ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — IN — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 252. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

IN NEW YORK.

Forty Suspected Cases Reported in the City in Twenty-four Hours.

NO ORIGIN, SO FAR, NOT DISCOVERED.

Five Physicians Appointed.—The "Normandie's" Passengers Arrive.

(SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.)

THIRTY CASES

Of Suspected Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—During the last twenty-four hours not fewer than forty cases of suspected cholera have been reported at the health department.

Ida Mary Spanell, who was reported last night to be suffering from cholera, was examined and found free from the disease.

Dr. Lohmacher reported this morning that Italian in Sullivan street last night was taken with diarrhoea and died in two hours. The case will be investigated.

Dr. Edson says there is little doubt but Mary Connerty, taken from 492 Second avenue yesterday, has cholera. She is sinking rapidly.

John McAvery, a street sweeper, was found suffering with cramp colic. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. The case is being investigated.

The health department bulletin reports that the bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents of the body of Thomas Dorb, who died Sept. 10th, revealed the presence of spirillum Asiatic cholera. So far the list of health has been unable to trace the origin of the cholera cases which have occurred in this city.

The people of Green Point, L. I., are seriously alarmed over the report that one Russian woman escaped from the quarantine ship "Moravia" and went to join her husband at Green Point. A search of the records at Ellis Island only revealed the fact that the woman came here on the "Gallia" on September 6th.

The health board has fapointed twenty-five new physicians to make sanitary inspections and increased the disinfecting corps by six more men. They also asked for a detail of policemen at all places where there are suspected cases of cholera.

The medical staff of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island deny the story that one of the convicts is sick with the cholera. They say the prisoner is only suffering from coke with merely cholera symptoms.

The Chamber of Commerce shelters statement issued today reached a total of $18,711,94. According to the health board, there have been no cases of cholera in Brooklyn yet. The case of the Polish girl, Josephine Kleber, who died under suspicious circumstances yesterday, is officially announced to have been cholera morbus only.

Thousands of men and women were on the Hamburg company's pier at Hoboken when the "Cephesus" hove in sight with the "Normandie's" passengers today. The vessel was soon tied, and as the passengers ran down the gangplank they were welcomed by friends in waiting.

SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Dr. Harrison Rests Quietly After Yesterday's Operation.

LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The result of this morning's operations have given the attending physicians the slight encouragement, as the closeness of her recovery from the shock of puncture indicates the possession by the patient of considerable strength and vitality. Dr. Dougherty said at the previous operation that the same amount of fluid was not removed as he was feared she could not stand the ordeal.

Though there has been no appreciable increase in the amount of fluid since the last operation, Mrs. Harrison's condition this morning was such as to warrant the removal of the remaining fluid, which was successfully accomplished. After the operation the patient rested quietly and on the whole her condition is somewhat improved. The previous operation was performed under the most alarming conditions and it was therefore received with considerable misgivings, and the great success attending it caused a corresponding gratification.

While the hope of a fatal termination of the case is not altogether removed, the latter circumstance, of course, adds considerably to the ultimate prospects of the patient. The shock of puncture may be overcome, but then it will still be necessary to use the system of the destructive fluid before hope of recovery can be reasonably entertained. It is an open secret that none of the physicians who attend Mrs. Harrison will venture a public prediction that she will survive the operation. Dr. Gardner and Dougherty are put on record as saying that there was no danger of immediate dissolution except in the event of unlooked-for complications. The President was somewhat encouraged at the success of today's operation that he went to church with the family in the carriages with Mrs. Dimmick.

At 11 o'clock tonight it was reported at the President's cottage that there had been no change in Mrs. Harrison's condition.

Indiana Pastoral.

KENDALL, Ind., Sept. 16.—Representatives from five tribes of Indians met at Pine Springs two days ago to protest against the government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to Eastern schools. Many chiefs want to go as a warpath. Over forty Wallapai families have gone into the mountains hundred of miles from their old homes. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

An Iron Hall Circular.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—A circular was issued tonight by the supreme officers of the reorganized Iron Hall appealing to the members to be staunch by them in their efforts to have the receivership vacated and to defend the honor of the old order.

Quarantine Against Eastern Cities.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—The State board of health has decided to establish a quarantine against all Eastern cities as soon as possible, not later than next Sunday. No immigrant will be permitted to come into this State unless he has a full bill of health from national authorities or the local authorities of the port of entry. Other passengers with the disease will be quarantined.

Cleveland and the Tariff Plank.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 16.—Mr. Cleveland's attention was called today to the published reports regarding his attitude in relation to the modification of the tariff plank in his forthcoming letter of acceptance. The ex-President said the newspapers had no ground whatever for such a statement, and no one has been authorized to forecastcast a liberty.

Republican Campaign in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 16.—The Republican campaign in this State was formally opened tonight by Secretary of War Elkins, at Davis, one of the new towns in the northern coal regions. An immense crowd was present. The secretary spoke at length on the tariff question and also had something to say about the Force bill talk. The young men of the South, he said, are fast realizing that the Democratic party is using every efforts elections to a way that will be final and to the satisfaction of the whole country.

SUNDAY UNDER THE TENTS.

Elephants Get a Plunge Bath and Lions Have Their Teeth Cleaned.

Orang-outangs, lions, tigers, hippopotami, elephants and the other representatives of the animal kingdom from every country in the world spent a quiet Sunday with their attendants on the grounds of the "Barnum" at Long Island City.

The managers go to Sunday school, the performers recuperate, the canvas men and drivers sleep, and in fact everybody rests except the attendants in the menagerie. The management must have a holiday once in a while, it is thought, and therefore, and the elephant must have a sponge bath and his corns pared. The hippopotamus requires blood during the whole week, and unless his rough skin is washed on Sunday a black crust forms on his body. "Jumbo." The American water is not so soft and free from alkali as his native water of central Africa and his teeth get coated with matter resembling the sediment of a teakettle. On Sunday his mouth must be kept open and his teeth scraped and brushed with scented tooth powder made from the pulverized bark of a tree which grows on the banks of the Lualaga river in Africa. If his teeth were not thus preserved they would decay in three years and dyspepsia would send him to a premature grave in a foreign land.

The toenails of the lion grow longer and sharp. Twice a year they must be trimmed with clippers to keep them from tearing each other to pieces in their family brawls. The tigers and the bears rub against their sensitive skins that sore spots break out and they must be healed with liniment and medicated oils. In fact all animals need routine treatment of some kind. As their regular keepers also have a vacation here on Sunday it does not matter much if they get a holiday.

When the representatives of the city papers visited the menagerie they found the lions roaring and much excited. Some one of the cages two men held a wire in the ground a cole, while Lion Tamer Conkling with a large pair of nippers was clipping his toe nails. There were four cubs in the cage, and one by one they were taken out of the cage by Conkling and their nails cut short. While this operation was going on the lioness was crying piteously and shedding great tears. No human mother could show more parental solicitude for its offspring than this queen of animals. The lions in another cage 100 feet distant almost chilled one's blood with their roaring. Twice the cubs were undergoing the operation.

The elephants seemed to be having the best of the day. They were being sponged with soft warm water and enjoyed the bath hugely. An old elephant had a corn on one of his feet and he roared fiercely when it was pared and he roared fiercely rested it in a stall while his attendant removed it with a razor. After the lion cubs had been attended to Tamer Conkling entered the cage of Gunnings lions which Mr. Parley said are the finest specimens in America. Two are Asiatic and one is African. The latter, the largest and most noble of the lot, has a sore paw, which Conkling took in his lap and rubbed with a black, waxy substance, which he said was a specific for the cure of an African tree growing near Timbuctoo. Near by was a cage of hyenas in which the keeper was washing the sore eye of an old one who, the keeper explained, had crawled off the lip of his predecessor.

A double headed rhinoceros, which has worn out his horns rubbing them against the bars, submitted to a thorough scrubbing from the handsome man who had the nerve to straddle his back while rubbing the backbone skin with a wood brush.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Salt Water for the Farm.

An authority warns farmers who would preserve or enhance the beauty of their complexions—and what woman would not—to use rain water, if possible, to wash their face in. If this is not procurable, let them use water from a well. With this good complexion is said, as the basis of all beauty is cleanliness. It is a mistake to fancy that second-rate complexions will come the day after the first, and that the second mistaken idea, and there was never a greater falsehood. Water is the best of all cosmetics.

There are some delicate skins, however, to which the pure soft water of small rain is too harsh. For such one a little cold cream will rubbed in and afterward gently wiped off with a piece of fine linen. Kind water, however, must mark the process with tepid water, into which a dash of eau de salinas has been mixed.—Exchange.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Whitelaw Reid Receives an Ovation at the Buffalo Convention.

REPORTS PRESENTED AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Reid Speaks on the Issues of the Campaign.—A Grand Parade.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.)

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Addressed by Hon. Whitelaw Reid and Others.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Chairman Clarkson called the National Republican League convention to order at 11 o'clock, and the committee on credentials, reported, and after a long discussion Louisville was chosen and the recommendation as to time indorsed. Among the State committeemen named are the following: California, Isaac Gutmann; W. H. Hammond; Arizona, George Christ, Edwin B. Gill; Utah, Hoyt Sherman, Charles Crater; Illinois, Charles S. Gordon, James Hurst; Iowa, G. W. Ray, S. D. Hark; Nebraska, John M. Thurston, G. J. Woods; Wisconsin, George B. Burrows, Paul Bechtner.

The report of the committee on resolutions was presented by General Fairchild of Wisconsin. It indorses and commends the administration of President Harrison and approves the platform adopted by the National convention at Minneapolis, by an unanimous rising vote Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa was re-elected president for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to notify Chairman Clarkson of his election, and the session of yesterday was dissolved in order. A. B. Humphrey was unanimously re-elected secretary and Treasurer Lounsbery was also re-elected treasurer. Chairman Clarkson presented the ball he was greeted with deafening cheers and made a brief speech of thanks. Shortly before 1 o'clock Hon. Whitelaw Reid was called for and after the ovation which greeted him had subsided he made a speech congratulatory of the good work of the Republican League clubs throughout the country.

One of the resolutions adopted appeals for the support of all first voters stating that the Republican party has been from its birth the party of advancement and progress. The Republican press of the country is declared to be one of the most potent agencies that can be employed to promote the principles of Republicanism, and to be worthy of the hearty encouragement and support of all Republicans. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as were all resolutions declaring that in the future each State and Territory shall be entitled to six delegates-at-large and four from each congressional district. Each college Republican club shall be entitled to one delegate.

Upon the adjournment, Senator of California, was called on and responded to make a motion. He moved that the purpose phone selected by the Republicans of California as their emblem, receive the indorsement of the National League convention. This was carried with cheers for California. The convention then adjourned sine die.

A mass meeting was held at Music Hall tonight. Hon. J. S. Clarkson introduced Hon. Whitelaw Reid as the next Vice President of the United States. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

MR. REID SPEAKS

at some length on the issues of the campaign. He said:

"There is one vital question. Are people so dissatisfied with the present prosperous condition that they are ready to risk a dangerous shock by suddenly reversing the engines we have been running thirty years in the direction of a high protective tariff. How serious the risk is, how great, even if a modification of that course be made?

"You all remember the long suspense and arrest of operations attending the debate on the McKinley bill. Its opponents of that bill, which is working well now, declare it unconstitutional and redicrously as a sham and demand its repeal. Its friends also claim the abandonment of our magnificent system of national banking currency. Such is the sudden shock our prosperity has to face if we do it ourselves, and it is the proposition to be considered by practical business people in a practical business-like way. Presidential years are always thought considered bad business years, because the future is so uncertain. Now, for the first time, the Presidential campaign is not disturbing business. It is attended by general prosperity and trade business. Not even the unusual railroad threats and unexpected species of tariff agitation have this year been able to cast a chill over the general confidence or slacken the activities of the buoyant business. Why? Is it because the business world has made up its mind there is to be no change with no abiding faith in the common sense and sober second thought of the average American citizens? Does not every business man, whatever his party conviction or his political prejudices, absolutely know as a cold business proposition that a complete reversal of the existing order of things demanded by the Democratic party in its present platform is to tariff, reciprocity and the National banking system would necessarily unsettle business for the next eighteen months or two years. In view of our having adapted ourselves to the McKinley bill and our practically unbroken consent of business since 1862 under the high protective tariff system, next men, whether free traders or protectionists, know from anything like a broad and thorough execution of the scheme laid down in the Democratic platform would be the precipitation of business chaos. In a wise, in prosperous times, to let well enough alone, or to upset everything and go hunting for theoretical rainbows? Present activity of business, in the face of cholera and the Democratic campaign constituted, is the best proof of the people's faith that tariff tinkering will be repelled. For the first time the policy is boldly enunciated and frankly defended by the National Democratic party that the tariff should have no relation to wages and no protection of American industries; that it should be solely arranged for the purpose of raising revenue and have all the characteristics of a revenue tax which presses only upon the articles which are found to import from abroad, like coffee, tea and sugar, and not that the tariff should be as direct as a tax and directly felt by every American citizen as a tax imposed upon the whole in your purse or the door in your pantry. In brief, it is the Democratic demand, if not honestly made, for an English tariff with, of course, English wages to follow.

"Hon. John L. Mitchell, A. J. Lester, Ex-Congressman Allen of Michigan and others spoke briefly.

Tonight there was a grand parade with torchlights in honor of the reviewed by Whitelaw Reid, J. S. Clarkson, Ex-Congressman Allen, General Fairchild of Wisconsin, Henry Hansen, father of the Hansen brewery. The first prize for the best showing in the parade was captured by the New York State League and the second by the Young Men's Club of Pittsburg.

Riotous Indeed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—The grand jury handed down indictments against the Duquesne rioters today, twenty-nine in number. The defendants are charged with unlawful assembly in connection with the riots at Duquesne on August 4th.

OLD TIMES IN HAWAII.

The Absolute Power of the King and the People's Fear of the Priests.

Revenge for royalty was one of the most marked characteristics of the ancient religion of the Hawaiians. It was formerly a crime punishable with death to pass through the king's shadow or sit higher than his head. His person was sacred and protected by a strict system of taboos. In the royal palace the taboo was so strict that the king could announced his excommunications, established. It is a wand with a curved crane cap. If this stick was lowered on the approach of a courtier he was compelled to withdraw immediately and was recognized as being in disgrace.

The kingly will was absolute, but the majority of the Hawaiian monarchs seem to have been of a kind disposition, and to have made no improper use of their extreme power. It was due to one of them that the taboo system was abolished. This system here with grievous weight upon the women. They were forbidden the use of some of the most common articles of diet, such as bananas and certain kinds of fish, on pain of death. It was taboo for a woman to enter the eating house of the men, or one of the "heiaus" or temples. Before the arrival of the first missionaries the reigning king, out of consideration for some of his women, declared the taboo abolished.

The work of converting the natives to Christianity was greatly assisted by the voluntary renunciation of the old heathen system. The power of the priests was broken by it, though their influence was still strong with the natives. The source of the awe in which they were held is easily understood when one considers that they were formerly invested with the right of choosing the victims for the human sacrifices. Later they depended largely on the "sacrifices," or power of paying people to death to retain their influence.

No amount of argument can disabuse the native mind of a belief in this particular kind of enchantment. It is not the priests alone who practise it. It is believed that any one can compass the destruction of an enemy by a sufficient exercise of will power. In fact, so strong is the popular conviction on the subject or so weak the vitality of the race, that it is sometimes sufficient merely to convince a man that some one has determined to pray him to death.

An instance is related by one of the early missionaries of a man who became thus convinced, and set the day and hour for his death. Mr. Armstrong was vouched that the man should not die. He according to prescribed a sufficient amount of chlorodyne and kept him unconscious until the fatal hour was past. He awakened on being roused was found well, but the bold ruse saved his life.—Overland Monthly.

About Fertilizers.

In the cost commercial fertilizers are most to help the partners in the work they should be measured from the barnyard whenever possible.

While the use of fences is to hold stock they should be made as neat and attractive as possible. The difference in cost between a neat, well built fence and one that is a constant eyesore to all beholders is not great, and the satisfaction that comes from doing a thing properly should to large pay for the difference. Neatness is not only wholesome, but pays standing interest.

A beautiful picture hung in the complete must be in a frame. The best of the improved breeds in good condition and they are the only sorts that pay any profit in these days. Those whose business it is to feed pedigreed stock should give special attention to pasture lots. To take a prospective purchaser into an old lot for inspection would be like to hold a fine horse with brush and weeds everywhere present gives the visitor in an unfavorable frame of mind and may prove the turning point to an adverse decision. A good stock knows how to hang up a gate and the ability to show good stock in good form is no small part of the qualifications of a successful improved stock farmer.—Breeder's Gazette.

TO BE ARRESTED.

The Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor and Statistics in Trouble.

CERTAIN DOCUMENTS MISSING FROM HIS OFFICE.

The Offense is a Misdemeanor, Punishable With a Heavy Penalty.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.)

CHARLES H. PECK

Charged with the Destruction of Certain important Documents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the request of District Attorney Eaton, warrants were issued for the arrest of Charles H. Peck, commissioner of the State bureau of labor and statistics, and Ex-stenographer, Albert Hodgers, by Police Justice Gutman. The arrests were made under section 96 of the penal code, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for five years, or $500, or both, for destroying public records. The charge is that certain circulars and statistics received by Peck from manufacturers of this state, from which to compile his reports on the effect of the McKinley tariff on wages and production, have been removed from his office and destroyed.

The proceedings leading to the issuance of the warrants were begun this morning before Judge Gutman behind closed doors. Those present were District Attorney Eaton, Corporation Counsel Delahanty and Ex-Senator Norton Chase, Janitor Dennison, of the house where Peck and Hodgers room, stated in his examination that two weeks ago an expressman brought twenty-five packages to the house and stored them in Peck's room. Last Sunday Peck gave his janitor (also) $2 to take them down and burn them in the furnace. Dennison did so, being kept from burning afternoon until 3 o'clock Monday morning burning the packages.

Norton Chase said after the warrants had been issued that he had proof that if not all at least a part of the circulars received by Peck, for his report had been burned.

Peck said tonight that he and Hodgers had been served with notice to answer the warrants tomorrow morning. He then said:

"The securing of these warrants of arrest is a culmination of a fight made by the Muckrumps and the Hill Democrats on Governor Hill and his friends, and it is all they can expect henceforth from these quarters.

"A committee sent by the National committee comprising Nelson Smith, J. Schoonhoff, E. Ellery Anderson and Ed. F. Sweeney called on Peck this afternoon and insisted that he spend an hour with him, endeavoring to secure the names of manufacturers reporting to him the effect of the tariff on their respective industries. Also to get the individual returns. Peck held to his original statement that we would show nothing but what was contained in his annual report, which was hardly what the committee was after. The discussion was very heated at times. Finally Smith read a lot of questions which he said he answered, would satisfy the committee. Peck said most of the questions could be answered by reference to his report, but he volunteered no answers.

A SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

Escape From Prison Planned Without Success.

CANYON CITY, Cal., Sept. 16.—An attempted escape from the penitentiary was usually frustrated today. Some a year ago a criminal named Stratton was sent to the penitentiary from Delver for twenty-one years for robbing the United States mails and forgery. He belonged to a notorious gang which operated throughout the country. He and two companions were arrested at Nashville, Tennessee. His companions escaped, but Stratton was taken to Denver, convicted and sentenced. August 1st Stratton tried to bribe a prison guard named Kelker. The guard informed the warden, and a trap was laid. Stratton paid Kelker $500 to allow letters to reach him and promised him $500 when he got out of the world. About forty letters were read by the prison authorities and then allowed to reach Stratton.

The denouement came today as was expected. Two men, presumably tourists, registered under false names at the hotel, and then visited the penitentiary. They got Kelker drunk and left a suit of clothes on the railway track opposite the penitentiary for Stratton, but when they were about to leave the penitentiary they were arrested. The are C. C. Moore and Frank Brown, two notorious criminals.

Deadlock Broken.

TOLEDO, Sept. 16.—The deadlock in the Ninth District Republican convention was broken on the seventy-third ballot by the nomination of Lieutenant Governor James M. Ashley of this city, who represented the Toledo district in Congress from 1859 to 1869 and took an important part in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson.

Taylor's Bicycle Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16.—At the second day's race of the Springfield Bicycle Club tournament Harry C. Taylor in a special race with a passenger, made the record for a mile, standing start, of 1:36 4-5 amid wild applause. Zimmerman, by defeating all the big men in the great world's record races strengthened his claim to the championship of the world. Al Ryan came to the scratch with Windsor at the pole and Zimmerman next. O. C. Smith started out with a tremendous spurt. He opened up a very large gap, and led for the first half, when the crowd caught him. The riders then had down to work and the fight was between the old rivals—Zimmerman and Windle—both New Jersyman but on his doughty little opponent and won the race of his life by a scant wheel. Taxis was third and close behind him Taylor. In the third Murphy brought a home and Al Harlow lowered his time for a half mile on a tricycle to 1:01, and H. C. Taylor assisted time made three quarters in 1:36 4-5 and a mile in 2:08 2 both world's records. C. M. Murphy, W. A. Murphy and Al. Baker on tripled safety against time lowered the half mile world's record to 1:01.

Meeting of Woman's National Republican Association.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Woman's National Republican Association met this morning, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster presiding. Many of the most prominent female Republican workers in the country occupied seats on the platform, and Mrs. Foster made a stirring speech in behalf of Republican principles, and urged the women of the country to do their part toward contributing to Republican victory in the coming campaign.

Speeches were also made by Misses Dolliver, Clarkson and others. Cards were distributed for signature bearing: "Enrollment—I am willing to be associated with others in the purpose of giving my influence to the support of the Republican party."

Lottery Swindlers in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Advices from Honolulu have to the effect that the Louisiana lottery has presented itself on public favor and a bill has been read in the legislature granting an exclusive franchise to Americans headed by D. H. Cross of Chicago to establish a lottery for twenty-five years. The company is to pay $500,000 for the privilege, to be expended in the construction of a cable to North America, railroads, bridges, wharves and other public purposes.

WEED OUT THE POULTRY.

Now Is the Time to Cull Out Poor Specimens.

In autumn we must decide which some of our fowls are worth caring for through the winter. There usually is in this time of the year a time between throwing the first ripe apples and the leaves beginning to have the "old bridle" look, been in the prime of life, pullets fresh and pretty, and gaunt, half grown creatures full of possibilities. One is puzzled as to which are the members of such a flock which will best help him in the coming winter.

The birds must be culled one by one. Feed them these evenings, in a long, narrow box, with cracked corn, which is "slow eating." While they are quiet and hungry, the sight of their fate can be settled. Few are the old hens which should be allowed to live. Only those with wonderful fine "pedigree" can be permitted a fourth season. Some unlikely in poultry keeping will have no yearlings. Hens of two, old, but they have much to do in the 3-year-olds. Hens are then at their best and lay their largest eggs. To select the right pullets is most perplexing. Not many of them have yet begun to lay, so that we do not know their qualities, and we must rely on their ancestry, their dams, their to the egg record of their families, and to the general indications of a good layer—the full shape, unsettled carriage and capable look, which distinguish the hen worth keeping.

If a good breed belong to be attempted, the novice is apt to think that he must sell his flock according to "points," with his copy of the Standard of Excellence in his hand. But he will find that there are many queer facts in poultry raising, and one of them is that he must often keep birds quite different from the Standard, in order that their offspring may possess the points mentioned therein.

The Standard is of practical use in discovering what points are to be his ambition for "fancy breeding," but also to supply the constant demand for well matched specimens of the different breeds at a moderate price. He can "weed out" all of his birds which he finds not fitted for the leading "fancy breeding." It will help a breeder of fowl or pig with no large a number of this season's Plymouth Rocks, for instance, to know that "feathered legs, color of legs and skin yellow (this does not mean the yellowish white, or those spotted with black), round white ear lobes, lopped comb, twisted feathers in wings," etc., are bad defects in breeding stock, and that his pullets ought to weigh 6½ pounds."

The Standard also tells that "low and backs and wry tails" are poor things, but even so many people need a Standard, or something else, to tell them how to raise the average weight of their poultry. In Germany Brahmas are grown large because in that country they are in demand for the market, and Light Brahmas ought to be abundant big as one keys, but so called ones, on farms, sometimes are no more than two pounds in weight. "Weed out" all except the biggest and best.—Exchange.

He Couldn't Say Breakfast.

Mrs. Lizzie Richards, one of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's daughters, is from various sources of her childhood, tells the following of her father: "Father died when I was four years old so he had the habit of summoning his father to breakfast, and not being able to say the word, would sometimes, "Breakfast is ready, Lizzie." Lizzie would be the other children, which he never could stand, accordingly one morning he appeared on the door of the dressing room and said solemnly, "Pups, pat boot is prepared."

Composition Game.

A single article is shown for a limited time, then put away. All are furnished with pencil and paper and told to write or complete a description as possible, but in few words. The papers are collected and the words as each are counted. A prize is given to the one who has used the fewest words in a good description.

Little Elsie's Comment.

Elsie who is the youngest of the family, was entertaining one the other day. During the conversation she said, "All the folks who come to our house seem to wish older than I am." Giving a little sigh she continued, "Time seems to be awfully few people seem busy and accordingly."—Hartford Post.

A Favorite.

Father—Why haven't you been promoted to a higher class being taught?

Little Tommy—I guess the teacher thinks I'm bad so long doesn't want to see me.—Good News.

LONDON NEWS.

The Success of Morley Said to Depend on the Forbearance of the Parnellites.

THE RUN ON THE BIRKBECK BANK.

California Fruit Sold at Unsatisfactory Figures.—New Atlantic Steamer.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.)

CABLED FROM LONDON.

Paragraphs of Political and Commercial Interest.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Conservatives assert that the Liberals are doubtfully asking whether Mr. Morley's Newcastle speech proclamation made under the exercise set in place of Balfour blunder? Upon the forbearance of the Parnellites depends the success of Morley's first stroke in behalf of Ireland's independence.

THE RUN ON THE BIRKBECK BANK

has not had any apparent influence on the money market. All over the country workingmen's institutions, combining banking and building operations, are falling to pieces, chiefly through mismanagement, but often through the dishonesty of the directors. The Birkbeck bank, the largest institution of the kind, with a close connection with some of the great banks, has obtained offers of assistance to stop the run which was threatening to spread to a greater financial sphere. Its position tonight leaves the people half convinced that all is right, though some shaky estate. Throughout England there are 2700 building societies with deposits of 200,000,000, and many are known to be utterly insolvent.

THE LAST SHIPMENT OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT

was sold here at unsatisfactory prices. The experiment was not a success and will not be repeated. The Times published a letter from San Jose, Cal., which was written with the hope that it may cause many Englishmen to come to California. The writer, which the writer says is wholly in consequence. The writer also wishes to dispel the illusion that California is healthy. He says in the interior valleys, where the raisin industry is carried on, intense heat and malaria prevail. Another drawback, he says, is the fact that an Englishman is at a disadvantage. He gets no assistance and is looked upon as an interloper by his American neighbors.

NEW ATLANTIC STEAMER.

The White Star Company has commissioned the great Belfast shipbuilders, Harland & Wolff, to build an Atlantic steamer that will rival the record in size and speed. She has already been named the "Gigantic," and will be 700 feet long, 65 feet beam. It is calculated she will steam twenty-two knots an hour, with a maximum speed of twenty-seven knots. She will have three screws, two fitted like the "Majestic," and the third in the center. She will be ready for sea in March, 1894.

MEXICAN CONGRESS.

The Opening Speech by President Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—In his address President Diaz tonight said that the United States legation requested that negotiations be opened for the irrigation of lands on both sides of the Rio Grande river, and negotiations are now in progress. The marauders who for some time have infested the frontier, and crossed into Texas from Mexico and Texas, have disappeared. Every precaution against the introduction and spread of cholera in Mexico, was taken. Since April the government telegraph lines have increased by 1500 kilometers and over 300 kilometers of national lines connected. It is expected that the Tehuantepec railroad will be completed within fifteen months and the road to Oaxaca by October.

The government receipts for the fiscal year exceeded $27,000,000 notwithstanding the failure of crops, the rise in the price of exchange, and other hindrances. The decrease in receipts shown by these figures is indisputable. All steps have been taken to avoid the increase of the national debt and a small loan of 600,000 pounds will be more than sufficient to meet every demand. The beneficial effect of the new stamp law is apparent, and it is proposed to impose a tax on liquors made from agave in order to encourage tobacco, which is indigenous. All steps have been taken to avoid the increase of the national debt and a small loan of 600,000 pounds will be more than sufficient to meet every demand. The beneficial effect of the new stamp law is apparent, and it is proposed to impose a tax on liquors made from agave in order to encourage tobacco, which is indigenous. All steps have been taken to avoid the increase of the national debt and a small loan of 600,000 pounds will be more than sufficient to meet every demand. The beneficial effect of the new stamp law is apparent, and it is proposed to impose a tax on liquors made from agave in order to encourage tobacco, which is indigenous. "I respect Congress to aid me in governing the country." The president of the chamber, Senor Trinedad Gonzalez, responded expressing the sentiments of President Diaz.

Odd Fellows in Portland.

PORTLAND, O., Sept. 16.—Delegates to the sixty-eighth annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., began arriving this afternoon and by tomorrow morning all will have reached the city. Portland is dressed in a dress of bunting and evergreens. The programme for tomorrow is an excursion to the mouth of the Columbia river where a clambake will be held.

Death of Cardinal Howard.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Edward Howard died at Brighton today of pneumonia.

Railroad Accidents in Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—A heavy mineral train on the Torres railroad loaded with marble was derailed today; six killed and many injured.

Arrested on the Charge of Blackmail.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 16.—William Smith otherwise known as William Stitchell, was arrested here today on the charge of blackmail. He attempted to procure money from A. Henderson, pretending that he was an officer of the police department. Smith was formerly connected with the public halls in Sacramento and in Salt Lake as instructor in swimming. Two other Californians, William Ray and Harry Clark, are implicated.