ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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MORE WAR TALK.

The Emperor of Austria Draws the Attention to the Contradictory State of Affairs.

THE GERMAN WAR PARTY GAINS INFLUENCE.

Panic on the European Bourses: Russian Securities Said to be Most Depressed.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Kalnoky Endeavors to Pacify the Austrian People.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the Budget committee today, Count Kalnoky assured the committee that the Emperor's speech, referred to by the *Tageblatt*, ought to cause no uneasiness; that although the Emperor drew attention to the contradiction between the preparations for war and the talk of peace, the government hoped the problem would find a peaceful solution. Referring to Saturday's panic, he said the public did not take a reasonable view of the situation; one serious word, exaggerated to serve private ends, was sufficient to evolve an unwarranted panic. He announced that the new commercial treaties would go into operation February 1, 1892.

THE PANIC.

The *Tageblatt* today, notwithstanding denials of its story published Saturday to the effect that the Emperor had declared the European situation critical, insists that its report was strictly correct. This report was at the bottom of the panic on the Bourse Saturday. Holders of stocks and bonds, fearing the Emperor's words presaged war, made a wild rush to sell, and the result was a decline not equalled in many years.

The *Abend Post*, having received instructions from the Prime Minister, issued a statement declaring there was no truth in the *Tageblatt's* story.

The *Tageblatt* says the language of the Emperor was drawn forth upon the occasion of an audience granted to the president of a Polish club. It reiterates that in the conversation that then took place the Emperor used the words attributed to him by the *Tageblatt* on Saturday, which in substance were that "the famine which now prevails in Russia has greatly increased the chances of war." So confident is the *Tageblatt* in the reliability and truthfulness of the person who furnished the information which had such serious results, that it has asked the public prosecutor to make a close and searching investigation as to the truth of the article.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Kalnoky has announced that the Zollverein treaties would be discussed by the Austrian and Hungarian delegations conjointly.

THE WAR PARTY ON TOP.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16. — The *Novosti* declares that the financial crisis in Berlin has developed a political crisis; that the war party has gained the upper hand and the prudent Bismarckian policy has been forgotten in the frantic desire to strike Russia in her moment of weakness.

THE VIENNA BOURSE.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The bourse here today was very weak and unsettled. Large sales are made in order to get rid of doubtful securities. Hungarian gold rentes dropped 1½ per cent. This evening, although the bourse was weak and unsettled during the day, the tone became better in the late dealings, and the market closed firmer. Anglo-Austrian bank shares and Hungarian gold rentes closed 1 per cent. down on day.

THE BERLIN BOURSE.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—There were large sales of foreign government securities on the bourse here today. The selling was due to unfavorable advices received from Paris. There was a general decline in prices, ranging from ½ to 1 per cent. Russian securities were the most depressed.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—The stock market today was depressed. All foreign government securities dealt in on the bourse fell ½ to 1 per cent.

A Decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today the demurrer in the case of the United States against Charles Newton, charged with a violation of the civil service act, was overruled and the case went to the Criminal Court for trial. Commissioner Thompson of the civil service commission this evening said that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Curtis held that the law forbidding government employes to solicit or receive from each other money for political purposes was constitutional, but the decision rendered today goes much further and holds that all solicitations for political purposes within government buildings are unlawful. The effect, he thought, will be to practically stop political assessments and leave government employes free to contribute or not as they saw fit. The decision is a complete vindication of the course of the commission.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—At the third days' session of the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union the morning meeting was occupied in discussion of the question what each of the departments of the educational group is doing to secure the formation of total abstinence habits and sentiment and for the final overthrow of the drink system.

In the afternoon Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, made a brief address, asking the co-operation of women all over the country in making the women's exhibit at the fair something they might feel proud of and further announcing that there would be no separate women's department, but that their exhibit would be displayed with those of the men. This evening there was a banquet at Music Hall, largely attended.

Mrs. E. H. Ingalls reported on the work against narcotics. One of the dealers told her that he sold more cigarettes to girls than to boys. The work this year will look toward the passage of a national law forbidding the manufacture of cigarettes. Opium is to be forbidden if possible.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell reviewed the work of the department of mercy. As one result of her report a rising vote condemning the wearing of any birds, or any parts of birds, unless obtained without pain, was moved, but the motion did not prevail, and was referred to the committee on resolutions. It was announced that a beginning had been made for a temperance temple in Boston.

A LITTLE SUNBEAM.

Who Tears Came Into the Eyes of a Grimy Locomotive Engineer.

Even in the life of the grimy railroad engineer, whose existence is one of almost constant danger, there sometimes falls a speck of light and a ray of human sunshine illuminates his smoky cab, penetrates his greasy blouse and finds its way deep down into his breast.

A little incident happened down at the mole the other evening after the arrival of the overland train, which, though of a simple nature, will long be remembered by a certain C. P. engineer. The great iron monster attached to the train was throbbing and puffing after the long and sinuous trip over mountain sides and rocky defiles, trembling trestles and marshy stretches. The din in the depot was deafening, but out of the chaos of sounds a sweet girlish voice was heard welcoming home her parents, who had arrived on the train.

She was a little golden haired beauty, scarcely six years of age, with a quick, intelligent eye and a loving nature, to which she gave full vent in the radiant and impulsive way she welcomed her fond parents back. At last they took her by the hand and proceeded toward the waiting ferryboat. As they passed by the engine belonging to the train the little one broke away, ran up to the black machine and patted the driving wheels affectionately with her little white hands.

Looking up at the smokestack she said, "You good, big, old iron horse, you have brought back my papa and mamma safe over the fearful mountains to their little girl, and I want to thank you, even if you don't care for me because I am so little; and you, too," she continued, turning her face wistfully toward the grimy engineer, who was leaning out of the cab window, "I love you both." Then she kissed her hand to him and was gone like a ray of sunshine.

Just then a fleeting sunbeam from the great orb sinking down into the Golden Gate came stealing through a chink in the depot and stole by the engineer into his cab. There was a strange look on his face for an instant, and all at once the depot was dark and lonesome. When he turned his head into the cab there were two light spots on the cheeks of his dust begrimed face.—Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

She Likes Western Men.

Most of us have taken up the burden of life, though if most of us are American women the burden of life is made tolerably easy to us. We hold onto it because we want sympathy, but we will see that the greater part of it is on a man's shoulder. If any newspaper would publish it I would write columns of praise of the American man, especially as he is developed in the west. Whether it is that women are not plentiful out there or not, or whether it is he has had a mother who has taught him to consider women, or whatever it is, I don't know.

But I want to take my affidavit right now that the western man can be too altogether delightful to women for anything in the world. He always treats her in that pretty little way as if she were a bit of china and was going to break. I am forced to confess I don't know how he behaves to the western women, but I think he is gentleman enough to treat all women alike. Yes, I am appreciative of the western man. Whenever you see great, big, handsome, agreeable men, who have a vague sort of an idea that you are an attractive woman, suppose you let them know that you appreciate that thought.—New York Cor. Kansas City Times.

Cleopatra.

Of Cleopatra we have no adequate material portrait, nothing but representations on coins and medals, which are neither satisfactory nor conclusive. But this matters not. Plutarch tells us that her beauty, without being incomparable, was most seductive, her face charming, her whole person full of grace. Dion Cassius adds that her voice was melodious and of infinite sweetness. And what stronger attraction is there in woman than the charm of voice, that caress of gifts, which adds the heavier spellbound and enchanted? Elsewhere we read that she was queen of sings, empress of genius, muse erudite lady initiated into the mysteries of old Egypt, builder of temples and palaces, rival of Isis.

History represents her as the superb heroine of the most dramatic love romance of antiquity. And so the name of Cleopatra has taken its place among those names, magnificent and voluptuous, the harmonic grouping of whose syllables suggests to receptive souls, ideal and insatiable visions, and evokes the souvenir of sublime phantoms, glorified in turn by legend, art and history. Cleopatra is the name of one of the great lovers, beautiful according to the flesh, of one of the women dear to charm men—Eve, Lilith, Delilah, Salome, Helen, Aspasia, Theodora.

Of the total assemblage of ideas that formed these superior types revolted everything ideal, which inclines in the dreams of poets and haunts the memory of mankind. Around these names we constellate all our vague conceptions of beauty, grace, seductive charm, and imagination their vanished heroes appear most triumphant before. Perhaps, as Shakespeare says, Cleopatra was a mere dusky lady, but what matters its sad reality? "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." The poets cannot forget her place.—Theodore [illegible]

A STRANDED SHIP.

Sailors Abandon Their Captain, His Wife and Child on a Wreck.

TWO DAYS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

The Survivors are Finally Washed Ashore and Succored by Friendly Indians.

By Telegraph to the News.

COWARDLY SAILORS.

They Abandon Their Captain and His Family on a Wreck.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—One of the survivors of the crew of the ship "Sarah," wrecked at Carlenah Point November 8th, has arrived here. She went on a rock in a dense fog. While the second mate and nine men were lowering the long boat, Captain Greenhalgh, his first officer and four men tried to get the whale boats; one of the sailors was knocked senseless and one killed and the others put off in the long boat despite the entreaties of Captain Greenhalgh for them to save his wife and child. The remaining unfortunates stood two days on the vessel, suffering terribly from cold and wet. They endeavored to make a raft on the second day, and, while engaged in this work, a huge wave swept over the vessel, carrying off a sailor named Thornton. It also shifted the whale boat so that the survivors were unable to launch it, and they were washed ashore, where they were succored by the Indians until a tug came down from this city after them. The men who left them to their fate were also picked up by a tug.

AMERICAN FARMERS.

Interesting Questions Discussed by Their Organizations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Every known organization of the American farmers holds some sort of a meeting here this week. One of the most interesting questions is, "Shall all the interests of these concerns be merged into one?" Hundreds of delegates are already in the city. Congressman Jerry Simpson, who arrived today, speaks most favorably of the Alliance outlook. President Ferrell, of the nine federated industrial organizations, comprising the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Citizens' Alliance, the Knights of Labor and the National Alliance, said of the objects of the meeting: "The purpose is to take action toward the unification of all labor interests; to adopt a platform that all the organizations in the confederation can stand on; so that by united action, they may procure the legislation they demand."

The question of combining with other labor organizations is not to be taken up until the February meeting. The hardest political fight will be made on the endorsement of the People's party by the Alliance, the consensus of opinion of the delegates already here being that the Alliance will not endorse the third party, but will endorse that party whose platform most closely proclaims Alliance principles.

President Polk said that, while the Alliance is opposing Cleveland, it also opposed Blaine, Harrison, Hill and any other man who did not advocate Alliance principles.

"By the way," he added, "no doubt you have heard of the great combination of Stanford and Polk for the head of the third party ticket. Why Stanford? Stanford would not get one Alliance vote for constable. All those articles circulated urging Stanford for the Presidency on the Third party ticket are paid boomers for him. His circulation bill was a pernicious measure prepared to degrade the currency from the very start."

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 16.—The second anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil was observed today. A military review and fetes were held in honor of the occasion. The day passed quietly, the public taking but little interest in the celebration. The situation in San Paulo is daily becoming more grave.

Porter's Return.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Governor Porter, minister to Italy, arrived on the steamer "Normandie," today on a sixty days' leave of absence. He has not been in Rome since June, and will probably not return there until the Italian government is represented in Washington by a minister. He refused to discuss the New Orleans affair further than to say that he has been treated with the utmost courtesy by King Humbert, the prime minister and all other Italians with whom he came in contact.

The Famine in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—Reports from the famine-stricken districts of the empire continue to show the despair and suffering entailed upon the poorer classes by the scarcity of food. The government is doing everything in its power to help the sufferers. As already stated, the Czar made a large donation for the benefit of the sufferers from his privy purse, in addition to turning over the sum of money presented him upon the occasion of his silver wedding. The Czarina, too, has given freely, and other members of the imperial family helped to swell the fund for the relief of the poor. Large as the subscriptions are, they are but a drop in the ocean of money that will be required to carry the thousands upon thousands of sufferers through the winter.

The Anti-Lottery Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Argument began in the United States Supreme Court today, in the anti-lottery cases in which the constitutionality of the recent anti-lottery law is involved. The suits were those brought by the United States against John N. Papler, publisher of the Mobile *Register*, and George W. Dupree, publisher of the New Orleans *States*, for a violation of the law prohibiting the sending through the mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. Counsel have already submitted briefs giving the line of argument, and these have been published in the press. The first question came up when Carter, the well-known New York lawyer, asked the pleasure of the court as to the time to be allowed for argument. The court suggested three hours for the lottery people, and two for the government. This was not satisfactory to Carter, who wanted five hours and Attorney-General Miller said that the United States and the people had as much interest in the case as the other side, and thought that one side should not have more time than the other, though he probably would not want more than two hours. The court directed the argument to proceed, and it would, if necessary, extend the time. Hannis C. Taylor of Mobile opened the argument for Papler.

Bret Harte on Lowell.

It has always seemed to me that his early success, as well as his strength, lay in his keen instinctive insight into the personal character of the New Englander. He had by no means created the "Yankee" in literature, neither had he been the first to use the Yankee dialect. Judge Haliburton, a writer of more unqualified English blood, had already drawn "Sam Slick," but it was the Yankee regarded from the "outside"—as he was wont to aggressively present himself to the neighboring "Blue Noses"—and although the picture was not without occasional graceful and poetic touches, the poetry and grace was felt to be Judge Haliburton's, rather than Sam Slick's.

It may interest the curious reader to compare the pretty prose fancy of Sam Slick's dream with the genuine idyl of "Hosea Biglow's Courting." Dr. Judd's "Margaret"—a novel, I fear, unknown to most Englishmen—was already a New England classic when Hosea Biglow was born. It was a dialect romance, so provincial as to be almost unintelligible to even the average American reader, but whilst it was painted with a [illegible] Flemish fidelity, its melodrama was conventional and imported. It remained for Mr. Lowell alone to discover and portray the real Yankee, that wonderful evolution of the English Puritan, who had shaken off the [illegible] and superstitions, but [illegible] the deep consciousness of God.—Bret Harte in New Review.

Hydrophobia Unknown in Alaska.

Probably in no country on earth is there so large a proportion of dogs per capita as can be boasted by the inhabitants of the Indian village at Sitka. To the casual observer by daylight these dogs are multitudinous enough, but they blossom in full regalia of canine beauty along about midnight. And they are certainly as numerous as the leaves of Vallambrosa. There is one honest peculiarity about these dogs and a pertinent fact which demands perhaps something more than mere comment.

At no time within the memory of man has there been a mad dog heard of in Sitka or its vicinity, and no authenticated case of hydrophobia within the limits of Alaska. The natives are brought in direct contact with the dogs and handle them fearlessly, and there must be many times when they are badly bitten, but never, so far as known, have any evil results attended the wound. Whether this be owing to the climate or to some peculiarity of the dogs themselves is unknown. A scientific investigation as to the cause of this immunity from one of the most terrible diseases which afflict humanity would be interesting.—Sitka Alaskan.

Disgrace for a Rothschild.

Commercial disaster to any member of the Rothschild family is as great a disgrace as crime is to any other family. This was illustrated by the attempts of Baron ●ustav de Rothschild to end his existence. His attempt at self destruction followed close upon his loss of 40,000,000 francs on the London market. The attempt was a failure, and in that respect resembled his speculation. His was not the first affair of the kind in the Rothschild family. Baron James de Rothschild, crazed by ill luck, some time before blew out his brains in the presence of his mother.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Word to Mothers.

Dr. Seary, a well known Methodist preacher in the western Allegheny mountains, used to tell many pathetic anecdotes of the eagerness with which the adult negroes crowded into the schools established for the children of the freedmen after the civil war.

On one occasion, going into the cabin where the school was held, he found the foremost bench occupied by a row of white haired old people each mumbling over an alphabet card. The teacher, a young girl, looked on in dismay. He touched an old man on the shoulder.

"You are at a good work, Uncle Ben. But at your age—is it worth while?"

Uncle Ben cast a contemptuous glance at the benches full of children.

"If you was agwidener like me, doctah, you'd know dat de ole peach trees was de best fer beeds, an' you wouldn't waste all yuh manners on de young shoots!"

The old negro's boast had in it sound reason.

In one of our large seaboard cities the plan of university extension lectures and classes, so long in use in England, was tried.

Experts in different branches of knowledge delivered courses of short lectures on historical, scientific, archaeological and literary subjects. Their most eager hearers were educated women past middle age, whose lives had long been devoted to their children.

One of the women said: "At sixty the world opens before me fuller and more beautiful every day. There is so much for me to do for myself and for my kind."

Surely this is a better frame of mind in old age than that which leaves us to fold our hands and look mournfully back upon our youth, when we were [illegible] for [illegible].

The old trees can yet bear good fruit, but not without air and water and sun.—Youth's Companion.

LABOR QUESTIONS.

The Knights Consider Resolutions Presented by Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THEY WANT THE FAIR OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

A Lengthy Statement by Powderly With Reference to Charges Brought Against Him.

By Telegraph to the News.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolutions of Various Kinds Passed by the Assembly.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16. — In the Knights of Labor Assembly the first business was the consideration of resolutions presented by the World's W. C. T. U. and the National W. C. T. U. Those which demand equal pay for equal work for women, woman suffrage and the same standard of purity for men and women were at once agreed to. The resolution demanding the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays was rejected, the Knights declaring in favor of having the fair open on Sundays for the education of the masses, provided that no one employed at the fair shall work more than six days per week. The assembly declined to endorse the resolution for the prevention of the sale of liquor on the world's fair grounds.

The last resolution asked the endorsement of a petition to prohibit the sale of alcohol, opium and other narcotics, and to raise the standard of the law everywhere to that of Christian morals. This was referred to a committee. At the afternoon session General Master Workman Powderly made a lengthy statement to the assembly with reference to the charges against him made by Ex-Secretary Turner in various newspapers throughout the East yesterday. Mr. Powderly vigorously denies all of the charges, and courts the fullest investigation of his every act.

About Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — Acting Secretary Spaulding has informed a San Francisco firm that in the event of a reimposition of duty on sugar from Germany, all such sugars above No. 16 D. will be subject to duties at the rates prescribed by the tariff act.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

It Involves the Construction of the Chinese Restriction Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States today granted an application for a writ of certiorari to compel the circuit court for the district embracing the Pacific Coast to certify to this court the case of a Chinese importer of Portland, Or., who was refused admission to the United States after a brief visit to China.

The court, in the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, says: It will be seen that the case involves the construction of the Chinese restriction act, and the treaties between the United States and China. The Chinese restriction act, as amended, made the identification of Chinese, other than laborers, who were entitled to enter, in the mode provided, the sole evidence of their right to enter the United States. Manifestly the question involved, as to whether the act should be construed in view of the treaties, is one of gravity and importance, and involves a matter of international concern. The case, it holds, has no connection with the Chinese case heretofore decided, and relied upon to exclude Bow, for the reason that in that case the man was a laborer and not a merchant. The court is therefore of the opinion that sufficient grounds are shown for a writ of certiorari.

A Brooklyn Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A fire broke out at 2:30 this morning in a four-story frame house in Brooklyn. When the firemen arrived the building was filled with smoke and flames, but the men dashed in and aided a number of people to escape. The fire is still burning, and it is impossible to learn whether or not any one is missing. It was reported at first that seven lives were lost, but this is thought to be an exaggeration. It is feared, however, that some persons may have perished.

Chinese Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The treasury department has been informed of the arrest at Watertown, N. Y., of four Chinamen who were making an attempt to cross the Canadian border. The inspector at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in reporting the case, says he has information of the existence of a conspiracy to smuggle several hundred Chinamen into the United States from Canada, and he is endeavoring to secure evidence against the alleged conspirators.

Our Pork in Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The negotiations of Col. Grant, United States minister, with the Austrian government in regard to the pork prohibition, have made such good progress that, although the particulars are kept secret, it is expected that a few days will see a definite announcement of the repeal of the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

A Horrible Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 16.—Wm. Roddy, aged 26, returned home this morning and, horrified at finding that his mother was drinking, determined to end his existence. He poured coal oil over his clothes, set fire to himself and then stabbed himself just above the heart. He died in horrible agony in a short time.

Spurious Coin.

POCATELLO, Ida., Nov. 16.—A large amount of spurious coin has been in circulation here the past few days. Most of it is dollars and quarters, while an occasional $5 dollar gold piece turns up. The counterfeit currency has been so predominant that the officers have instituted a search. It is thought to have been passed by two men from Montana, who have been in town several days, but could not be found tonight when wanted. The authorities here are acting in conjunction with Montana officials in running the counterfeiters down. It is thought that the money was made somewhere in Montana.

A Chicago Blizzard.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Reports from South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois say that a general cold wave is prevailing. A blizzard is raging through northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, accompanied by blinding snow. In Chicago the temperature is falling rapidly and the wind is blowing a gale, accompanied by fine, blinding snow.

Four Girls.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Edgar George of Bunker Hill, Ind., this morning gave birth to four fully developed girls. The father is a farmer.

Suffered with Loss.

An American traveler is responsible for the following story:

One day when we were traveling by steamboat on the river Nile my father sat down on a large wooden chest; but he had not occupied this post long before he found that a quantity of yellow stuff was oozing out below on the deck. He had been sitting on a box of eggs.

Beating a hasty retreat to the extreme end of the boat he began to admire the scenery, when an old woman, the owner of the eggs, found him out and insisted on his purchasing the whole case. My father apologized, but explained that as we should only stop one night in Dendera it would be impossible for him to make use of fifteen hundred eggs. The old woman was irate and so uncomfortable, but presently the captain appeared, saying politely:

"I think you were sitting on that box of eggs."

"Yes."

"I fear that some of the eggs by accident were broken."

"Possibly."

"I fear the owner has suffered loss."

"Possibly."

"Would it not be possible to satisfy her?"

"I could hardly pay for fifteen hundred eggs."

"Oh, by no means. She would never expect that."

"Then how much would satisfy her?"

"Would one franc (twenty-five cents) be considered too much?"

One franc was accordingly offered the old woman and accepted with profuse protestations of gratitude.

A Man's Heart in Middle Life.

The differences in the structure of the arteries, even though they may not be carried so far as to denote disease, make the man of fifty years much more vulnerable than the young man, and vulnerable in precisely the organ most essential to life. It is in fact the heart that suffers in case of forced exertion the consequences of a deficient elasticity of the arteries.

The elderly man should therefore give up all exercises of speed like running and all those in which energetic efforts are added to speed, like rowing and wrestling. We see men of exceptional powers of endurance continuing to practice exercises of speed till they are forty-five years old, but it is well to know how indulgence in championship feats late in life usually ends. Many affections of the heart are consequences of exercises or labors that exaggerate the effort of that organ in men who have reached maturity.

The central organ of the circulation cannot be subjected without danger to excessive work when its play is not seconded by the elastic force of an unimpaired arterial system, when it is partly deprived of the reenforcement which is lent it by those contractile channels, the office of which in the circulation of the blood has been happily described by giving them as a whole the name of the "peripheric heart."—Popular Science Monthly.

The Effect of Narcotics.

When Dr. Thomson was bishop of Gloucester he was occasionally a sufferer from toothache, and resorted, by medical advice, to narcotics to relieve the pain. One morning, after a night of great suffering, he left the house to consult the doctor, Mrs. Thomson entreating him not to allow the latter to prescribe a narcotic, as it affected his brain for some hours afterwards. On his way the bishop met the postman, who handed him a large official envelope.

He opened it in the street and read, to his surprise and gratification, his appointment to the see of York. He hastened back to communicate to his wife the exciting news. "Zoe, Zoe," he exclaimed, "what do you think has happened? I am Archbishop of York!" "There! there!" she rejoined, "what did I tell you? You've been taking that horrid narcotic again and are quite out of your head."—North American Review.

A Paper Money Parasite.

Dr. I. B. Clifton, the Macon scientist, has detected a peculiar parasite which infests our paper money. It is found nowhere else, and though it is invisible to the unassisted eye the small creature multiplies at a surprising rate and is very numerous. Dr. Clifton counted 2,000 of them on an old five dollar bill. He said the money parasite is an arachnid and closely related to the spider family. Its appearance is by no means handsome. In shape it is oblong and flat, and has four clumsy legs and a sharp bill. It is never known to leave the paper on which it lives and never becomes a parasite on the human body.—Philadelphia [illegible]

Without the sense of humor life would be unbearable.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Official Dispatches and Private Telegrams Continue to Give Contradictory Statements.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS.

Dispatches Referring to the Revolution are Intercepted by Fonseca's Government.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

The Advices Are of a Most Contradictory Character.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—News from Brazil continues of a most conflicting character, official dispatches from Rio de Janeiro asserting with unequivocal positiveness that the country is absolutely tranquil, while telegrams from Buenos Ayres and Santiago report Brazil torn with dissension and commotion. The actual facts will probably not be known until mail advices are received. An official censorship prevents dispatches not approved by the government reaching Europe direct. It is not known how such dispatches reach Buenos Ayres and Chile. The latest official advices from Brazil states that the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul is purely local, and that the government of the State is now in the hands of a provisional Junta. It is inferred from this fact that the authorities at Rio regard the Junta in sympathy with the central government, but this theory is contradicted by dispatches from Santiago to the *Times*. These declare that the provisional Junta has taken absolute control, and assert that it has an army of 30,000 men armed with rifles. It is short of artillery, and has but one war vessel, a river monitor, lightly armed.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, has received the following by cablegram from the Brazilian minister of foreign relations, dated November 15th: "Affirm that complete tranquility reigns in all states except Rio Grande, where conflicts, provoked by questions pertaining to local politics, have occurred, with which in virtue of the constitution the federal government could not interfere. Deny the rumors of secession. The idea is condemned by all Brazilians. Affirm that no state thinks of seceding. Deny that members of the dissolved Congress are in the foreign legations as refugees. Nearly all the members of Congress have returned to their states. Those who remain here go about the city at liberty. Thus far the government has taken no violent measure. A day will be set for the next election, and Congress is convoked to meet immediately after. General Deodoro will review the troops tomorrow, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic."

The old Brazil minister has also received private information to the effect that the length to which the reported revolutionary movement in the state of Para had gone was the adoption by the state assembly of a set of resolutions condemning the action of the President and approving the course pursued by congress.

ONLY A SMALL AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso cable says that advices from Rio Janeiro state that Fonseca's government is intercepting all dispatches referring to the revolution. Buenos Ayres reports the garrison at Yaguaron not in sympathy with the revolutionists. There are dissensions in the ranks of the revolutionists, owing to differences of opinion as to policy. All the navy, except two ships, remain loyal to Fonseca. A number of Uruguay army officers are joining the revolutionary forces. The post of commander-in-chief has been offered to A. Stegilio. He is considering the proposition. The revolutionists have occupied the town of Itaqui, but the garrison of three hundred men remain loyal to Fonseca, and is entrenched in the arsenal. The commander of the Uruguay river squadron threatens to bombard the town unless the insurgents lay down their arms. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. Complete anarchy and discord are said to exist through the State. At the town of Arbeas the members of the national guard will not fight if the government troops are sent against them. Viscount Palotas has opened negotiations with the dictator's government, calling for mutual concessions. This is owing to the tardy accession of troops from Fonseca. It is confidently expected that the revolt will turn out to be a purely local fight against the governor of the State. The officials generally are not against Fonseca.

The Salvation Army Tragedy.

OMAHA, Nov. 16.—Captain Hattie Smith, of the Salvation Army, who was shot last night by Nettie Beidler, was removed to Childs hospital early this morning. The physicians are still inclined to think she cannot live although she is now doing well.

The coroner's jury tonight rendered a verdict in the case of Nettie Beidler, who shot Captain Hattie Smith, of the Salvation Army, and then suicided last night. A verdict of death by suicide was returned. Captain Smith is at the hospital, resting easy, and may recover. It was learned tonight that the Beidler girl had made careful preparations before leaving home for the commission of the deed, placing her things in order and destroying everything that might give a clue to the cause.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—La Marchale Booth-Clibborn went through here on her way to New York. The tragedy at Omaha, added to the hardships of the recent campaign, proved more than she could stand, and she was compelled to give up her western tour.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FAITH.

Dr. Briggs Gets in Some Amendments to the Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The New York Presbytery devoted today to the consideration of the report of the committee on revision. Dr. Briggs and