ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 184. MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

"VOICE OF TEMPESTS."

A Destructive Cyclone Sweeps the Plains of Colorado East of Denver.

PEOPLE COMPELLED TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Lightning and Hail Destroy the Crops in Iowa; A Picture of Desolation.

By Telegraph to the News.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Houses Blown Away, Trees Uprooted and Crops Destroyed.

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—News has been received of a destructive cyclone which passed over the country twenty-five miles east of this city Thursday night. Houses were blown away, trees uprooted and carried away, and crops for many miles completely ruined. A dozen persons were injured, but none seriously.

Al Clark's ranch fell full for twenty minutes and killed about 250 sheep. Mrs. J. W. Adams, living two miles northeast of Deer Trail, says the hailstones killed incumerable chickens and ducks.

FARMS FLOODED.

ESCONDIA, June 27.—Word has been received in this city of great damage caused by the heavy rains of Thursday in this and adjoining counties. Many farms have been entirely flooded and farm implements and the entire crop washed away. On the farm of John Stifler on Jacobs creek a large orchard was destroyed. At Taylor's ranch many fat hogs and a lot of poultry were lost. People were compelled to flee for their lives to the high land and leave their property to be destroyed.

All the farms south this place are submerged. At Seiler's mill, just below Emporia, the Cottonwood is out of its banks and spread over the country miles. In the flood, as it passed may be seen all kinds of wreckage, farms, parts of all kinds of farm machinery, wheat in abundance, and here and there a piece of driftwood or wagon bed or dead animal. The flood is now subsiding.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS STORM.

HOLSTEIN, Iowa, June 27.—Another most disastrous storm occurred yesterday. Lightning and hail have done irreparable damage in this section to crops and cattle. The district stricken by hail is three miles wide and ten miles long. The barley crop is almost totally destroyed, and wheat and oats are damaged. At Cushing and Correctionville houses were flooded. Two children were drowned at Correctionville and lightning killed Chris Hansen. The whole country in the hail vicinity is a picture of desolation and ruin. Hogs, cattle and horses in large numbers are seen floating down the river.

THREE INCHES AN HOUR.

DES MOINES, June 27.—A heavy rainstorm struck this city this afternoon. Rain fell at the rate of nearly three inches an hour, soon flooding the streets. For a while the wind blew seventy miles an hour. Trees were broken, and some of them were filled with their branches. Several buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Reports from the surrounding towns show that the storm was even more severe north and west of Des Moines. Considerable damage was done to grain.

RAIN AND LIGHTNING.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—A heavy rain storm prevailed in this city and vicinity this afternoon, causing numerous washouts. Lightning during the storm caused havoc among the electric wires.

The Balance in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Treasurer Nebeker today reported the net balance in the Treasury at $5,599,239, additional to the fractional silver and the deposits in the national banks.

The Chilean Ambassadors in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Don Pedro Montt and associates, representing the Chilean congressional party, made no effort today to meet the President, Acting-Secretary Wharton or any government officers, and gave no further unofficial notice of their presence in Washington or their mission to the United States. Their position makes necessary extreme delicacy and the exercise of tact in their efforts to establish communication with officers of this government.

The principal advantage expected to accrue from their mission is negative, belligerents is rather of a negative character, as it would not involve the allowance of the right of the congressional party to buy arms and martial men in the United States, but would prevent the Balmaceda government from exercising the right, as it may now, and would thus place both factions on an equality.

A New Gun.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—A private exhibition was given here today of the gun invented by J. E. Abbott, an engineer. Details as to the design are kept in profound secrecy until the American and continental patents are secured. The principle of the gun is pneumatic, and it is claimed that it will surpass the Zalinski gun, throwing fifty pounds of dynamite three miles.

Prospects of a Strike.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—There are prospects of a big strike at Kansas City Smelting and Refining company. The smelting and refining men notice to the management have given notice to the foreman of a reduction in the number of hours of labor from twelve to eight, and in wages from $1.50 per day to $1.25. The men have offered to work eight hours for $1.50 per day, and if they refuse they will strike on that is not granted they will strike on Monday. There may be a strike at other workmen.

Naval Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Admiral Walker has been directed by Secretary Tracy to prepare a programme of naval maneuvers for the summer and early autumn, which will depose the forces under his command to the best advantage and confer practical training under conditions following as closely as practicable warfare.

According to the programme laid out there is to be for the first time in the history of the country a series of naval manoeuvers involving problems of actual warfare, preceded by the attack of one of the great maritime forts by a foreign naval force and the defense by the American navy. The "Cruiser," the torpedo boat "Cushing" and the monitor "Manhattan" will take part in the manoeuvers.

Aftermath of Pennsylvania Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Miss Kate Swan, residing in Baltimore, Md., filed suit in the United States court this afternoon against Brewster H. Taylor for $100,000 for breach of promise, the claim that he became engaged to her in June, 1890, but has postponed the consummation of their nuptials from time to time on various pretexts.

In April last she learned that the defendant had clandestinely entered into marital relations with another lady. Taylor in his defense, attributes the claims that he became engaged to her in June, 1890, but has postponed the consummation of their nuptials from time to time on various pretexts.

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The Chinese Riots.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Advices here state that Amoy, Belkang, connecting the Amoy squadron, received a dispatch from the United States commander, Leonard, at Shanghai, June 10, saying that the people of Chinkiang had destroyed the French mission at Wuchih May 31st were on their way to the French mission some eighteen miles from Shanghai, and that either it is was thought they would attack the mission at those places. The consul-general states that nine gunboats were going up the river.

The France-Brazilian Convention.

PARIS, June 27.—President Carnot today signed the France-Brazilian convention, protecting the literary and artistic works of two countries mutuously.

An Attack on the Sac and Fox Agency.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—A special to the Times from Wichita, Kan., says: A sensational rumor is current here tonight to the effect that an attack was made on the Sac and Fox agency, last night, by an armed band of desperadoes, who are reported to have captured a large treasure and escaped with it.

The Dalton gang is reported to be connected with the affair. It is said Indian traders, who have been doing business with the Indians since the latter received their annuities from the government, were the heaviest losers. No verification of the report has been received.

The Plate Works Said to be Closed.

LONDON, June 27.—Four-fifths of the tin plate works in the south of Wales closed today for the month, throwing 25,000 hands out of employment for that time.

The Police Mistaken for Burglars.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Police Officer Kantz attempted to arrest Thomas Golding, Jr., an employee of the hydrographic office, at the house of his parents in this city, last night, on a charge of horse stealing. Golding, Sr., who is an old Pacific Mail steamship captain, resented the officer's attempt to arrest his son, and when the latter was reinforced by Officers Brown, Gualt and Magee, Golding was assisted by his wife and son.

A number of shots were fired, and when Golding was finally arrested and taken to jail it was found that Golding, Sr., had a bullet wound in his back and that of his son only grazed fatal. Officer Brown was shot in the right thigh, Officer Magee had his right cheek split open by a blow from the cutlass, Gualt, Jr., had received severe scalp wounds and Officer Kantz had a wound across his forehead, made by a bullet.

The Golding family claim that the shots were all fired by the policemen after being thrown from the porch, and also claim to have mistaken the police for burglars. This was also the view of a citizen named E. C. Mann, who attempted to interfere and was knocked senseless. The arrest for young Golding's arrest grew out of a horse trade, he refusing to return a horse for which he gave a watch in trade.

A New Chilean Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The bureau of American republics has received information from Valparaiso of the formation of the composition of the new cabinet as follows: Interior, Espinosa; foreign affairs and worship, Aldunate; justice and public instruction, Lazcano; finance, Lorette; war and marine, Velasquez; industry and public works, Urgalt.

Typhoid Fever at Florence.

LONDON, June 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says the commission appointed to investigate the question of the existence of typhoid fever in the city of Florence has condemned all the existing supplies of water in Florence, and recommended that all citizens should only drink bottled water if they do not desire to contract typhoid fever.

A Grand House Warming.

LONDON, June 28.—Mrs. John W. Mackay gave a grand house-warming at her magnificent mansion on Carlton Terrace Friday night. It was the fashionable event of the season. Twelve hundred aristocratic acquaintances had been invited, and most of them attended during the evening.

The electric lights gave special brilliancy to the famous marble staircase and it decorations, and brought into relief the white and gold ceiling and panels of the reception rooms and lovely tapestries and soft silks with which the walls were covered throughout. The supper table was lit up from roof to cellar, and had the appearance of a fairy scene.

The Labor Trouble in Seattle.

SEATTLE, June 28.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Franklin, says that while strikers are angered at the action of the Organ Improvement Company in taking negroes to the Newcastle coal mines, started to clean out the negro camp tonight.

In the scrimmage, four persons were killed. A deputy sheriff who had been at the scene for the past four weeks, called for militia, and two companies left on a special train.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Matters Before the Ministerial Council Discussed Previous to the Departure of the Emperor.

THE EXISTENCE OF A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Considerable Importance Attached to the Visit of the King of Servia to the Czar.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

Various Political Questions Discussed by the Cabinet.

BERLIN, June 27.—The ministerial council which Emperor William took preliminary to his departure on the morning foreign home, diplomatic security and social questions relating to the home and foreign politics of the government. The ministers have received instructions to negotiate for the formation of the Central European Customs Union, to leave the proposed commercial contents with Russia in suspense, to treat the anti-grain law agitation as to an extent, income from rents come, and to form a lottery, amounting to 6,000,000 marks to assist in furthering the enterprises of Major Wissmann in East Africa. Some proposals looking to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of East Prussia were also discussed at the council.

FOCUSING THE NEW DREYFUSSES

Swiss papers which have French leanings vehemently state that the government at Berne has its hands tied by the new tariff, being subject to retaliation by the coming conference of the countries interested in the Dreibund. The Zollverein, it seems likely, will expedite the customs agreement with Belgium and Holland, in which case Switzerland will share.

REGARDING THE GRAIN LAWS

agitation, the assumed indifference of the ministers does not lessen the public ferment, and the sympathy of the populace with the outbreak in consequence of the high price of provisions have manifested themselves at several places. Within a short distance of the imperial palace at Potsdam, 400 women who were engaged in marketing, commenced a street fight at the price demanded for potatoes, assaulted the dealers and wrecked the market.

The Tageblatt tonight report that Miquel, minister of finance, in the course of a conversation with a member of the Reichstag, stated that only the present critical stage of negotiations of the commercial treaties prevented the government from repealing the grain laws.

BERLIN PAPERS

today comment upon the statement recently made by Pierre Waresse, minister of foreign affairs in France, during the course of an interview, in which the ex-minister admits the existence of a Franco-Russian alliance. Pierreses adds, that the formation of the alliance is the work of the Czar himself. These statements appearing simultaneously with the Bismarckian articles in the Hamburg Nachrichten, enlarging upon the danger of his close friendship with England as offensive to Russia, have evoked indignant replies from the semi-official press, in which Lord Salisbury's government is openly spoken of as an ally of the Dreibund. The alliance represents the official belief, that within a recent period Lord Salisbury has become a party to a secret convention, committing his government, so long as it remains in his power, to concerted action with the Dreibund.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

attaches considerable importance to the coming visit of the young King of Servia to the Czar and to the arrangements made to give the visit a distinct political significance.

Reference made to letters from Rome regarding the candidature of Cardinal Lavigerie for the Papal throne, have aroused the antagonism of the Germans to the idea of a French Pope. The Arcater Zeitung holds that it is probable that the successor to Leo XIII will be drawn from the Italian cardinalate, and if the next Pope be not an Italian, the choice of the conclave will be Cardinal Gibbons of the United States, against whom neither national jealousies nor international clerical differences can operate.

About Lawrence Oliphant.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A reporter found William Henry Hurlbert at the residence of Mayor Cooper in Washington Heights this afternoon. He said the reporter, "can you as an old friend of the late Lawrence Oliphant, throw any light on the question of the relationship of Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. T. L. Harris, the so-called 'Primate of the New Life,' now in California?"

"I knew Oliphant intimately," said Mr. Hurlbert, "and I supposed that he had cut the connection with Harris, a man date back to a period before the civil war, when, with the younger brother of Lord Aughthil, now Lord Arthur Russell, he visited the Shakers in South Carolina, and made friendships in this country which he kept up through his curiously veiled career. But neither he nor any who knew and loved Lawrence Oliphant as a man of the world, can throw any light on his relations with Harris."

"Why not?"

"Because these relations were in their nature secret. In more than one published work Oliphant himself tried, and in my judgment signally failed to throw light on them. Oliphant's letter in 'The Life' was as genuine, when ever it uprovened upon him, as Joan of Arc's belief, for example, in her voices."

"It is said in California, that Lady Oliphant, his mother, led him into this belief in order to save him from the evil influence of a siren, who had lured him into a life of dissipation."

"That is absolute nonsense. Oliphant has given the true story of his conversion in his own very curious and characteristic book, 'Piccadilly.' He never was a dissipated man in all his life. From his earliest youth he was an active, energetic worker in the world of diplomacy and of letters. I am told that in California the disciples maintain that Oliphant was known in their fold as 'Woodbine.' My recollection is that in London, Oliphant, himself, told me that Woodbine was the name of his extra-terrestrial bride."

CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

Private and Special Legislation, an Evil.

PROVIDENCE, June 27.—The dinner of the Commercial club this evening was the last of the season and a delightful one it was, to set it off in style. Private and special legislation was the theme of the evening. Ex-Chief Justice Durfee was the first speaker. He lamented the corruption of the lobby and emphasized the importance of citizens and business men taking more active interest in politics.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

spoke at length to the same strain. He said this unfortunate neglect of matters of public and private interest had reached such a pass that the business men think and speak of politics as something outside of their interest and business, if not morally disreputable, may be well left to those who have a taste for it. The ex-President sought to realize his honors of the Republic, which was established by the as members of the American body politic in wholesome general laws and their honest administration. In order that the ideal should be the desire of the country should prevail in legislation, patriotic and intelligent men of the country must see to it that they are properly represented in the national councils.

Mr. Cleveland said it seemed to him that

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION

as it at present prevails was an evil, chargeable in a great extent to the business and carelessness of the people. People have a right to claim from their representatives their best care and attention to great subjects of legislation in which the entire country is interested. This was denied to them if their representatives took their seats burdened with private bills in which their immediate neighbors are exclusively interested, and which they felt they must be diligent in advancing if they would secure their continuance in public life.

"They are led by the exigencies of their situation," said he, "as they view the situation, to disregard the private bills of questionable legality, but to the neglect of important questions involved in general legislation. Furthermore, the importance of a

EQUIPOISED CAMPAIGNING

those private bills seems so vital to them that they are easily led to barter their votes or measures for bad or worse than theirs, and thus is inaugurated a system called logrolling, which comes frightfully near actual corruption, and the people at large lose not only the attention to their affairs but are often no better than victims of the money in the public treasury.

"Another and more pernicious aspect of special and private legislation is the habit it engenders among the people of looking toward the government for aid in the accomplishment of special and individual schemes, and the expectation which it creates that legislation may be tasked for the securing of individual advantages and unearned benefits.

"Do not thoughtful American should shut his eyes to the truth that in his our people regard the government as the source of individual benefit and favoritism, our popular

GOVERNMENT IS IN DANGEROUS HANDS,

and its entire perversion absolutely imminent. These results are largely chargeable to the carelessly private and special legislation. Measures of a general character, apparently proposed for the public good, frequently originate in a selfish calculation, and neither the cry of protection to American interests or pretended solicitude for the public good ought to blind us to the calculating scheme to favor the few at the expense of the many; nor should the importance to the country of legislation upon any subject divest us from an inquiry concerning selfish motives and purposes which may be hidden behind the proposal of such legislation.

"It is quite time that our business men and all American citizens who love their country bestir themselves for the purpose of securing the cessation of private and special legislation, whatever guise it may assume."

Why Bodini Changed His Mind.

LONDON, June 28.—The Rome correspondent of the News learns from a prominent authority that Premier Bodini decided to resign from the Dreibund, but on finding that the Premier was in sympathy with the alliance, he decided not to isolate Italy by refusing to renew the treaty.

The Czar Angry Again.

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported that the Czar is angry at the Danish court. Prince Waldemar, who not unpleasantly presiding against the persecuting of the Jews in Russia. It is not likely, however, that this will influence the Czar's visit to the Danish court.

The populace attacked and looted Jewish halls in Sherenlika, near Odessa, and attacked the gendarmes who fled to their houses, which they barricaded against their persecutors. As a result of these attacks an effect that neither the Czar nor the Russian rulers of martial law for excesses against the Jews.

Patti Wins the Suit.

BERLIN, June 28.—The action of the Russian impresario, long pending against Mme. Patti, for damages for breach of contract, has been decided in Mme. Patti's favor.

George Baden Powell and Mr. Fraude.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir George Baden Powell and Mr. Fraude, members of the British Behring Sea commission, are passengers on the steamship "Etruria," which sailed from Queenstown today for New York.

A Chinaman Attacked by Indians.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 28.—A Chinaman was attacked by five Apaches in the mountains, near the Nine last Friday. He was shot four times and left for dead. The wounded man was brought in by friends. He is still alive. No pursuit of the Indians is being made.

UNION DE LA FRANCE.

A Monarchist Party with a Pervading Catholic Spirit but Embracing Protestants.

THE CZAR TO VISIT THE FRENCH AT CRONSTADT.

Collapse of the Bakers' Strike.—What Eugenie Demands.—About Our Tariff.

By Telegraph to the News.

A NEW FRENCH FACTION.

Cardinal Richard Forms a Religious Party With a Political Aim.

PARIS, June 28.—Under the prompting from Cardinal Richard, other leaders of the Episcopacy in France have united in opinion to Cardinal Lavigerie's policy in support of the Republic, and a new party is forming, called the Union de la France Chretienne. The organizing committee includes the principal Conservative Senators and Deputies. The composition of the Union is distinctly Monarchical, but in the meantime legislative action will be limited to a demand for the alteration of substantic laws affecting religious teaching and to the abolition of the military law involving a period of service for clerical novitiates. The committee aims to embrace the Protestants within the union, although the pervading spirit is Catholic.

THE FAMILY OF THE CZAR.

Hitrot, minister of foreign affairs has obtained assurance that the Czar and family will visit the French squadron at Cronstadt August 3rd, and that the Czarowitch, on his return from Siberia, will also visit the fleet. The French officers will be invited to a gala reception at the Peterhof, while a select number will be received at St. Petersburg and another contingent will be feted at Moscow. In short, everything will be done to officially emphasize the cordiale between the French and Russian governments.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE

has collapsed. The train men last evening resolved to strike and this morning tried to prevent the cars from running. After several of the strikers had been arrested for trying to stop the cars they retired, and traffic for the rest of the day was unimpeded. Many of the strikers are already suffering.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE

makes it the condition of granting an annuity to Prince Victor and also her bequest to him of her whole fortune, estimated at £1,000,000 sterling that he capture his liaison of several years duration. The ex-Empress insists that the prince must abandon his mistress and effect a marriage with a member of some reigning family.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Auguste Moreau in an article in a coming number of the Revue des Deux Mondes will say:

"The McKinley tariff which was to shut against European manufactures the American market has so far done harm only as it affects the consumers. Discontent in Europe is quite out of place, coming as it does from people that are either protectionists themselves or inclined to protection."

Moreau proceeds to advocate the abrogation of the French decree against American pork and comments upon the United States minister's efforts to obtain a reduction of the measures. He also praises Secretary Blaine's action in the matter and regulations for the inspection of meat.

MRS. M'KEE AND MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON

were present at Madame Carnot's garden party at the Palace de Elysee. Reid, American minister, presented them to the President and his wife. Reid also presented Thos. B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the American House of Representatives, and A. S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York. The party was the event of the season. Two thousand invitations having been issued.

CONSUL GENERAL KUNZ

learns from the leading champagne houses that prices will be higher this autumn owing to the threatened scarcity of the vintage.

A Peculiar Charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—Peter Joseph Schopp of Albany, Stearns county, who was recently discharged from the Peter Inson asylum, has made complaint to the Governor against Theodore Brunner, probate judge of Stearns county, charging him with malfeasance in office and entering into a conspiracy with John J. Kuhnt, John Dierlich and Joseph Scherer to defraud him of his flourishing mills, valued at $100,000.

It is alleged that they had him committed to the asylum in 1889; that on June 23, 1890, Brunner, at the request of others, drew a petition for the appointment of a guardian for the complainant, and by earnest solicitation and gross misrepresentation secured the signature of Mrs. Schopp to the petition, after which they made deeds of the miller's property to others without any reasonable consideration.

The letters of guardianship were not issued until about May 1st, and just prior to that date the consideration had been discharged from the asylum. He charges that for the purpose of using said appointment in evidence Brunner changed the date of the letter of guardianship to March 6th; that later, finding the complaint had returned, the judge made a petition for the discharge of Schopp's guardian and forged the guardian's name to a petition for discharge. After the discharge of the guardian it is alleged that the defendants threatened, if Schopp did not sign a deed in his will property, to send him back to the asylum. Believing that his guardian had not been discharged and that the deed would be worthless, he says he signed it.

Brunner ordered Schopp to leave the mill, telling him it is charged, that unless he kept still he would send him back to the asylum. G. F. Stewart, E. P. Barnum and Mathias Gross have been appointed to investigate the matter and report July 13th.

Sir Langevin Retires from Public Life.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, has decided to retire from public life. The evidence adduced before the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the management of the department of public works was implicated the minister and his department in one of the gravest scandals ever unearthed in Canada. Friends of Sir Hector say that he is innocent. It is freely announced, however, that after the present session of parliament the oldest privy councilor in Canada and the trusted adviser of the late premier will retire into absolute seclusion. He will not accept the lieutenant-governorship of the province of Quebec.

Developments in the inquiry into the working of the contract leading scheme created a most profound sensation throughout the country. It was generally conceded that Hon. Thomas McCreary, M. P. for Quebec, was implicated, and that he manipulated some trusted official of the public works department.

Owen A. Murphy testified on oath that he personally paid to Sir Hector Langevin, in his own residence at Ottawa, $15,000 as his share of the booty captured by the metropolitan contractors from the public treasury.

Over twenty years ago Sir Hector Langevin became a leading factor in Canadian politics by inducing Quebec to enter the Dominion. He has since that time occupied prominent positions almost continuously.

Since 1878 Sir Hector has acted as minister of public works, the most important portfolio in the Canadian Cabinet. Until the recent charges were broached, Sir Hector was regarded as the prospective successor of Sir John Macdonald.

Welsh Tin Plate Workers.

LONDON, June 28.—Welsh tin-plate workers are angry over the stoppage of the works. They argue that the cessation one week per month would answer the same purpose and avert the distress. Six delegates are going to America to inquire into the prospect of profitable employment. A American agents here believe saying that labor machinery are offering over double wages.

A Laughon Suit.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir John Pender has obtained from the board of trustees of corporation on account of his colleagues suing him for receiving £10,000 invested on his guarantee in a coal mining company. The board is expected to lead to important disclosures.

A Famous Bandit Found Dead.

HAVANA, June 28.—The famous bandit Pedro Garcia, has been found dead near Artimesia. Numerous bullet and stab wounds were found on the body, but it is not known who killed him.

The Paper Hanger.

"When I go into a house on a job," said a paper hanger the other day, "I find that, although the fully of the house knew the exact hour that I was to be there, the just have flung on the wall, in some cases half a dozen standing at the side of the room, and generally nothing out of the way, so that I can commence work. Then follows from one to five hours of moving. Everything is taken down in a hurry. Furniture is moved out and brackets taken down. By the time my work is ready to begin the housekeeper begins to complain that she is 'tired out.'

"It would be all well enough if she really was tired out, but she is continually moaning and explaining how you should do your work, telling you what the last man did and explaining in detail her own methods, as to which I care just about as much as you had hoped. If persons who employ paper hangers would get ready for them before they come and then leave them to do their work alone they would save much trouble and expense."—Exchange.

Beauty and Business Ability Combined

Mrs. Fairbanks allies in known in most parts of Florida as one of the finest get-up and get" active women of the state. For many years this lady, who, by the way, is exceedingly handsome, has been an early carriage, was the minister of her former husband, Captain William, in the management of the pencil mills at Crystal River. As his death, three years ago, she secured for son fitting his lifetime, and now that the mills are under the immediate control of the Dixie company she retains the ownership of the business, for her powers of controlling business, as a merchant, shrewd cedar buyer, hotel keeper, orange grower, farmer, town site boomer and in statesmanship, are well known throughout Florida, extending throughout the counties of Hernando, Citrus and Marion with remarkably good results, and she is "Queen Mary."—Cor. Florida Times-Union.

Earthenware in Cooking.

The dame of food baked or boiled in earthenware is said by those who have made the experiment to be far superior to that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the same way. The reason, for the reason that iron is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a non-conductor, consequently, food cooked in the latter is rarely overcooked, and retains all its juices and varying perceptibly during the process of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of what is cooked, as well as uniformly throughout the substance of the meat, vegetables or grains, until the process of cooking is completed. In earthenware takes the premium, as it deserves to, and those who have tried it would no sooner think of using their cooking in tinny vessels than in bonnets, give pots and kettles a said slumber often.—Exchange.

What a Woman Should Weigh.

A woman whose height is

Ft.	In.	Should Weigh Pounds	Ft.	In.	Should Weigh Pounds
4	10	92	5	4	118
4	11	95	5	5	121
5	0	98	5	6	124
5	1	101	5	7	127
5	2	104	5	8	130
5	3	107	5	9	133
5	4	110	5	10	136
5	5	113	5	11	139
5	6	116	6	0	142

This table is for women between twenty and forty-five years of age. After that they become heavier. A woman should weigh but little less than a man in proportion to her height. The loss of a perfectly formed woman should measure less inches more than her waist. If the waist is lessened by more than this, the abdomen is pressed down and the bones, cartilages and muscles yield and the waist is measured size and compressing the waist too much for either health or beauty.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Agreement as to Closing!

The JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS have agreed to close their business at 7 p. m. hereafter, except Saturdays and days before Holidays.

ANOTHER SCENE

Of Wild Disorder in the Chamber of Deputies in the Eternal City

ABOUT THE POLICY OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Parliament Adjourns with a Great Finale in Favor of the Dreibund.

By Telegraph to the News.

ITALIAN LAWMAKERS.

Excited Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, June 28.—There was another scene of wildest disorder in the Chamber of Deputies, when the foreign policy of the government came up for consideration. After a few preliminary skirmishes, Admiral Brin, ex-minister of marine, who was speaking yesterday when the sitting had been suspended on account of the tumult in the chamber, rose to proceed with the foreign interpolation, but was met with such a storm of radical protests that he was only able to repeat the text of the interpolation.

Premier Rudini then rose and declared in emphatic terms, that the government would adhere firmly and stubbly to the Dreibund, adding that Italy and Europe might rest assured that these alliances would be maintained, and that European peace would long be preserved.

With this the whole house, with the exception of the extreme left, rose and cheered long and heartily. After further bickerings, some depreciatory allusions made by Martini excited the anger of the Radicals, who sprang from the seats, gesticulating violently, and drowning the voice of the speaker with their shouts.

Cavallotti made a rush at Martini and would have struck him but for the interference of friends, who parted the two men. Every member stood shouting, disputing and gesticulating in the most violent manner. Finally the president, finding himself unable to pacify the members, abruptly suspended sitting. When the sitting was resumed Cavallotti, Signor Bonio and the president of the Chamber appealed for order, and all three were enthusiastically applauded by the House. Finally Parliament adjourned for the summer.

The Opinion is current in the Deputies today is interpreted to mean that the renewal of the Dreibund is an accomplished fact.

World's Fair Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Captain Cotton, special commissioner of the World's Columbian exposition to Central America, reports that the government of British Honduras has accepted the invitation to participate in the World's Columbian exposition and has appointed commissioners to look after the exhibit.

The first acts of the new ministry, which was recently appointed in Guatemala, was to issue a decree concerning the representation of that country at the Chicago exposition. The Diario Oficial of June 5th, which arrived on this date, publishes the decree based from the Executive palace:

Whereas, in order that the Nation shall properly respond to the invitation to participate in the World's Columbian exposition, and show to the world its resources and the elements of prosperity of its peaceful contest, it is necessary that Guatemala be represented; therefore, it is

Decreed that the Republic of Guatemala take part in the Exposition at Chicago in 1893; that the products and articles destined for that exhibition may be acquired by paying their values out of the public treasury, and be entered to their destination for the account of the Government and without any taxes being levied thereon by the officers of the Republic. The Minister of Progress will take charge of the execution of this decree, taking the necessary steps, appropriating the necessary sum, and organizing a commission to carry it out.

The report was received today from Tisdell, commissioner to the Latin republics in the marine department of the World's Columbian Exposition, who is now at Quito, confirming the cablegram announcing the acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Exposition by Ecuador, and says the government will erect its own building at Chicago.

A Moonshiner Arrested.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 28.—Harve Mullins, the leader of the notorious Mullins's gang of moonshiners, who have been making whisky and committing outrages on the poor whites in McDowell county for several years, has been arrested, together with Cooper, one of the gang. The capture was made by Deputy United States Marshal Collector Keadle, who took a posse of men with the determination of breaking up the gang. He took warrants from the United States officers and instead of an open attack, made a still hunt and hid in the woods for several days, being at last rewarded by seeing Mullins and his lieutenant, Cooper. Mullins attempted to shoot, but was knocked down with a rifle and handcuffed. Cooper surrendered. They will be taken to Parkersburg, before the United States court, tomorrow, after which an attempt will be made to capture the remainder of the gang, numbering about twenty-five.

Darwin Moscoso Committed to Jail.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Darwin Moscoso, son of Gen. Moscoso, who last night shot and killed Thos. Lartig, was today committed to the Raymond street jail. Mrs. Comstock, in whose house the shooting occurred, was also committed as a witness. Lartig was a traveling salesman from Providence, R. I., where he left a wife and family, and when in this city lived with Mrs. Comstock, who is a widow in a flat, which he had fitted up for her. Young Moscoso recently rented part of the flat from Mrs. Comstock. Yesterday he took her to Coney Island, where they met Lartig. On returning home Lartig began to abuse Mrs. Comstock, who ran to Moscoso for protection. A general fight ensued, which ended by Moscoso shooting Lartig dead.