ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Springer Free Wool Bill Denounced in the House as a Conspiracy.

BUTLER'S MAIDEN SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Ills of Texas Takes the Oath.—Business Transacted by the Senate Yesterday.

(Telegraph to the News.)

CONGRESS.

Springer Wool Bill Denounced in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Springer free wool bill was denounced in the House today as a conspiracy between the cotton raisers of the South and the wool manufacturers of the North, to enrich themselves at the expense of the prosperity of the Nation. The charge was made by Representative J. N. Taylor (Ohio) and will embrace in the subject of some speeches made from the Democratic side of the aisle in the tariff discussion today was without unusual eloquence.

Butler (Iowa) made his maiden speech on the tariff, and, although largely statistical in character, Senator Butler, established himself with credit.

It is added that this week will close the general discussion on the bill, and Chairman Springer expects himself will early next Monday with a motion to suspend the rule for its passage.

Butler in his speech contended that the price of the article of manufacture has not been decreased one cent by a protective tariff, and protection had not resulted in the increase of wages of workingmen. He was in favor of free wool by way for the nation to become the center of wealth was to become the center of the world's trade. There should be no tax on wool except what was necessary to meet the necessities of the government economically administered.

Taylor, in the course of his speech mentioned above, said that inside of ten years, the South would be demanding protection for its cotton, as the price of cotton had been reduced one-half in England. He predicted that free wool would be followed by free workers in England, and that the people would demand that company extension be discontinued. He chaed with an elegant indictment the Republican party.

Simpson (Kan.) and Crosby (Ind.) favored the bill. The latter congratulated the country that, under tariff reform, the Republican majority of eight in Massachusetts had been changed into a Democratic majority, and Massachusetts was today a doubtful State.

Bowers was taken until evening.

At the evening session of the House twenty-five minutes were spent, the number soon dwindled to twelve, at, after a couple of tariff speeches, a House adjourned.

Hopkins (Ill.) was then appointed by the committee on ways and means, vice McKenna, resigned.

THE SENATE.

Senator-elect Roger Q. Mills of Texas appeared, presented his credentials and took the oath of office. He was warmly congratulated.

Senator Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, introduced a bill to provide for the punishment of violators of the neutrality laws of nations. The bill was suggested by the Italian troubles in New Orleans last year. The bill went to the calendar.

Senator Stanford of California addressed the Senate in support of the bill introduced by him to determine the value of legal tender dollars.

The Indian appropriation bill was then up and the discussion begun last year, on the subject of army officers was resumed. Sawyer (Wis.) and Carper opposed the proposition and argued that army officers didn't possess the necessary qualifications.

Senator Proctor replied that he thought that if there had been three or four army officers at Fore Ridge Agency, the late troubles there would not have occurred, and millions of money and the lives which were lost would have been saved.

Senator Hawley favored the proposed amendment and Senator Manderson expressed his belief that with army officers as Indian agents the sex of Indian agents, shoddy clothing and rancid meat would be an end.

Senator Hawley moved to amend the House provision by adding it is a proviso that whenever the President shall be of the opinion that the interest of the service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian.

The discussion was finally closed by Senator Dawes in an argument against the House provision as being a radical change in the administration of the Indian service. If civil places were wanted by army officers why not put them in the Custom service, which is safe, or the land office service, which has been visited with by no final fructicides in the Western country?

Senator Hawley's amendment was agreed to, and without reaching a vote on the amendment in chance to cut the provision the senate adjourned.

Claims of Damages.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—Between eight and forty claims of British Columbia sealers for damages, aggregating $100,000, have been forwarded to the department of marine, in conformity with the recent proclamation requesting the filing of claims for compensation for loss sustained by the cessation of sealers from Bering sea under the modus vivendi.

The Bering Sea Matter.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times this morning, referring the Bering Sea question, remonstrates on the fact that it contains nothing to the English contention that a better seal rule are obtained from Canadians of Americans. The contention only concerns a semi-independent colony who basis yet is a commercial enemy. The colonies are always contending as to foreign dispatches. We are obliged to fight their battles, whilst they treat us as a foreign power. How long is this to last? A few more troubles like the Bering Sea controversy will compel us to face the problem and seriously ask ourselves whether the present relations between the mother country are quite fair to the British taxpayer.

The Whisky Trust Case.

BOSTON, March 30.—Arguments in the whisky trust cases were begun in the federal court. Elihu Root, for the defendants, argued that it was not a monopoly and no offense had been committed.

Root said that the only thing in the indictment which could be considered as furnishing grounds for the charges are the return contracts. He explained the purpose of the rebate and said the company was willing to sell to anybody on those terms, and asked if that constituted a contract in restraint of trade. The essential thing in property is monopoly. The right to property is the right to monopolize. The exercise of the rights of defendants does not interfere with the rights of others. The indictment charges, and they that defendants predicted to morrow as well might the grand jury have indicted Gould, Vanderbilt, Astor, by offering large discounts, they monopolize the dry goods trade.

District Attorney Allen said that the government would summit the case in about a week.

FROM SEED PATCH TO SMOKE.

Cultivating and Curing Tobacco Seem a Science of Costly Work.

Few people know the trouble in raising tobacco and that work never ceases from the time its seed is sown until the smoker or chewer dispose of the leaf. The seed is about the size of that of some weed and it is said to what is known as a plant patch. To prepare this a small piece of wet land is taken, a piece of sward is selected and cleared upon that place a wood and brush are piled thereon and burned in the early spring. This is to kill the grass and weeds and leave up the soil. The ground is then carefully raked and prepared for the seed, which when sown is covered with brush to protect the hoes, dry soil and light and from the sun, and it comes from beds, etc. A seed patch of half an acre will supply an ordinary planter's crop for the year.

The ground is now prepared in the field for transplanting the plant, and when the season arrives (the plant from the seed bed is ready to be transplanted) the plants are a rule to set out the plants. As soon as he finishes the last of the hills the little plant has begun to suffer from that part of tobacco grows, the leaves are ready to be topped and pulled and "worm" all at the same time, and as fast as he pulls them he must at once set to work and prepare them for the sun and turn up each leaf and pick off the worm, which will be a slight task if the leaves have worm some of the entire plant.

Some of the old planters in Virginia are in the habit of feeding turkeys which would be taken into the field as soon as the worm commences to feed on the leaves and they will eat the worms. After a few days they would as soon as put into a field of tobacco now to know just what was wanted, and scatter out, taking care for rain, and quietly walk under a large plant, look up, and as contrite take the worms off as a reward land would. This were usually hinge on the under side of a leaf.

The tobacco after cutting the small worm, and the leaves are hanging on them into the room, and will do so for an hour or so as a time, both morning and evening. They are then out of the field when found logging or tired and kept passed in the cabin until has cured and the tobacco is ready to be taken off and taken through a different set of the field, they greatly assisting in one of the most tedious and tedious parts of raising this valuable crop.

When the tobacco plant is ripe, that fact is noted by pressing the leaves between the thumb of the ring and the leaves split it is ready to cut. A field, whose all ripens at one time and it has to be cut and housed in a day or two, a plant upon the field has to be gone over and the ripe plants cut. From the very moment a plant becomes ripe it begins to lose its weight.

When cut it is carried to a barn and put a couple of days to cure it. Then it has to be taken down, packed in bulk and stripped of its large stalks, then handled and bundled. The oldest handling—with a little grease used on the hands—the leaves are passed through the stem—the better the stem. From this point it is packed in hogsheads and shipped to the commission merchant, who sells to manufacturers, and executed, handled, stripped, packed, pressed, and sent to the factory in the form of cigars, cigarettes, into boxes and sold through retailers. Work has never ceased until the leaf is consumed by the smoker or chewer.—New York Times.

Maximum Applet.

North Carolina sends to the southern markets, especially those of South Carolina and Georgia, a magnificent red apple almost as large as a good sized cantaloupe. This apple is so large that it is said, the greatest of small boy could scarce eat a whole one at one meal. It is grown in the mountainous regions of the old colony, where it requires little cultivation. Asheville used to be a great place for these apples, but the influx of summer visitors has reduced the output. Before the war the backwoods farmers would drive in their spare old carts or covered wagons all the way down to Charleston, the which was then the largest market north of Charleston, with great loads of the big, juicy apples.

These could have commanded a high price, but they were so plentiful in that section that they sold for five cents a quart. Still, as a quart measure would hold only one apple, the backwoodsmen made a good profit, for the trip had cost them nothing save the labor of picking.—New York Evening Sun.

Shoemaker must smile to himself every once in awhile these days. He would fortifiers like to have the privilege of saying, "I told you so," to Emperor William, only that required expression forbids.

CULLOM'S LETTER.

The Senator Settles Ex-Mayor Roche that He is Not a Candidate.

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

He Thinks the Republicans Favor the Renomination of President Harrison.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Senator Cullom is no Longer a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Cullom received a letter in ex-Mayor Roche of Chicago regarding the Presidential nomination, saying that he believed that his name shall not be presented to a national convention that the people seem to favor the renomination of President Harrison. He added: "I am a Republican. I believe in the principles and policies of the party, and expect always to do my part, as I may be able, in upholding it while in power and securing its victory. We have been in Illinois, and in the Nation, a great and common battle. We must have harmony in our ranks if we are to be successful in securing either the State or the Nation. Our State and National conventions should be wise in the selection of candidates who are to represent the party, and support our present wise, strong and patriotic President who has so powerfully influenced policy, the foundation principle of which is honest money for honest people; a reverse policy, under which American trade and industries will be carelessly bartered, and American labor jealously protected; or an internal policy that will make navigation on the lakes and great rivers, and will give commerce between the States protection from extortions and legal discriminations, that will give the people a new and competent civil service; that will compel regard for the rights of every citizen in the State, that will make the Government powerful in its parts and invincible in their unity."

THE U. P. TELEGRAPH.

The Road Must Hereafter Operate its Own Line.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, sitting as judge of the circuit court of the district embracing Nebraska, has rendered a decision declaring illegal the contract under which the telegraph lines of the Union Pacific Railroad are operated by the Western Union and directs the road hereafter to operate its own lines.

This suit was brought by the United States under the act of Congress passed in 1866, declaring that all railroads to which the government granted land and were required under their charter to maintain telegraph lines, shall hereafter maintain the exercise for themselves alone of all the telegraph franchises conferred upon them under the act. The government sought to have cancelled and annulled the contract made July 1, 1887, between the Western Union and the Union Pacific, by which, as claimed, the telegraph franchises granted to the latter company were transferred and were not a mere right to place a telegraph wire along the railroads for its own use, but that a telegraph wire was as much a part of the railroad as depots or switching tracks. What was meant was that the telegraph line was for the public and allowed to walk hand through a different portion of the field, but greatly assisting in one of the most tedious and tedious parts of raising this valuable crop.

The contract between the telegraph company and the railroad, Justice Brewer says, operates to transfer the telegraph franchise to the former, and it was intended that it should be the exclusive beneficiary thereof. The contract provisions mean that the telegraph franchise should be exercised by the Western Union alone, and that no other company, railway or telegraph, should touch it. The purpose was to put the authority conferred upon the grantee of the land grant, as the public and commercial use of the telegraph wires should belong to the Western Union, leaving to the railway only so much use of them as was necessary for its own business. Justice Brewer said that he had no doubt that this transfer was to put the authority conferred upon the granting acts of 1862 and 1864 but, if there were any doubt, it has been removed by the act of 1884, passed in the exercise of the reserved power to alter or amend the charter, commanding the railway to exercise all the duties of its telegraph franchise.

The judge said that he was inclined to assume that the conditions of consent for the corporation, that the contract was peculiarly beneficial to the railway, and that the public interests were in fact conserved by placing the commercial telegraph business in the hands of the telegraph company were fulfilled, but the contract, if not, by reason of this fact, decline to enforce the plain mandate of the government, which reserved the exercise to itself, and gave it its powers. It was Congress, not the courts, to decide the question of policy.

In accordance with its opinion, the court directed an order to be entered, setting aside the contract of 1881, putting an end to the relations created by and subsisting under it between the two companies, with a mandatory injunction upon the railway to hereafter, by its own agents and employes, not through the instrumentality of the Western Union, exercise all its duties created by its telegraphic franchise and directing the Western Union to vacate all the offices of the railway, with leave to the Western Union to apply for aid, have visited on account between it and the railway as to the business done jointly along the line and jointly used by the two companies, and for such other relief as equity and good conscience requires.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL EXPENSES

Of Organization.

Attorney-General Miller expressed gratification at the decision of Justice Brewer favoring the government in its suit against the Union Pacific and Western Union telegraph companies. He said there are a number of cases against the other Pacific roads, dependent upon the same principles. The case will likely be appealed to the Supreme court.

English Anarchists.

LONDON, March 30.—The trial began today at the Staffordshire assizes of the leaders of the Walsall anarchist conspiracy. Attorney-General Webster appeared for the prosecution and after his address the court adjourned.

General Elections in England.

PARIS, March 30.—The French cabinet has learned through the French minister in Great Britain that the general elections in England will be held in July.

The Italian Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Rudkin, minister to Italy, has cabled from the Italian capital stating that the government will pay $105,000 indemnity to the families of the Italians killed in New Orleans.

The Duke and the Newsboy.

One day as the Duke of Wellington sat writing at his library table quite alone his door was suddenly opened without a knock or announcement of any sort, and in stalked a good man, who stood before the commander in chief with his hat on and a savage expression of countenance. The duke was of course a little annoyed at such an unceremonious interruption, and looking up he asked, "Who are you?" "I am Democracy," was the sullen answer. "Well, what do you want?" "Your life." "My life?" "Yes; I am sent to kill you." "Very odd," said the duke, sitting back and calmly gazing at the intruder. "Not at all, for I am Disraeli," said the stranger, "and I mean just you to death."

"Are you obliged to perform this duty today?" asked the commander in chief; "I am very busy just now, and have a large number of letters to write. It would be very inconvenient today." The visitor looked hard during a moment's pause. "Call again," continued the duke, "or write and make an appointment." "You'll be ready?" "Without fail," was the reply. The member stood, doubtfully for the door and left the room without further words, and half an hour later was safe in politics.—Pall Pall Gazette.

How to Deal with "Cranks."

"There are various ways of making 'crooked things straight,' said Captain Reilly, of the Dandelion yacht. It was the day after the police regulation dinner, when the gallant captain, smoking a magnificent cigar, made this remark, and his idea of things generally, and police matters especially, were of the brightest hue. "Yes," he said, "there are various ways of making 'crooked things straight,' he repeated, 'but there is only one way to make the 'crank' feel that the law has his eyes open day and night. That way is to nip him every time he is found where he ought not to be—there, for instance, he isn't allowed to be in the room of himself. Every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, but when a man who has no visible means of support and whose record is bad mumbers about in quarters that are not his naturally, the suspicion is just on the part of the police that he isn't scaring up a job, and for the poor—or the rich either, for that matter."—New York Herald.

French Selection Friendship.

A delightful feature of French life is the close, brotherly intimacy of men lasting from early boyhood throughout life. The "bleu" and "conscrit" of schooling days are resumed after years of absence. A Frenchman will make sacrifices for his friends as shortly as an Englishman for his betrothed. One comrade may have succeeded in the race of life, the other may be a failure. The fraternal bonds remain unbroken.

Hunt still speaks to hunt as in that careless time when the pair sat side by side in the classroom. The absence of the marriage tie among ourselves interferes with this kind of friendship. In France it frequently happens that to his friend a man is friend only, a man can freely unburden himself.—Fortnightly Review.

Fork in the Seventh Century.

Pens were first used early in the Seventh century. They were of some quality, but at that time did not come into use until 1600, when the first gross of them was sold wholesale for $7.40. The quality of these pens was greatly inferior to that of those for which we now pay expense a gross.—Notes and Queries.

Plural Societies.

Passion for which special beauty is claimed are "New Jersey," "Rose Morn," "Defiance," "Imperial Giant," "Triumphant" and "Imperial German."

Now colors catalogued are "Queen of Spring," "Triumph" and "Desert Queen."

Now correspondences include "Messengers," "Belle A Long," "Bouquet," "Thou Strong," "Pride of Five" and "William L. Scott."

Among new varieties figure "Lightbook," "American Flag," "White Wings" and "Fred Douglass."

Numbers of the pretty roses much plural will be gained with the new double flowering variety. It is an effective plant to grow in gardens or vases.

Cooper's new dwarf cosmos, a new class of large flowering cosmos, still attracts attention the new race of dwarf Sulphureus cosmos. Fine strains of verbena are The Thumb and Mammoth.

A COUPLE OF THEM.

"Prince Michael" and Lizzie Court, Two Disciples of the "Flying Roll."

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF IMMORALITY.

They Refuse to Plead and a Plea of Not Guilty is Entered for Them.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

MICHAEL AND LIZZIE.

Two Prominent Disciples of the Flying Roll in Trouble.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—At the arraignment of "Prince" Michael and Lizzie Court, disciples of the "Flying Roll," arrested several days ago on the charge of immorality, the prisoners both refused to plead, and pleas of not guilty were entered in each case. The "prince" is charged with adultery, rape and lascivious cohabitation, and cohabiting with a girl under sixteen years of age, and his bail was fixed at $1,000. The Court woman is only charged with adultery, and her bail was fixed at $500. Both prisoners were held to answer next Monday morning. After court adjourned the prisoners were taken to jail, followed by a mob, which hooted and pelted the prisoners and officers with mud.

The Pension Office Examination.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the pension office examination today, the case of Chas. Benson, who was discharged from the pension office, for having written articles which appeared in the New York Tribune, evidencing the conduct of the pension officials, and concerning particularly a certain case, was taken up. Raum said that Lemoux had the papers in the case on his desk, and had no right to have taken them from the files. Benson denies having written or inspired the articles in question, but admitted being a writer for the Tribune. The article was a misstatement. Raum further stated in his complaint to the secretary that Benson, after Commissioner Black went out of office, insisted on having written the well known "Pigeonal Week" articles. A Tribune correspondent denied that Benson wrote the article or furnished the facts. There seemed a long rivalry between Raum and Enloe. Enloe stated if Raum sent somebody to see Russell Harrison to get him to come to Europe with the exposing powers of the Tribune and stop this shark up on his (Raum's) administration, Raum said he had no such knowledge or information, and he knew nothing of anybody having spoken to Whitelaw Reid to get him to stop this matter. He understood that one of the principal men of the Tribune had had a conversation with General Harrison. That gentleman seems to be laboring under the impression that the department was much dissatisfied with Raum's management, and they informed him quite to the contrary. He supposed that gentleman was a long relative of Nobile. He (Raum) knew absolutely nothing about Russel Harrison, Lemoux or others interfering with this man. He had not made any report to the Secretary of the administration was brought to bear on Whitelaw Reid. He had never spoken to the President, to Russell Harrison or to Lemoux on the subject.

Report on the Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Lodge has submitted to the House the report of the committee on merchant marine, recommending a repeal of the mail subsidy act. It dissents from the policy of subsidies, on the ground that it is robbery, and says that if the principle of subsidy is right, it should apply to all, and that the cotton planter has as much right as a ship owner.

The minority argues in favor of the retention of the law, based upon figures showing the impetus given to steamship building under the new regime. Comment is made upon the refusal of the majority to hear testimony or investigate the workings of the act. It is intimated that had we pursued in the past the subsidy policy, we would have the supremacy of the high seas in the merchant marine, instead of paying enormously for the privilege the last thirty years the enormous tribute of over $5,000,000,000 for transporting goods.

Downing Will Plead Insanity.

MELBOURNE, March 30.—Counsel for Downing says that the defense will produce evidence to show that Downing is the prisoner insane. Downing and his guards have arrived at Adelaide, en route to Melbourne.

A Adelaide man identified a photograph of Downing as that of a man wanted for the murder of three men at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1886.

Bishop to Japan—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Bishop Leonard, of Ohio, as minister to Japan; to be judges of probate in Utah Territory, Edward H. Hoyt, in Box Elder county, Geo. W. Barrich, Salt Lake county.

William Dickinson's Failure.

LONDON, March 30.—William Dickinson, the former agent of the New York Life Insurance company, was gained considerable notoriety in connection with insurance methods and who started in business here, has failed with liabilities amounting to $135,000, assets not worth $10. Baron Von Stern, M. P., is among the creditors. He has a claim of $6000 against Dickinson. Dinkelspiel succeeded in doing a very large business in England, and probably got the New York Life into about as much trouble as any in America. The creditors besides Baron Stern, include Colonel Nortin, the estate king, $10,000; William Farmer, $5000; Lord Ashcroft, $5000; S. McLeay, $12,500; J. S. Brown, $2000; Peter Dollar, a livery stable keeper, $300; the International Pacific, $10; Roberts, the tailor, $175; Madame Schwabe, the court dressmaker, $1,000. Some of these debts speak for themselves. Dinkelspiel's method was to get some prominent man to insure on a theory such as the purchase of his insurance for nothing. It he allowed his name to be used. Dinkelspiel lived in the West End in luxury. Most of the claims against the estate are legitimate.

Canadian Sealers.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Immigrant inspector Sibole has received information from Washington that the treasury department has decided that Canadians caught under the alien law, as it shows to serve as sailors on American vessels in the lakes. It is feared that this will cripple the lake trade, as hundreds of Canadians are employed.

Osborne's Mysterious Companion.

NEW YORK, March 30.—It has been learned that the mysterious woman who accompanied Howell Osborne in Wall street is Mimi, a fascinating Parisian whose dancing at the Lyceum made her noted.

Enforcing the Sabbatic Law and Harrison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The State Republican convention today adopted a platform certainly endorsing the McKinley law, recitectly and the Harrison administration, and recommended the delegates selected by the convention to vote for Harrison's renomination.

How Men and Women Have Trouble.

Men and women meet the small troubles of life very differently. In the first place a woman often looks that means of importance which is necessary to distinguish the lesser from the greater ills, to bear all troubles are of the greatest magnitude and to be numbed equally. The failure of a new dress or of a dinner party accentuates every ills which she will sometimes worry herself into a fever. Most such women need similar remedies with a shrug of the shoulders and then quietly forget them. Then, again, a woman does not forget easily and is given to brooding, so is the accredit to run away from her troubles as a man is. Indeed, she cannot be easily induced to run away from home at all. Its consumption of these has a total fascination for her.

In any small misfortune which falls equally upon husband and wife, in nine cases out of ten where the man resolutely refuses to remember it and hastens to turn his thoughts into some other channels, the woman will come to him about a perverse pleasure in recalling it to her mind and reflecting upon its actual and possible consequences. Much of this difference in their demeanor is of course due to the difference of their life. A man can easily run out of doors and seek distraction, whereas a woman's lot is to stay home at bedtime and think. Indeed, we should say that very much was owing to the greater opportunity that a woman possesses of contemplating her worries and brooding over them.—London Spectator.

Our Way to Beat the Customs Laws.

An Englishman who holds a clerkship in one of the prominent shipping houses of this city has for years imported his clothes from London, yet has never paid any duty and never smuggled them in. At least he has never entered them in the usual ways adopted by those who don't see the point of paying Uncle Samuel for the privilege of wearing English clothing.

His plan is a simple one, but it is not likely to be followed by many imitators. He has a friend on the other side who is a tailor, and he sends as a sample of cloth one leg of a pair of trousers, half of a waistcoat, the sleeve of a coat or half the back, and the parcel is marked "sample" and comes wrapped in thick brown paper opened at one end. Sometimes it follows a month or six weeks for a full suit to arrive, but evening in New York and occasionally a part by Boston. The parts are then sewed together by a tailor here and the suit is complete.

Only once in six years has a parcel been lost in transit, and it was half the back of a coat made of a peculiar shade of blue cloth which the English cloth dyed black and not sufficient black cloth from a local dealer to finish the garment.—Philadelphia Record.

The Tariff Bugbear.

Already more some out of sheer dullness of heart and instinct of injury. To the poetic imagination the difficulties, dangerous and mischievous of actual life are always been especially manifest and exaggerated. But the poetic imagination at its best never rests in discontent. In its most apprehension and mental of woes. It is constitutional such a temperament, or at least average. From the first it has found some approach to that peace and security which it is said do without, but which actual life seems to deny every where in nature. Thus the poet's favorite home has always been the vales and the groves, the flowery banks and the green fields.

But nature wholly unpeopled still failed to satisfy, and so the poet, in their aspiration after earthly perfection, fell to colonizing their placid retreats with the children of their fancy. Thus came Arcadia—the land of fantastic shepherds and shepherdesses, where everybody was honest and chaste, where the tending of sheep was but a pastime, and the charming of nightgale the chief occupation.—Spectator.

When You Are Short of Breath.

You can buy tablets and pill dock a cure than to cure another without by consulting a large process for a week alone and spending it over the dollar or two. The original respective cure the asthma—Sprague's asthmatine.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Joseph Lyttle Murders His Divorced Wife and Her Two Daughters.

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE BUTCHERY.

The Wretch Taken from Jail by a Mob and Hung on a Pole.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

LYNCHED.

Joseph Lyttle Butchers His Wife and Is Hanged.

FRIDAY, 4 p. m., March 30.—Joseph Lyttle, an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, butchered his divorced wife and two daughters in a horrible manner here this morning. He returned home Sunday on leave of absence, and stayed quietly in the house with the unsuspecting though estranged family. Yesterday he carefully sharpened a murderous butcher. After breakfast this morning he crushed the skull of his daughter Della with the weapon, and, leaving her for dead, dealt a blow at his daughter Emma, who escaped with a slight wound. Then he rushed upon the invalid wife and cut his wife, and of terrible struggle ensued. He landed six blows on the woman's head without breaking the skull. The finger of her right hand was cut off by a blow. When the woman was exhausted her English ex-husband crushed her skull. He then cut the piano, pictures and furniture to pieces, and gave himself up. The jail is guarded tonight and public feeling is at a lynching point. Mrs. Lyttle and Della will die. The only incentive assigned is insanity.

Later—At 12:30 this (Thursday) morning a mob stormed the jail, took Lyttle out and hanged him. When the men first reached the jail they could not gain admittance. They then procured oil well drills and battered down the doors. Lyttle was dragged into the street and taken to a bridge. A rope was placed about his neck, but just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver was heard and the rope parted. The determined men were not to be balked, however. Lyttle was picked up and taken to the nearest telegraph pole, where he was strung up. His victims are still alive, but the deaths of Mrs. Lyttle and her daughter Della are hourly expected.

German War Measures.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Reichstag today passed the bill allowing the government to declare a state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine in the event of war. The House also passed the credit for the construction of a complete system of strategic railways.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, March 30.—The British bark "Falls of Garry," which arrived at Queenstown March 26th from San Francisco, ran into the steamer "Thetis" of Yarmouth, badly disabling her. The "Falls of Garry" was also seriously damaged. Both arrived here today. No lives were lost.

A Farmer Murdered.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, Ala., March 30.—Thomas Edwards, a farmer, was murdered and his house burned. Peter Martin and John Mullins, neighbors, have disappeared and are believed to be the murderers.

The Chicago Hoodlie Business.

CHICAGO, March 30.—States Attorney Longnecker today struck Reporter Hall, who engaged in writing up the hoodle business. Hall was the author of an article in his paper, charging Longnecker with being a hoodler himself and attempt to push the case against the hoodlers. Longnecker threatens criminal libel, and the reporter threatens the arrest of Longnecker.

Silver Petitions in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—One or more silver petitions are expected to come in the House, but it does not seem that there is any probability that sufficient signatures will be secured, despite the efforts of Senator Stewart, of his intention to call up the silver bill next Monday, it is said that there will be no effort made to unite the Democrats in the Senate, and each of the Senators will exercise his individual judgment in casting his vote.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—At a meeting of the Democratic congressional campaign committee this evening, Hon. John T. Mitchell of Wisconsin was elected chairman, Lawrence Gardner of the District of Columbia, secretary, and J. T. Morris of the District of Columbia treasurer. Among the members are: California, Thomas J. Geary; Idaho, Joseph C. Strawhn; Montana, Thomas H. Dixon; Nevada, George W. Cassidy; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; Wyoming, James C. Baird; Arizona, Marcus A. Smith; Utah, John T. Caine.

A Battle with African Natives.

ZANZIBAR, March 30.—Captain Bogel, of the British East African company, attacked the natives with his people on the 18th instant. He failed to carry the stockade stronghold, and retired unmolested with three killed and ten wounded, including a British subject named Thompson. Fugitives say that the losses have twenty-three killed.

The World's Fair Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton has informed President Palmer of the World's Fair Commission that the condition of the appropriation available for the purposes of the commission does not justify the expenditure of $15,000 for the meeting of the commission in April.

Slater Resumes His Official Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Blaine has resumed the discharge of his official duties. At a conference between the President, Mr. Blaine and General Foster this morning, a letter