, Ohio, March 15.—"Walter Snyder has shot Ed. Naylor, Burt Crotaugh and Thomas W. Downey and killed himself. It was thanksgiving and that greeted the people of Tiffin going to their places of business this morning. Snyder, aged forty-five, was married, and is one of the most popular men in the city. Naylor and Crotaugh were members of the firm by which he was employed. Thomas W. Downey, father of Naylor and Crotaugh was recently admitted to partnership with John M. Naylor in the hardware business. They were discussing a business matter was made that Snyder was not taken in. It is since learned that Snyder, though worth perhaps $25,000, had his money so tied up in real estate that he could not take any interest in the business, and it seemed perfectly satisfactory to him at the time, but later it appeared to have made him sore. He entered the store this morning and found the others already there. He took a pistol out of desktop Crotaugh and Snyder to examine the contents of a box which he had just received by express. When they were at his side he shot them both and then turned the revolver on Downey, who entered to save the lives of the others. Crotaugh will recover. Downey was hit three times, and recovery is not probable.

Railroad New West Increased Wages.

WILMINGTON, March 15.—Wilkinson, chief of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and Garrison, grand senior conductor of the order of Railway Conductors, are now trying to get an increase of wages for the men of the Canadian Pacific employed on the western division. The anticipation of a strange event, but have the power of having a strike. By the evening a strike or enticement will take place.

Two Bishops in an Evangelical Law Suit.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Bishops Newman and Foster were on the stand today in the Evangelical Association suit. Their testimony was very interesting, consisting of a recital of the exciting events of the course of annual conferences where the minority party refused to recognize their authority.

Lynchers to be Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Governor Francis has ordered the sheriff to summon a posse to arrest all concerned in the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wilmore and the lynching of Bright in Taney county Saturday. The governor says that if the sheriff is unable to get a posse, he will send troops. Bloodshed will undoubtedly follow.

Impeachment of McCormick to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The judiciary committee of the House has agreed to report a recommendation to-day upon the table the resolution looking to the impeachment of A. P. McCormick, judge of the district court for the northern district of Texas.

Sculder's Examination.

CHICAGO, March 15.—In the preliminary examination of Dr. H. M. Scudder for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunlap, a servant in the house testified that she saw Scudder strike Mrs. Dunlap on the head three