ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 50. THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XX.

WAR NOT WANTED.

Members of the Cabinet Consult with the President Concerning His Message.

EVERYBODY CONFIDENT OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

Captain Schley Relieves the Pressure for Floral's Report.—The Cost of a War.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CHILEAN AFFAIR.

The Character of the President's Message Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—While the Cabinet did not assemble for deliberation today, the joint presence of Secretaries Blaine, Elkins and Tracy, at the White House lets a strong resemblance of a Cabinet meeting. They remained in conference with the President some time, and General J. W. Foster was called in. The Chilean affair, related generally to the Chilean affair, but the question most directly under consideration was the character of the President's message to Congress.

Secretary Tracy received a message into Commander Evans' acting saying that the "Yorktown" will sail for Caliao with the refugees to-night. This is regarded as an indication that affairs are quiet in Chile at present.

The members of both the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs had a conference with Secretary Tracy today.

"THERE WILL BE NO WAR."

The star of peace is in the ascendancy at the capitol today. There is tangible reason for waxing pacific in view of the Chilean situation and the waning warlike talk which has been indulged in during the last few days of many congressmen. Nevertheless, there is a strong real conviction that war is not a necessary outcome of the present misunderstanding between the United States and Chile, although there is yet a general belief that the good temper and forbearance of this country is being severely tried by the exasperating procrastination of the Chilean government in the correspondence.

A Pacific coast Senator tersely summed up the views of many of his colleagues today when he said: "There will be no war. Chile deserves a spanking, but the United States cannot afford to sacrifice her dignity and pay a good many, unless it is absolutely necessary, and it is not. Our government would make such a poor dignified one in its correspondence and has waited the pleasure of the Chileans in the conclusion of their deliberating, judicial inquiry with so much patience that the little South American nation has grown presumptuous, and they have all lost sight of the realities in the fact that the dignity of this nation is not to be trifled with, and when the President's ultimatum is out they will come down on their knees in a position and make due reparation."

Members of the naval Senate committee who were at the navy department yesterday assert positively that their visit had no reference to the possibility of a war with Chile. Secretary Tracy invited them to call, and when they reached the department he entertained him a general discussion of the subject of the naval affairs of the government. Whether the prospects of war with Chile did or did not figure in the discussion, one significant fact which may be remembered by every member of the committee who was present at the interview with Secretary Tracy expressed himself today as confident of a peaceful solution.

Chairman Herbert of the House naval committee also called upon Secretary Tracy by invitation this morning. Herbert declined to give the result of the conversation, but he, like the members of the Senate naval committee, insisted that what they had to say is to be attached to the interview, which had reference only to the needs of the navy. His statement upon this point is borne out by the fact that a subcommittee of the House naval committee will call on Secretary Tracy tomorrow to discuss naval prospects.

THE PROCURATOR'S REPORT RE-VIEWED.

Captain Schley Relieves the Pressure for Floral's Report.—The Cost of a War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Captain Schley of the cruiser "Baltimore," after reading today's report of the Procurator Floral at Valparaiso, said he was not surprised at it. The complaints from Chile were necessary to justify the contention of the Chileans. As to the rejection by the procurator of Langhan and Johnson's testimony on the ground that their stories did not agree perfectly, the captain said that the fact that they agreed not to have known each other before the riot was very natural. Langhan was not a member of the "Baltimore's" crew at that time. He was a sailor on the American vessel wrecked in Valparaiso harbor some days before and entered the "Baltimore" a week after the riot. Captain Schley went on to detail the circumstances, rebutting other assertions of the procurator's report. The reports of the testimony of the witnesses, for instance, Gomez, the unarmed Chilean sailor, who confessed to having stabbed Turnbull, is recommended for more careful investigation, while the "Baltimore's" sailor, Davidson, who knocked Gomez down with a club in the attempt to prevent this, is recommended for ten years of Siberia. In conclusion, Captain Schley said: "The procurator's statement that there was no evidence to show that Turnbull and Riggle died from their wounds is certainly remarkable. I suppose he imagines they died from slow consumption."

THE "YORKTOWN" NOT FIRED UPON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso news cable from The *Herald* has stated positively that President Montt yesterday told an official high in the Chilean service that there is not the slightest doubt but what all matters at present in dispute between the United States and Chile will be amicably settled within a short time. It is believed by him that the "Yorktown" was fired upon.

WHAT A WAR WITH CHILE WOULD DOO.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Robert Barnet, a prominent member of the Democratic State committee, who spent two years in Chile, said today: "It would take at least 100,000 soldiers to produce any effect whatever in Chile. They would have to be transported. The cost would be enormous. The Chileans are very rich, and I feel sure that if war should set in it will be a long time before we secure a victory, and the country will be put to great expense. The cost for the mere start will be $200,000.

THE LEAGUE PROTEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Francis Willard received a telegram today from Massachusetts asking if she could not collect by telegraph the petitions of several hundred thousand women against a war with Chile, and send them to Washington this week. Already the National W. C. T. U. convention had formulated a protest, and Miss Willard at once telegraphed for its presentation to President Harrison. The heads of a number of other female organizations in the country have been urged by telegraph to join the protest of American women against this needless war proposed to be waged by 25,000,000 of people against 2,500,000.

One of the pleasantest trips that can now be made during the winter is to go by one of the new line of steamers lately established between New York and Italy, through Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. Either from Gibraltar or from an Italian port the overland excursion tickets issued by the company. This four premium to be the fashionable winter journey now for several years to come. Other perhaps still more charming winter trips are those to Florida and some of our own southern states. Many a most beautiful winter resort blooms unknown in the northern states, particularly along the coast of the gulf. A little money and enterprise would do wonders in revealing these to the world. They would be more enjoyable than Italy in winter, for there it is almost impossible for an American to get fuel enough to keep himself warm, so economical are the Italians in their notions of wood and coal burning.

The Grip.

At least a million persons have it in the United States. In the city town of Dubuque not less than 2,000 are afflicted with it. Ten per cent of the Chicago and Burlington railway employes suffered from it. All the newspapers of Chicago and the same city were sneezing, wheezing and coughing with chill or burning with fever. A cousin was too for the attack to begin with a chill, the pneumonia or malaria. This year a sore throat complication and unlike diphtheria has made the ailment different from the grip prevalent last year, as well as more difficult to manage than that. Most of all, the sufferer does not know when he is done with it. He may think the attack is past, when it returns again with sore throat, sore mouth and all the former symptoms aggravated in a way that indeed justifies the name given to this unpleasant visitor from Russia.

It is some fatal this year that it was last. Europe, Asia and Australia are alike ravaged by it at this time as well as America. Warm countries are no barrier to it. The South American republics are full of it, and in Mexico it is worse and more dangerous than it is at the United States.

If it is as severe a back in this way from after year, we may well view the future with dismay, and scientific medical men ought to work earnestly for a remedy. It is undoubtedly a bacteriological disease, the result of attacks from millions of germs. It seems that it ought to be possible to inoculate against this, like any other contagion or zymotic disease. Where and what is the grip antidote?

December Fogs.

"You could not see five inches before you," was a common phrase of London Christmas fog which enveloped London and all the rest of Great Britain. Railroad and water traffic were suspended during long hours. Street cars were stopped, for drivers could not see their horses. In London several persons walked into the Thames and were drowned. In London sixteen persons were drowned, by falling or being pushed into the canals and not the same fate. It was most disastrous season to London tradesmen, for people dared not leave their homes to do shopping lest for they could not find their way back. There will doubtless be financial failures on this account.

This is what a London fog is like. In some parts of America we are beginning to have foretastes of what such a fog means. In New York city for days during Christmas week the fog horns did not cease to foot. Electric lights the most powerful made only a lustrous haze without illuminating. In Chicago it was worse yet. One day during December it was necessary to turn the street gas till late in the afternoon. It was not possible to see across the street. A curious fact about these fogs is that they grow heavier in the large cities along water courses as population and manufacturing increase. Especially this is true in the cities where soft coal is burned. Minneapolis have discovered that the sulphur particles in the fumes of soft coal make have a peculiar power of gathering moisture around themselves. It is undoubtedly the coal smoke that makes the London fogs so much worse than those elsewhere. Unless we can find some way to consume smoke, or rather not to make it at all, American manufacturing cities in the busiminous coal region will in time become as famous for fogs as London itself. New York would probably be as bad now, only for the fact that she consumes mostly the anthracite coal.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

The Royal Train Bearing the Remains Arrive at Windsor Station.

BOOM OF THE MINUTE GUN, ROLL OF DRUMS.

A Special Musical Service Attended by the Queen and Princess Louise.

By Telegraph to the News.

A ROYAL FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Duke of Clarence Laid to Rest.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck with twelve princes and many foreign representatives assembled at Windsor station and were in waiting when the royal train arrived. At 2:30 the train bearing the remains came into the station. On it were the Prince and Princess of Wales. Another train which followed immediately after the funeral train, conveyed the royal family of the Prince of Wales' household at Marlborough. The Lord Chamberlain received the members of the royal family as they alighted from their carriages and then the coffin was taken on the shoulders of men from the Tenth Hussars. It was followed by a silken Union Jack, and on it was a single splendid wreath, which was sent by the Queen. As the detachment of soldiers bearing the coffin walked slowly along the platform, the signal was given to a party of Life Guards on the Round Tower castle, and immediately the boom of the minute gun could be heard. At the same time the roll of the drums from the massed bands swelled out upon the air.

THE PROCESSION BEGAN TO MOVE.

Life guards led the right of the line and were followed by the bands which played funeral marches. A detachment of the Tenth Hussars and the horse artillery immediately preceded the gun carriage upon which the remains had been placed. On either side of the gun carriage walked a guard of the officers of the Tenth Hussars. The charger which had been ridden by the Duke of Clarence, saddled and trimmed and with the boots in the owner in the stirrups, was led directly behind the gun carriage. The mourners came next. The Prince of Wales, Prince George of Wales and the Duke of Fife led the mourners. Next came the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Marquis of Lorne. Then followed Grand Duke Alexis, representing the Czar of Russia; Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Oporto, brother of the king of Portugal; Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, representing the Prince of Roumania and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Then followed the three Princes of Teck, sons of the Duke of Teck; the Duke of Wurtemberg and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

The Prince of Wales drove from the station by the private road to the chapel. The procession moved slowly amid the absolute silence of the spectators, many of whom had come to see the procession passed. The Prince of Wales and Prince George of Wales were the center of interest. They bow repeatedly with gravity, and neither looked to the right nor the left. All hands were uncovered during the passing of the funeral procession.

INCIDENTS OF FUNERAL SCENES.

As the hence was heightened by the dreary weather and the fatigue of the march on the houses along the route. In the procession the hoofs of the saddle horses and the swords of the officers were muffled with crape. The gun carriage walked behind the coffin was heavily superimposed with crape. The route from Windsor station to the chapel was lined with guards. Behind the guards an immense crowd of people patiently waited the coming of the royal party and the mourners. Not all the people comprising the crowd were mourning. For carriage passed into the castle, and at 4 o'clock the funeral ceremonies were presided with in St. George's chapel. Very Rev. Philip Prust Eliot, domestic chaplain to the Queen, and the dean of Windsor, assisted by Rev. Davidson, Bishop of Rochester, officiated at the ceremony. The choir chanted the burial service as the procession moved up the nave of the chapel. On the arrival of the bier at the choir, the Prince of Wales as chief mourner stood at the head of the coffin.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES

stood on one side of the coffin and the Duke of Fife on the other, the other royal personages standing grouped near them. A pause was made by the choir and the dean read the lesson. The choir then sang hymns selected by the Queen. The Bishop of Rochester read the concluding prayers, in consonance with custom, the garter king at arms proclaimed the titles of the deceased. The ceremony was concluded by the singing of a beautiful anthem, "A Bridled Gone Before Us." Tonight the remains will be privately interred to be memorialized later.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, today attended a special memorial service in the chapel at Osborne House, conducted by Dean Bucknerth. The Queen walked freely and was assisted by Princess Louise.

The Prince of Wales and Duke and Princess Mary of Teck are staying at Windsor tonight, but the funeral guests have left the castle. After the funeral the Prince of Wales admitted that he was intensely depressed and weary. He had had a hard day. The guests concur in saying that he appeared to be worn and ill, and that the uneasiness was telling upon him. He walked behind the coffin three miles to Windsor in solemn silence, the prescribed usage. In addition to had to stand for a long time at Windsor station while the various distinguished visitors conversed with him. The impressive of moodiness for the Prince were strongly from each. He was extremely solicitous through the day for the comfort of every body around him.

Spectators of the funeral scene in Windsor castle say that the most notable feature was its simplicity, the absence of ceremonial display, and the plainness of the ceremonial features, which contrasts with the usual pomp with the burial of a king or a prince.

THE GUN AND CAISSON

cost a splendid floral offering, a magnificent wreath fifteen feet in diameter, composed of lilies, orchids and other choice flowers. It is inscribed, "To our beloved nephew." A cushion of Azure violets, a piece fifty inches long, and of which long dense sprays of the violets include, in the offering received from the King and Queen of Portugal. Similar tributes of sympathy came from many of the European courts, aristocracies and most noticeable families in England.

During the evening the coffin was removed from St. George's chapel to Albert Memorial chapel. Here it was placed between the cenotaphs of the two Prince Consorts and the recumbent figure of the Duke of Albany. It will remain in its present position until Saturday in order that the Queen may be enabled to place a wreath upon it.

A woman who had consumptive Indian blood in her veins was so lazy and so little proud of her white blood that she allowed to be a full blood Indian, in order that she might draw government rations and annuities. The white man's blood in her veins, early today, the complaining and discussed race, and the problem of belonging to it or to the Indian race was very strong in persons. There are some persons however, who are probably never enough to claim that they had broken blood in that would bring them money. There are not uncommonly those who for money are willing to answer and possibly family shame in order to get possession of a few paltry dollars.

One Surprised Husband.

Mr. Mary Tuttle was a Brooklyn woman with a false husband, who she got even with in a way probably never equaled by a deceived wife before. Her husband, Stephen, ran away with a young girl and left Mary to get it alone in the cold world. Stephen and his new flame entered the girl's mother's house and took away a lot of silverware which the mother was away from home. Then the old lady had him arrested for stealing.

At the trial a good looking young woman addressed the judge. "If you please, your honor," she said, "I should like to say a word." The judge allowed it, when she announced that she was Mary Tuttle, the prisoner's wife. Her husband and she had always been happy till Stephen fell in love with the girl Lizzie. Mary had resolved to forgive and forget that he would never come back to her, and she wanted to let him go in peace, with her best wishes. If he would promise to marry the new girl, she would promise to get a divorce.

The effect was overwhelming. The girl burst into hysterics, the court gasped in surprise and the most thoughtful looking man in Long Island was that husband. The mother withdrew the charge of larceny, the judge adjourned the court and the husband thanked his wife with the best grace he could command. From the look on his face there was a suspicion of doubt whether he was satisfied with himself and his new job for all. That was way of getting even with a false husband is a hard way worth trying. No fun, no trouble, no scandal in the house. The recreant one is allowed to be with his wife's consent, just what he was crazy to do on the sly, leaving her in doubt whether that was exactly what he wanted after all.

Bankruptcy.

The most important events in our economic history in the past few years may be summed up in the extension of our American trade with foreign countries, the treaty policy of negotiations and informal discussions, the commercial—is open for our admitting from Cuba certain articles free of duty, free of duty—to refine goods the tariff on American flour and meats, in altogether an equitable mutual exchange of other articles. Next Germany, France and Italy, in succession of the right to negotiate with us and our government to all most generous terms, and we have agreed to admit American pork into their borders. The American hog is at the gate of Austria-Hungary.

Reciprocity with Brazil we have had for some time, allowing her coffee and sugar to come in free of duty. The new reciprocity agreement concluded between the United States and the British West Indies and British Guiana is one of the best important of all. The treaty will go into effect Feb. 14 for British West Indies and March 1 in British Guiana. The result produces the United States admits from these tropical countries free of duty six coffee, sugar, hides and molasses. In return the British West Indies and Guiana will admit free of duty certain articles from our country duty free and others at greatly reduced rates. The duties are reduced in most cases from 50 to 75 per cent. The articles which will have the advantage of the reduction are chiefly flour, petroleum and its products, and part of our meat products. Live stock, poultry and some kinds of soft wood are to be free altogether. The trade of the United States with Jamaica especially is a great and growing one. The great countries to follow with reciprocity treaties will be Mexico and several of the Central American states.

The best conducting qualities of the metals range as follows: Silver, 100; copper, 73.60; gold, 53.20; aluminum, 30.70; magnesium, 17.50; zinc, 17.00; tin, 15.00; iron, 11.90; lead, 8.30; platinum, 8.40; bismuth, 1.80.

A SEVERE WINTER.

Heavy Snowfalls and High Wind Reported from Several Places in the Northwest.

THE STREAMS IN INDIANA FROZEN.

An Old Lady in Texas and Two Persons in Alabama Frozen to Death.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Moderating a Little in Minnesota.—Frozen to Death.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—The cold weather has moderated somewhat through this state. Reports from North Dakota state that jibe blizzard at Devils Gate and Mosquito had moderated yesterday and milder weather touches today.

At Jamestown N. D., a heavy snowstorm and high winds prevailed. More cold weather for Thursday is predicted. For two months or more a steady rail of cold weather has prevailed in all that called the northwest. The thermometer ranged the greater part of the time below zero. There was little snow, and all times considerable wind.

ALL FROZEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The mercury this morning is ten degrees below zero, and there is nearly a foot of snow on the ground. All the streams are frozen to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Advices from Texas indicate the coldest weather in years. At Denison the mercury fell last night to 7 below zero. At Leonard it fell to 10 below, and at Fort Worth it was 6 below. An old woman was frozen to death in her house near town.

AUTAUGA, Ala., Jan. 20.—The cold snapping was frozen today by the discovery of two aged people, Mrs. Martha Davis and her brother, W. S. Dunforth, frozen to death in their cabin a mile from the village. The appearance indicated that the old lady's clothing had caught fire and she was disabled by the time she had extinguished the flames. Her brother was bedridden and couldn't assist her, and, the blizzard coming on, both froze.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After the committee got to work this morning, Price (Tenn.) again offered the resolution declaring it the sense of the committee that a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver should be reported to the House without delay.

As a substitute Bartine (Nev.) offered a resolution that the committee proceed at once to the consideration of the free coinage of silver, taking the Bland bill as a basis.

Johnson (N. D.) proposed as a committee substitute for the Bland bill his bill for an international monetary conference, but his motion was defeated—7 to 2, Johnson and Stone (Pa.) casting the only affirmative votes.

Williams (Mass.), Taylor (Ill), and Kilgore (Tex.) were absent.

Bartine's motion was then carried, and on motion of Stone, it was decided that the vote be deferred until three weeks from today, in the meantime the committee to hold special meetings at the call of the chairman for the purpose of hearing such persons as might be accorded a hearing.

THE SENATE

At Work on the Public Buildings Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate was at work on the public buildings bills on the calendar. Six were passed without objection. Among those passed were: Fresno, Cal., $75,000; Salem, Or., $100,000; Dallas, Or., $100,000. The latter bill gave rise to a long discussion, but it was finally passed—yeas, 28; nays, 12. The negative votes were given by Democrats, the only Democrats voting on the affirmative being Roberts, Blodgett, Bitter, Call, Daniels and Vest. Senator Dolph voted nay.

Senator Platt introduced a bill by request to enable New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union.

The Li'Alos bill came up. After a tedious discussion, it went over until tomorrow.

Senator Washburn introduced a bill defining options and futures and imposing special taxes. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjourned.

A U. P. Train Derailed.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 20.—The Union Pacific passenger train due here this morning was derailed near Umatilla. Fireman Pound was killed, an unknown tramp and Newsboy Warnard painfully injured and the passengers shaken up.

Gates Said to Be in Trouble.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 20.—Adjutant General Mayfield returned tonight from the Rio Grande river. He believes that Gates is in trouble, because of the demoralization and even desertion of some of his men; that he will either surrender or be captured within the next ten days. Mayfield visited Gates's wife and father-in-law and tried to assure them that it was best for him to surrender, but they appeared impressed with the idea that he would fight. The fact that a great majority of the people near the Rio Grande seem to sympathize with him is what makes it hard to catch him.

The Bakers of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Although there does not seem to be general noise or any bustle in the offices of the war and navy departments in this city, it is not because plans have not been completed for the defense of this city. Major Raymond, of the United States engineer corps, in reply to questions as to what the office was doing to prevent foreign war vessels coming up the Delaware river and bombarding the city, said: "I am not at liberty to talk, but, as far as plans for the defense of the harbor is concerned they have been prepared for two years, and all the requirements for a quick defense considered. A number of torpedoes have been received here and distributed to certain points along the Delaware river, the points being known only to the war department. Besides this the government has two torpedo executive vessels between this city and Wilmington, and in case of emergency indicated is at hand, to start several miles further down the river. In these executive will be skilled electricians who have control of the torpedoes. The torpedoes which will be placed in the river will be of two kinds, one which will explode with contact and the other kind which will explode at the will of the electricians in the executive.

Another Libel Suit by Quay.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The suit brought by Senator Quay against Albert J. Barr, president of the Post Publishing Company, and James Mills, the editor, for criminal libel, was begun in the criminal court this afternoon.

It is time to be the people of Durango, Mexico, and equipping of Text. The simple statement of the fact will explain to Canadians the reason why crops have been so beautiful the past year.

A pocket explosion killed. In several parts of Canada sentence have been held at which conditions were passed setting forth that the property of the dominion depended on union with the United States. One of these public meetings was held recently at Inverness, the Great British may expect to be called on before long year to make different arrangements with her North American colonies.

Dr. Robert L. Watkins, of New York city, says he has discovered the grip bacillus and photographed it. He describes it as little bigger than a bacillus, having its sides covered with some hairy growth with immoderate injurious about in the blood, which it attacks, rather than the mucous membrane. Pains in various parts of the body are caused by the rapid action. But then the other doctors don't believe a word of Dr. Watkins' discovery. That is just like doctors.

The Best Financial Condition.

In a paper on the congested condition of city habits the financial writer of the New York Sun, Matthew Marshall, corrects a popular fallacy. He says that it is not a sign of a healthy financial condition when so large a number of people are lying heaped up and unemployed about him. The best state is when all this gold and silver is utilized in some paying industry, giving employment to men and bringing in more wealth. He does not therefore consider it a sign of prosperity when banks have a large and growing accumulation of currency in their vaults. It is merely a sign of dullness in trade. Paper money, for instance, has no value except as it can be used as a convenient medium of exchange for other commodities that have a real value. A railroad company that should boast of its wealth because of the great number of supply cars it had on hand would be very similar to the capitalist who should pride himself very because he had a large amount of unemployed money in bank.

Mr. Marshall states:

The most satisfactory source of wealth is labor directly employed and indirectly employed directly in the production of commodities, the most valued are those which satisfy their wants. When a man has a piece of land, he is prudently enough to devote the efforts to the production of the most valuable crops. Without the assistance the sun and of the rain, the soil and of the same money, supplementing these forces, he could not produce a single bushel of wheat or potatoes. Without the assistance of the same money, he could not produce the hoes, rakes and other tools and implements which enable him to do his work more easily and more rapidly than he could without them. Without the assistance of the same money, he could not have the means of supporting himself while he was producing the wheat and other articles with which the earth repaid his labor.

Roads.

A "soft Christmas" characterized about three-quarters of the surface of the United States in 1891. Heavy rains prevented the last day they would have had because the roads were so bad. Good roads not get away from home. Hundreds of such days had a most disastrous Christmas trade because farmers and their families were too bad bogged at home. Good roads not get to town even for a bottle of brandy wherewith to flavor mincepies. Thousands of beef were and thousands of cases of poultry eyes looked out upon a dull, gloomy, wretched, mean and vile world. Why? Just because the United States has the worst roads of any country in civilization; roads that would make even a will buffalo of the plains blush for his kind. If he had to travel by such trails.

While some nations have no roads, even be opera singers and race horses, have advanced in America with great branch, our public highways have remained the same as they were when fathers kept six horses to do the hauling that two can do on a decent track, and villages ten miles apart were shut off from one another three months in the year as completely as if they were on opposite sides of the continent because the roads were impassable. It is a disgrace to an enlightened country.

The road laws are as antiquated in many parts of the country as the old laws against witch burning. With all the money at command in the country, agriculture and business now sought at least to take measures to improve our highways. There is no spot where a road cannot be built, and such a road will improve the value of property as nothing else can. Americans need to emerge from the mud and go to roads building, letting on disinterested and broader serious views in the war.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro is Disturbed and the Citizens Throwing Into Excitement.

PRISONERS MUTINY AND OVERCOME THE SOLDIERS.

They Are Finally Overcome by the United Efforts of the Army and Navy.

By Telegraph to the News.

A BRAZILIAN RIOT.

It Was of Brief Duration but Caused Much Excitement.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—After a season of comparative tranquility, the city has again become violently disturbed and citizens thrown into a state of excitement. The trouble began yesterday, when 100 prisoners, confined for various offenses in Fort Santa Cruz, mutinied and succeeded in overpowering the guards and soldiers stationed at the place. They advanced upon Forts Rios and Lage, took possession of the forts and all the munitions of war they contained. Finally by their victories the prisoners, after perfecting all arrangements for guarding the forts, boldly demanded the restoration to power of the deposed dictator, Fonseca. The government officials hurried all available forces to the scene of the uprising. Troops were placed to surround the forts on the landside, while warships were stationed to guard the harbor side. The order to advance was given this morning, and the troops at once moved to the attack while the guns of the war vessels began to hurl shells. The efforts of the soldiers were directed against Fort Rios. They made a continued grand assault on the works and after a show of resistance by the rebels the troops carried the fort. In the meantime the gunboats were bombarding Fort Santa Cruz and so effective were their work that the rebels were soon forced to surrender. The troops eventually obtained possession of all the forts which were seized and the prisoners again placed in cells. The firing during the attack on the forts was plainly heard throughout the city, and caused the greatest excitement. Many timid persons sought places of safety, and the storekeepers closed their places of business and securely bolted and barred their doors and windows.

"The Stock of the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—President Greenhut, of the whisky trust, said in an interview today that the stock of the trust had gone down because of the hostile attitude of the government. Reports had reached the office of the district attorneys in the United States were instructed to investigate the trust and bring suits against it if there were any violations of law. Greenhut said the government agents assert that they have something startling to present in court that the company is doing business in violation of the anti-trust law. He declared he was not afraid of any evidence they might have, because his business was conducted on a legitimate basis. The something startling spoken of by Greenhut is supposed to be evidence, alleged to be possessed by the government, that an employee of Gibson, charged with conspiracy with a government gauger to blow up the distillery of the company, was acting as the agent of the trust in this city and cutting prices under its competitors. The trust was in secret session today considering the question of reducing prices. It is thought the prices will be reduced two cents as a result of the cheapness of grain and the opposition of the antitrust houses.

The Chicago Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Chicago anarchist cases of Fielden and Schwab vs. the State of Illinois, were reached for argument in the United States Supreme Court today, but before the argument was completed the court adjourned until tomorrow, leaving the cases first on tomorrow's docket.

Trouble Settled.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The Order of Railway Telegraphers' trouble on the Illinois Central lines has been settled. The railroad officials have entered into a written agreement that no member of the order should be discriminated against on account of such membership.

Small-Pox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The Pacific mail steamship "China" arrived this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama via Honolulu. There being a number of cases of small-pox on board, the vessel was at once placed in quarantine.

De Reggo' Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The meeting of the conference committee of the general assembly and the directors of the Union Theological Seminary to consider "De Reggo" case began today. All information was refused the press.

The Democratic National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The contest for the Democratic National convention is now becoming very interesting, and every day some train brings additional delegations from neighboring cities. The California delegation has not yet arrived. It was probably caught in the snow blockade, but may not reach here until this evening.

The delegation from Milwaukee, headed by Governor Peck, is the largest. Its members agree with much decree their city will lead all others on the first ballot.

The Indianapolis people are doing some effective work, in a quiet way. The chief argument urged against Indianapolis by representatives of other contending cities is it has a presidential aspirant, ex-Governor Gray, but the Indianapolians say there is nothing in this.

It is already evident Cincinnati if one of the most formidable competitors for the convention, and the labor of Senator Foraker in behalf of that city are the well known to all that he needs the results of several short speeches make the Cincinnati delegation quite confident of ultimate success.