ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Nine Independent Representatives in Congress Make a Decision

TO PRESERVE THEIR POLITICAL AUTONOMY

On All Questions, to the End of the Session, Without Discussion.

By Telegraph to the News.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Representatives in Congress Stand Firm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The People's party in the House of Representatives as a political organization [illegible] party measures it is [illegible]. In the caucus which met before the organization of the House nine independent representatives decided to preserve their political autonomy on all questions to the end of the session. Within the past few days various reports of alleged dissensions in the ranks of the nine Representatives have been current, and they complained tonight that these rumors were inspired by politicians of other parties and telegraphed throughout the country for political effect. They therefore determined to issue an address to the country in which they say that at no meeting was any motion or suggestion made that the Alliance should join the Democratic party or cast their lot with it. No disagreement occurred because certain Alliance Congressmen thought that the contest should be made through the old parties and other than independent action was necessary. There has been no split, and each member still believes independent political action necessary. The only dissension that has come, came when they had conferences with the congressmen who adhere to the old party lines.

In an interview, Mr. Watson of Georgia said: "When Livingstone and those who followed his way that they are for the Ocala demands, but will put them in subordination to the Democratic caucus or the Democratic party machinery, they certainly take a very different view of the necessity for those measures than is taken by us, whom we say independent political action is absolutely necessary to bring success to our platform. It is not necessary to say that we are as honest in our opinion as Livingstone in his. Therefore, while the laws we seek to have passed are essentially the same, yet the method of obtaining them is so radically different that conflicts, mutual distrust and irreconcilable differences naturally arise. Upon that ground we have ceased to meet with the Livingstone element.

What France Wants.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A book has been issued containing the correspondence which passed during the months of November and December between Ribot, Minister of foreign affairs, and Depew that the Chamber of Deputies had just adopted a tariff on salt meats, the prohibition of the import of which would shortly be raised. He added "We now consider ourselves entitled to ask the United States for certain concessions, and urge that the importation into the United States of French sugars be [illegible] by applying section 3 of the McKinley bill." Ribot also expressed the hope that the same treatment would be accorded to France as was accorded to Germany in return for the raising of the prohibition against the importation of American pork. In reply Depew wrote that the advantages accorded to Germany by the United States were not in consideration of the removal of the prohibition, but due to promises made by Germany that exports from the United States for Germany, including grain, would have the benefit of the same reduced tariffs conceded to Austria.

THE KIDNAPPERS.

A Plan to Murder the Boy, if Not Ransomed.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—Chas. E. Waterbury, who abducted his cousin, little Ward Waterbury, was arrested last night. This morning Waterbury and McCann and Sutherland, his confederates, were arraigned in court.

After several witnesses were examined, little Ward Waterbury was put in the stand. The boy told his story in a straightforward manner and adhered to the facts. McCann was then called, and his recital horrified the audience. Charles E. Waterbury's alleged plan to murder his little cousin provided the $5000 was not paid, caused a shudder to run through the people in the room. The little boy positively identified McCann as one of the men who kidnaped him. Waterbury and McCann were both bound over in $5000 bonds each.

A Danish Brig Sinks.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—The French steamer "[illegible]" arrived from Havre, reports that off Dunamp she collided with and sank the Danish brig "Theo." All the crew of the "Theo" were drowned with the exception of a boy.

Judge Hilton Recovers His Mind.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Reports from Glasgow today are that Judge Hilton has recovered his mind, and that he [illegible] that the money he obtained from the bank was in due form as a loan, and not as a misuse of the bank's money.

A Sugar Question.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4.—The California sugar rate was under consideration by the Trans-Missouri Association today, the committee having suggested the advisability of raising the rate from 55 cents to $1 for Missouri river points, as was predicted when the Kansas commissioners ordered that the rate to Wichita and Salina should be reduced, and rest based on the Missouri river basis with locals added. Final action was not taken today, but it is thought that the suggestion will be put into effect. In which case it will practically drive California sugar out of the Missouri river markets and Kansas towns will be obliged to buy Eastern sugar, as the California refineries will sell sugar to this territory only delivered at the Missouri river. It looks as though Kansas wholesale towns had got themselves into a worse fix than ever. With no California sugar on the market, prices will go up as Eastern refined, and the interior towns will pay the extra cost.

Attacked by Tramps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—At Colton yesterday Conductor Threlkway and three brakemen of a southbound freight on the Southern Pacific were attacked by five tramps, whom they put off the train. The conductor received an ugly gash on the head from a [illegible] which a tramp took from him. The tramps then proceeded to Bolton station and misplaced the switches so that the passenger coming north ran into a number of loaded freight cars on the side track. The train was running slowly, so that no one was hurt, but the locomotive and express car were badly damaged. The sheriff and a posse are after the tramps.

[illegible]

A friend recently called attention to a case which he thought [illegible] of view that the ivy growing on walls tended to make them dry rather than damp. On looking at the case we found that the wall was covered with the Ampelopsis Veitchii, or as it is called, Japan ivy, and that the vines had been [illegible] to grow over the single end of the house some four or five feet from the gable end, and that the spouts and other water conduit were completely choked by the growth of vine and filling up with leaves.

It is no wonder that a house should be damp under such circumstances. It should not be forgotten that the vines on walls must never be allowed to reach the roof or climb in the gutters, but must be confined entirely to the vertical surface of the walls on which they grow. The innumerable number of small rootlets absorbing moisture continually greatly make walls so dry and [illegible] that it has been found at times in the Old World, when necessary to take down a building, almost impossible to demolish on account of the extreme hardness of the mortar, which has been kept dry for so many years through the agency of these roots. The case we have referred to shows how often a good idea may be spoiled by reason of the thoughtless manner in which the idea is carried out. —Meehan's Monthly.

The Jews on the Malabar Coast.

The home of the British resident at the Court of Cochin stands on the island of Bolghatty, in the midst of the lagoon, and it is easy to visit from it both the native and the Dutch town. The most curious thing in the former is the very ancient Jewish settlement, which goes back far beyond all authentic record and is in possession of a dead engraved on metal which may well be as old as the seventh century A. D.—much older, that is, than any existing manuscript of the Old Testament. How the Jews came there is a mystery, but it is perfectly possible—nay, even probable—that there were commercial dealings between the ports at the head of the Red sea and the Malabar coast at an immensely remote period.

The pepper trade, which has its main center between Calicut and Tellicherry, rather to the north, must be one of the oldest in the world.—M. E. Grant Duff in Contemporary Review.

Traveling in China.

In north China you may perhaps have your choice of three methods of traveling. You may, if you will, take your place in a springless Peking cart, a kind of box or cage with no seat. The passenger is obliged to squat on the floor cross legged, or to sit with legs stretched out at right angles with his body, and as the cart jolts over great stones or through the deep ruts in the road, he is liable to be bruised black and blue.

If such a cart looks uninviting, you may conclude to try a mule litter. This consists of an oblong box slung between two mules, which never keep step, and not infrequently quarrel, and the swaying, unsteady motion is as bad as that of a ship in a heavy squall. Or, once more, you may prefer to ride a donkey with a backbone like a razor, and probably with no saddle and a single rope for bridle.—Exchange.

Two Smart Answers.

"A smart answer" is good when unpremeditated.

"I could write like Shakespeare if I had a mind to," said Wordsworth to Lamb.

"Yes, if you had a mind to," was Elia's quick reply.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" said a pompous little judge to Curran.

"Nothing but the head," was the reply.—New York Home Journal.

Famines in Russia.

Russia has been visited by eight national famines during the present century—in 1821, 1831, 1843, 1855, 1859, 1880 and 1891. In addition to these there have been several provincial famines as severe if not as extensive, as these which affect the whole population.—Boston Herald.

It is not true that large heads always indicate intellect. Professor Virchow, the German scientist, points out that the Greeks, one of the most intellectual of nations, are also one of the smallest headed of races.

There are only three places in the world where women possess all the privileges of voting which are accorded to men, viz.: Iceland, Pitcairn island and the Isle of Man.

Clean collars on woolen jackets, men's coats, etc., by sponging with ammonia and water, then with alcohol; then rub dry with a flannel cloth.

The population of the city of New York, as estimated by the health department, was 1,669,736 on July 1, 1891, as against 1,631,232 in 1890.

A YEAR'S CONTEST

Ended by the Confirmation of Beatty as District Judge of Idaho.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Senators Shoup and Dubois Receive Their Defeat and Abandon the Contest.

By Telegraph to the News.

A LONG STRUGGLE.

Beatty's Confirmation as District Judge Ends It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The confirmation by the Senate today of the nomination of James H. Beatty to be district judge of Idaho, marks the termination, in favor of the administration, of a struggle lasting nearly two years, which it had with the Idaho Senators. Beatty was nominated February 10th last, in spite of the protests of Senators Shoup and McConnell, who sought to convince the President that the nomination would not be acceptable to the people of Idaho. The opposition was able to prevent action upon the nomination during the few weeks that remained of the last session of the Fifty-first Congress. Three days after the adjournment of Congress, however, the President appointed Beatty to the judgeship, and the nomination was one of the first to be sent to the Senate at the opening of the present Congress. Again the Idaho Senators renewed their opposition to the nomination, but for nearly a year Judge Beatty had been discharging the functions of his office in Idaho and California. His decisions had been sustained whenever an appeal had been taken to a superior tribunal, and it was not possible to pick any flaws in his judicial career. These facts naturally had the effect of a favorable termination, and the Senators soon found that several of their Republican colleagues, who had been in sympathy with them last year, had changed their minds and determined to support the President. A week ago Senators Shoup and Dubois realized that they were defeated, and, after notifying the judiciary committee that they had nothing to retract, but did not care to follow the matter further, they abandoned the contest, and the nomination was confirmed today without any open opposition.

The Silver Brick Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The supreme court of the District of Columbia today, sitting as banc, heard the argument of counsel in the "silver brick case." Jere Wilson appeared for the petitioners and Assistant Attorney-General Maury for the government. Wilson asserted that the act of 1873, which demonetized silver, was unconstitutional, if that part of the act still remains. He insisted, however, that it does not remain, but that this feature was repealed by the act of 1878. Assistant Attorney-General Maury read an abstract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States ex rel Dunlap vs. Black, in which it was stated that the "court would interfere by mandamus with the executive officers of the government in the execution of their ordinary duties, even where those duties require an interpretation of the law, the court having no appellate power for that purpose." Resting on the law as settled by the case cited, Maury decline to enter upon an argument in support of the views of the statute in question taken by the secretary of the treasury, unless requested to do so by the court.

EX-SPEAKER REED

Speaks of the Triumphs of the Fifty-first Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Talking this afternoon to an Associated Press reporter, ex-Speaker Reed said: "The withdrawal by the Louisiana Lottery of its demands for a new charter is one of the triumphs of the Fifty-first Congress. Now that the Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the anti-lottery postal act, even the lottery company recognizes the futility of future existence. The acts of the Fifty-first Congress stand well in the test of time."

With regard to the rules just adopted, Mr. Reed said that the principle of responsible government in the House had been more ruthlessly recognized in that part of the new regulations regarding the power of the committee on rules than was ever dreamed of in the Fifty-first Congress. "The power to enforce the will of the House was lodged in important measures by that committee, so that party legislation could have full swing, while the will of the individual member, even if approved by the House, was at the mercy of filibusters. The right of a present quorum had been denied, and the force of a member present for the purpose of absence, had been reviewed. All this, however, time and the Supreme Court will take care of. Meanwhile it will be a source of regret to the country that more liberal measures for the promotion of innocent, useful, non-partisan and necessary legislation were not adopted.

The debate has shown that the good example of the last two years has been entirely lost. What used to be called "tyranny" is now on the road to be called "good sense," and has been established in the great and unexampled power conferred on the committee on rules. The folly of wasting the time of the House in the reference of bills has been forever done away with. Thanks to the example set by the last Congress, the country knows the House can do all it wants to do, and if it don't do it now it is responsible. The ostrich has left off concealing itself by putting its head in the sand.

THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

Morris' Withdrawal will Not Change the Policy of the Antis.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The New Delta, the organ of the anti-lottery party, will tomorrow contain an interview with the chairman of the anti-lottery democratic executive committee, to the effect that Morris's withdrawal of his lottery proposition will not make the slightest change in the programme of their party. He adds that the proposition heretofore made by the lottery is no longer acceptable to its advocates, by reason of the curtailment of its revenue through the decision of the Supreme court. But, should the attempt to capture the State not succeed, they may yet strive to call a constitutional convention, under the pretext of regulating lotteries, and obtain another grant for the lottery in a new constitution on terms more favorable than the amendment now pending, or adopt other means of achieving their object. All the antis entertain with the lottery, says the chairman, have taught us that it is futile in schemes to effect its purpose. We intend to see that the amendment is voted down in April by such a majority as to preclude all possibility of further agitation on the question, and that some hot anti-lottery man shall be placed on guard until all lotteries have ceased to maintain a legal existence in the State of Louisiana.

The "Dude" Cannot be Floated.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The [illegible] reports that the "[illegible]" [illegible] is badly damaged and it will be impossible to float her.

A Dedication of a Hospital.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 4.—The dedication of the Clarborough Valley memorial hospital took place in this city today.

Burned to Death.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 4.—The home of A. M. Loving was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Loving and two children were burned to death. Oil found in several parts of the house leads to the suspicion of foul play.

Forty Persons Drowned.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Thirty barges were torn from their moorings by drift ice at Breslau today. Several sank and it is reported that forty persons were drowned, including many women and children.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Objections to a Close Investigation of Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House today Mr. Sayers (Tex.), from the committee on appropriations, reported a resolution providing for an investigation into the World's Columbian Exposition. The resolution is sweeping in terms and proposes that the inquiry into the subject of expenditures be made to extend to all money raised for the fair, both locally and by Congress. The World's Fair people, however, promptly [illegible], through Representative Durborow, on reporting the resolution passed by the World's Fair committee, providing for an investigation by that committee into the management and expenditure for the fair. The investigation into the matter of expenditures for the fair is, however, restricted to the money appropriated by the Federal government. The contest between the two committees for jurisdiction promises to be bitter when the resolutions are called up in the House.

How the Peach Was Produced.

That the luscious peach has been derived from the hard shelled almond can no longer be successfully denied. It is said that the peach in its original soil was a virulent poison, and that the Persian warriors brought to Persia some of the seeds and planted them for the purpose of poisoning the points of their arrows so as to render wounds caused by them to be fatal, but a change of climate and soil produced a fruit which is not only luscious, but is esteemed exceeding healthful.—Chicago Tribune.

Ancestors of Some Familiar Plants.

Some most [illegible] and interesting facts in botanical history relate to the origin of familiar plants. The ancestor of the large and [illegible] cabbage was a [illegible] plant—a small plant weighing altogether scarcely half an ounce, a diminutive little vegetable, reddish in color and bitter to taste, has been metamorphosed into the [illegible] potato, the sweet, juicy Alexander [illegible], weighing from five to six pounds, is in a wild condition a dry, slender root unfit to eat; the delicious, well flavored [illegible] grown from a [illegible] with a slender, woody, dry stem; the cauliflower in its natural locality is a [illegible] beach flowering stem, with the little green, bitter [illegible] buds.—Chicago Tribune.

Ruskin's Theory.

Miss Rosal [illegible] told she was talking well. On the first warm days of summer she marched up and down the pavement in front of the house, fanning herself vigorously. When her mother appeared she exclaimed, "I'm taking hot, mamma. I'm taking hot."—Babyhood.

An Old Fort Abandoned.

Fort Marcy, established at Santa Fe, N. M., when that territory came to the United States by conquest in 1846, has been abandoned. The fort marks a place where soldiers have been stationed, more or less continuously, for more than 100 years. Near to the fort is a cemetery, in which lie the bodies of more than 500 soldiers, some of whom fell in battle or yielded to disease or hardship. —Philadelphia Ledger.

The principal causes of death in one year in New York city were: Pneumonia, 5,911; consumption, 5,160; diarrheal diseases, 2,305; Bright's disease, 2,399; heart disease, 2,297; violence, 1,857; bronchitis, 1,534; diphtheria, 1,363; scarlet fever, 1,224; influenza, 584.

The Original Silhouette.

The name silhouette was derived from Étienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance in 1759, who introduced several parsimonious fashions during his administration called à la Silhouette, a name which continued to be applied to the black profile portraits. Silhouettes were executed in various ways.

One of the simplest is that of tracing the outlines of a shadow's profile thrown on a sheet of paper, and then reducing them to the required size either by the eye or by means of a pantograph. The camera obscura and camera lucida are also occasionally used for the purpose.—Mechanical News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

An Adverse Report on the Bill for a Bridge Between New York and New Jersey.

A "CHARGE" AGAINST THE HOUSE.

The Representatives Said to be Irreverent as to the Memory of Departed Members.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Business Transacted by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Senate, in the absence of Vice-President Morton, the chair was occupied by Manderson, president pro tem.

A resolution was agreed to changing the day for holding special service in memory of the late Senator Plumb to Thursday, the 18th inst.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and when the doors reopened, an adverse report was made on the bill for a bridge between New York and New Jersey. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of the Florida Senators, declaring Senator Call entitled to his seat, was taken up. After a long debate the resolution was agreed to without division.

Senator Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill granting to the State of Wyoming certain lands in Fort Russell military reservation as ground for an agricultural exhibition, and one for the improvement of the military reservation at Walla Walla, Wash. Both were placed on the calendar.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House of Representatives was today called before the bar of public opinion to answer the charge of irreverence to the memory of departed Representatives. Mr. Stout of Michigan was the public prosecutor, and, in the absence of counsel, the House pleaded guilty to the charge.

It was in the historic days of Adams and Clay and Webster and Calhoun, that the practice of setting apart a day for the eulogy of deceased statesmen was inaugurated. The eloquent and spontaneous orations of Webster and Calhoun and Clay have given place to studiously-prepared remarks. As eulogy became a duty, instead of a spontaneous tribute, the interest of the House and the country in the events decreased, until Memorial Day, as now known, is regarded as a day of rest and recreation. No one feels it incumbent to attend the sessions except the orators of the occasion. The first declaration of insincerity in such proceedings came from Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) who desired to amend the rules by providing that eulogies to deceased members shall be delivered Sundays only, on which day the ceremonies shall be opened with prayer by the chaplain. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Morse (Mass.)

"I am in favor of the amendment," said Mr. Stout. "I happened once, Mr. Speaker, to be in St. Louis, when a funeral cortege bearing the body of a member of Congress passed through the city. The newspapers next morning said that the body was left in the depot while the Senators were talking about the preceding election in the rotunda of the hotels (laughter) and the young members were gone to the theatres, I suppose to assuage their profound grief. (Great laughter). The country should know whether or not we are sincere in our expressions of respect for the dead."

Reed (Maine) gave information that the consumption of time in the first session of the last Congress for memorial services was twenty-four days. This announcement created great surprise, but it was not disputed.

Although a standing vote showed a majority—93 to 73—in favor of the amendment, this majority vanished before the dreaded roll call, and the amendment was defeated—yeas 21, nays 153.

Reed offered a substitute for the rule, relating to the order of business. The only change proposed is that the morning hour, which under the code is limited to sixty minutes, may be extended indefinitely at the pleasure of the House. The substitute was lost—93 to 101.

Chipman (Mich.) offered an amendment providing for Friday night sessions for the consideration of private pension bills. Agreed to.

O'Neill offered an amendment requiring the committee on rules to report back within ten days, all amendments to the rules referred to. He did not believe that, when the code of rules was agreed to, the House should bind itself hand and foot, and have no power to amend it. He did not propose, without notice, to put his head in the halter. The amendment was lost.

Consideration of the rules, as reported by the committee, having been concluded, Reed, on behalf of the Republicans, offered as a substitute therefor the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. Lost without division. The code of rules was then agreed to.

Dickerson (Ky.) offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to make an investigation and report whether Congress has the constitutional authority to appropriate money for the World's Columbian Exposition. Adopted.

On motion of Goodnight, the Senate bill passed to provide for the creation of a Fourth judicial district in the Territory of Utah.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Peter Paquette receiver of public money at Oregon City, Or.; Postmasters, Henry A. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.; Mitchell A. Flanagan, Fort Benton, Mont.; Maxwell C. Maine, Fort Benton, Mont.; Charles E. Moore, Corvallis, Or.; Joseph H. Hamil, Glob, Ariz.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James H. Beatty, United States District Judge for the District of Idaho; D. P. Roberts, Indiana, recorder of the General Land Office; L. S. Howlett, Register of the Land Office, North Yakima, Washington.

Trade With Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The *Empire*, the government organ, says that it is definitely understood that McKenzie Bowell, acting minister of justice, and J. E. Foster, minister of finance, will leave for Washington on Monday or Tuesday next to discuss, by appointment with the United States authorities, the question of trade between the two countries.

THAYER AND BOYD.

A Rumored Scheme to Prevent the Latter From Taking His Seat.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—There was a report current today that Governor Thayer, who leaves for Texas next Monday, will turn over the office to Lieutenant-Governor Majors, to prevent Governor Boyd from taking his seat. There is said to be a plan back of it all for the lieutenant-governor to call a special meeting of the legislature to transact some unimportant matters and checkmate any scheme of Governor Boyd to call a special session to enact a maximum rate bill and "Michiganize" the State. Politicians characterize the rumor as false.

EXCEEDINGLY EMBARRASSING.

Perplexity of a Polite Man Who Lost His Equilibrium in a Street Car.

I took them for a newly married couple. Certainly if she had been married very long she would have known better.

They got on a south bound Clark street car at Goethe street. She was slender and graceful, and had large, brilliant dark eyes. He was extremely polite. He helped her on the car very tenderly, and after riding two blocks he jumped up the instant a very fleshy old lady entered the car and offered her his seat, with a low bow—a sure indication that he was just married and doing it for effect.

Then he hung on a strap and bent down and kept up the conversation, which seemed largely made up of irrelevant remarks and highly relevant glances. Presently he discovered that he could stoop lower if he let go the strap.

He had just availed himself of this discovery when the train swooped around the curve at Illinois street. He flung up his arms, made one frantic, ineffectual grab for the strap, swayed gracefully half around, and sprawled out over the fat old lady's lap as the car stopped. His pink and white cheeks turned scarlet. He scrambled half way to his feet and began, "I beg"—

Just as he was in the act of re-establishing his equilibrium and simultaneously uttering the apology, the car gave the sharp jerk and quick, strong pull of starting. He clutched the incorporeal air and went down with the words on his lips—flat, full length on the beastly, muddy floor. It was too bad, but everybody laughed.

Yes, she laughed. She put her slim, black gloved hand, with a film of spotted handkerchief in it, up to her mouth and her black eyes danced at him.

He got up, scowled very darkly at the gentleman who had said "Whoopee!" as he went down, and washed a patch of mud off his coat sleeve. Then he looked at her laughing eyes. For an instant he tried to look amused; then he straightened his face out severely and went over and looked out of the door.

As he started into the tunnel he looked around. The handkerchief was still at her mouth and her body swayed slightly as from a repressed emotion. A deep, straight line came into his forehead and he stepped a little farther away. Half way through the tunnel he looked around again. The instant she met his eye she dropped the handkerchief to her mouth just in time to suppress a ripple of laughter. He went out on the platform and banged the door behind him.

At Madison street he opened the door and stood stiff as a statue until she walked out. She looked over her shoulder into his face as she passed him, but there was an irrepressible twinkle in her eyes, and he stepped to the ground after her without unbending.—Chicago News.

Hard on Cambridge.

This is a short story that Cambridge people may not find exactly humorous. It is told, however, concerning a bright youngster who lived among them for his nine short summers, and by reason of the cultured atmosphere he breathed and the experimental systems he was brought up on ought either to have been dead or one of their own. But he defied both those fates and in due course received his reward by moving into Boston. Here he at once found congenial companions and he should began to contract those unfortunate habits of speech that indirectly led to this tale. One day his papa heard him using language that no nice little boy, especially a university town boy, is supposed to know the meaning of.

"Teddy," said his stern parent, "never say that again; it's swearing, and God will hear you and be very much displeased."

"Well, I'll go down cellar," said the youngster defiantly, "then I guess he can't hear me."

"Yes, he can," insisted the devout man.

"Is he in the attic too?"

"Yes."

"Then," announced the youngster, with the triumphant air of one who settles the question, "I'll go to Cambridge. I'm sure he's not there."

Ice Made by Natural Gas.

An inventor in Buffalo has devised a process for making ice by utilizing the intense cold created by the expansion of natural gas when liberated from the high pressure at which it comes from the wells. In the experimental plant the gas is used at its initial pressure, or from 150 to 200 pounds to drive a small engine. After use in the engine the gas exhausts into a closed box, and the expansion generates sufficient cold to form slabs of ice three inches thick to the amount of three-quarters of a ton in a day. It is claimed that the principle can be applied economically on a large scale.—New York Telegram.

THE "BALTIMORE" CASE

Judge of Crimes Foster Passes Sentence upon the Valparaiso Rioters.

ONE OF THE KIDNAPERS MAKES A CONFESSION.

California Sugar to be Practically Driven Out of the Missouri River Market.

By Telegraph to the News.

SENTENCES PASSED.

The Chilean Rioters to be Imprisoned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso cable says: Judge of Crimes Foster today passed sentence in the "Baltimore" assault case. His sentence is subject to review by the court of appeals. The document covers 190 pages, and goes all over again the evidence against the accused and compares it closely with the evidence presented by the prisoners. The finding of the court is that Carlos Arena, alias Gomez, is sentenced to 540 days' imprisonment for wounding Turnbull, 360 days for public disorder, sixty days for carrying a knife, and twenty days for giving an assumed name. This makes a total of 320 days. Jose Anumada is sentenced to 320 days' imprisonment for injuring Turnbull. Frederico Rodereguez is sentenced to 140 days' imprisonment for wounding Riggin, for public disorder and for carrying a knife. It is held by Judge Foster that the evidence does not show that Rodereguez killed Riggin. On the contrary, it is claimed that Riggin's death was caused by a shot fired by an unknown person. Gomez and Rodereguez, under the Chilean penal code, must pay the families of Turnbull and Riggin damages. These damages are recoverable by a civil suit.

Congress will meet again in April.

Flour Exports to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The reduced duty on American flour to Cuba under the reciprocity treaty went into effect January last. Consul-General Williams telegraphs the State Department that the receipts of flour at Havana for January last were: From the United States, 62,371 sacks; from Spain, none. The receipts for the month of January, 1891, were: From the United States, 2720 sacks; from Spain, 28,490 bags. The exports of flour to Cuba from New York, New Orleans, Mobile and Key West in January, 1892, amounted to 67,173 barrels or sacks. The exports from the same points in January, 1891, were 9234 barrels.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Bourses Depressed on Account of Rumors from Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from various financial centers states that the Bourses were depressed today in consequence of reports in Paris relative to the troubles of some large financial houses in that city. The Vienna Bourse was also adversely affected by the belief that the adoption of a gold currency was still distant.

ORIGIN OF THE PANIC.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: What originated the panic was the suspension of the negotiations of the Ottoman Bank with the Swichbank syndicate for the creation of an Eastern stock trust. Then came the rumor of the arrest of a banker, an affair which turned out to be merely a matter of deficit in an industrial enterprise guaranteed by the family of the inculpated manager. The Bourse is extremely susceptible, owing to the difficult and uncertain position of one of its most enterprising financiers, who has been struggling for years, and whose eventual collapse is expected.

RUMORS CONFIRMED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The afternoon papers confirm the rumors here regarding the financial trouble of a large banking house in this city. Two members of the firm, it is announced, were arrested last night and examined. The names of several houses are mentioned as being in trouble, but there is no certainty as yet as to which one is involved.

Chinese Advices.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Advices from China show that all Mongolian Mandarins who aided the recent outbreak in northeastern China, and did not assist the government in its suppression, have been dismissed. The government is paying the indemnities demanded for the killing or injuring of foreigners or the destruction of their property.

A Serious State of Affairs in Soudan.

CAIRO, Feb. 4.—Advices from Omdurman, one of the Mahdi's strongholds in Soudan, from which place Father Ohrwald and two nuns, who had been prisoners in the hands of the fanatical Arabs for nine years, recently escaped, show that the natives are engaged in continual riots, and that the state of affairs is serious.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Its Opponents Have a Hearing Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The opponents of the anti-option bill had the floor today in the hearing before the House committee on agriculture. Chicago and Minneapolis men told why the bill would not benefit the farmers, and would hurt the men engaged in the business of supplying the demand for grain. Aldrich of the Chicago board of trade, said that the board was heartily in favor of the bill, so far as it related to options as designated in the first section of the measure, relating to fictitious sales. That kind of trading always had been illegal, and was never recognized. The board had spent a great deal of money in trying to procure the enforcement of the law prohibiting gambling contracts. The system in operation was the result of a great many years' experience. It was not something devised especially to give an opportunity for dealing in futures. Boards of trade, like bank clearing houses, were commercial conveniences for exchanges. The declines which came, as a rule, were legitimate and due to the supply exceeding the demand for the crop. At times prices were temporarily [illegible]