ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 95. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXV

HILL IN THE SOUTH.

He Assures His Democratic Friends That New York Will Have No More Republican Legislatures.

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE REVIEWED.

Speaks in Various Places.—The Senator Cheered by Exultant Crowds.

By Telegraph to the News.

HILL ELECTIONEERING.

He is Making Speeches at Various Places.

ROANOKE, Va., March 14.—Speaking of New York, Senator Hill said: "Today we have not a Republican official in one end of the State to the other elected by the people at large. [Applause.] We have a Democratic legislature in both branches, for the first time for many years. [Applause.] Our Republican friends kept control of the State many years so far as the legislative branch is concerned because they refused the enumeration of its inhabitants, but I can safely assure our Democratic friends of this section of Virginia that it is the last you have seen, in my judgment, of a Republican legislature in the Empire State." (Cheers.)

He warned them that the coming National contest was not an easy one; the Republicans, entrenched in power with the present occupant of the White House as a probable candidate, will not be easy to dislodge. He counseled thorough organization.

AT RADFORD.

RADFORD, Va., March 14.—At Radford, Pulaski and Wytheville large crowds greeted Hill. He spoke briefly.

AT BRISTOL.

KNOXVILLE, March 14.—At Rhea Springs and Abingdon large crowds assembled. At Bristol the chief demonstration of the afternoon was held. Several thousand people assembled around Mr. St. John, president of the Hill Club, escorted Hill to the stand, from which he was introduced as the "Governor, Senator and Democratic leader of the Empire State." (Applause.) When cheering ceased, Senator Hill said, in part: "When I see this crowd, I realize that the country is growing. I never took much stock in Porter's census, and don't know how many inhabitants he gave you, but I'm inclined to think you ought to have a new enumeration. I realize that I have been traveling through a new South. I was informed that this town is situated partly in the State of Virginia and partly in Tennessee. You have therefore a divided allegiance, but I am sure that, while your allegiance may be divided between two States, you are loyal to the common country which embraces all States." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hill then gave a short history of Virginia and Tennessee from the time of their organization as States, referring to the two great men from the two States, Jefferson and Jackson. He paid glowing tribute to the industries and resources of the two States. He acknowledged that the greater part of his information of these was obtained from a pamphlet issued by the railroad in which he had been riding during the afternoon and which was headed, "Come South, young man." He remarked that he noticed a portion of the pamphlet had printed therein a portion of the speech President Harrison had delivered on the occasion of his visit to the same city. Then Senator Hill quoted sentences from Harrison's speech, commenting on them.

AT JOHNSON CITY

Senator Hill said to the exultant crowd that "The Democratic party hates hypocrisy as bad as Andy Johnson did," as the train moved off amid applause.

Large crowds assembled at Morristown and other cities until Knoxville was reached, where 2000 cheering Tennesseans loudly applauded his brief energetic address. In the course of his speech, after stating that the people of the country demanded a change, Mr. Hill said:

"They do not want taxation imposed except for public purposes. They want no government partnership with private interests; they believe in upbuilding, sustaining and encouraging all the industries of this great land, but do not believe in robbing Peter to pay Paul."

AT CHATTANOOGA.

A large delegation met the Senator, and his brief speech was received with great applause.

Barracks Along the Russian Frontier.

BERLIN, March 14.—A Kingsburg dispatch says that the building of temporary barracks continues along the Russian frontier.

Attacked by a Telegraph Messenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—E. F. Weihe, superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company, was attacked today by Jake Oppenheimer, a twenty-year-old messenger, who had been discharged for dishonesty. The boy made a demand on the superintendent for six days' wages, which he claimed was due him, and when requested to wait a few minutes, retorted, "You'll give me the money, and you'll give it to me now," at the same time pointing a revolver at the superintendent. The latter hastened from the office, followed by the messenger, who fired three shots at him at close range. Weihe miraculously escaped, one bullet passing through his coat at the shoulder, the second striking a suspender buckle and passing off, and the third grazing Weihe's back close enough to cut the skin. A struggle followed, Weihe gained possession of the revolver and the messenger was arrested by an officer and taken to jail.

Bayard Takes an Anti-Free Coinage Stand.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14.—Ex-Secretary Bayard has addressed an open letter to the Democrats, in which he takes an anti-free coinage of silver stand. In the latter he "deplores the false position of the government in 1878 in entering the market as the purchaser of silver bullion and turning its coinage into money." He is thankful that such a grave error cannot be laid at the door of the Democratic party, expresses his belief that the Democrats, in talking free silver, are clothing the party with diseased and fatal garments, and impeding its march to power and usefulness by the ball and chain of suicidal error.

The Charges Against Bourke to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—General Schofield said today that the war department would undoubtedly investigate the charges preferred by certain Mexican residents of Texas against Captain John Bourke, Third cavalry, growing out of his conduct of the campaign against the Garza revolutionists. The allegations are that Bourke allowed his troops to commit depredations on the ranches of certain Mexicans along the Rio Grande, because of a suspicion that they were conniving at the escape of the revolutionists.

The Hungarian Compromise of 1867.

BUDA PESTH, March 14.—Herr Von Tisza, formerly Hungarian prime minister, in a speech delivered in the lower House of the Hungarian Diet today, defended the Austria-Hungarian compromise of 1867, to which he declared the settled condition of Hungary's finances and the confidence of Europe in the Hungarian State should be attributed.

Randegger and Wife.

LONDON, March 14.—In the divorce division of the court of justice today, a decree nisi was granted in the suit of Albert Randegger, director of the Royal Academy of Music, against his wife. The costs of the action were ordered paid by Herbert Coffin, the American baritone, with whom Randegger proved his wife to have been criminally intimate.

News From Hawaii.

HONOLULU, March 14.—The supreme court of Hawaii has been petitioned to vacate the elections of Nobles, Cummins, Williams, Newman, Eva and Peterson, who were returned on the Liberal ticket, the petition alleging the ballots were improperly printed.

Queen Liliuokalani gave a reception to Admiral Brown and the officers of the cruiser San Francisco March 3.

George Lucas, ex-chief of the Honolulu fire department, died March 1st, aged seventy-two. He came to Honolulu in 1836. His father was one of the English guards placed over Napoleon when the latter was banished to St. Helena.

THE SINGERS CHANTED.

The Words Which the Choir Sang Tickled the Risibilities of One Man.

We have read about the newly imported German tenor, who on an Easter morning electrified a "heavily mortgaged congregation" by singing over and over again, "He will raise no debt; he will raise no debt in the twinkling of an eye." But the following musical incident is related by one who recently attended a fashionable church. The choir started with a reference to the lilies of the field, and after singing the changes on the word "consider" until all idea of its connection was lost, they began to tell the congregation, through the mouth of the soprano, that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed."

Straightway the soprano was reinforced by the bass, who declared that Solomon was most decidedly and emphatically not arrayed—was not arrayed. Then the alto ventured it as her opinion that Solomon was not arrayed, when the tenor, without a moment's hesitation, sang as if it had been officially announced, that "he was not arrayed." Then, when the feelings of the congregation had been harrowed up sufficiently and our sympathies all aroused for poor Solomon, whose numerous wives allowed him to go about in such a fashion, the choir at length, in a most cool and composed manner, informed us that the idea they intended to convey was that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed "like one of these"—these what?

So long a time had elapsed since they sang of the lilies that the thread was entirely lost, and by "these" one naturally concluded that the choir was designated. Arrayed like one of these? We should think not, indeed! Solomon in a Prince Albert or a cutaway coat? No, most decidedly. Solomon in the very zenith of his glory was not arrayed like one of those.

Despite the experience of the morning, the hope still remained that in the evening a sacred song might be sung in a manner that would not excite our risibilities or leave the impression that we had been listening to a case of blackmail. But again off went the nimble soprano with the very laudable though startling announcement, "I will wash." Straightway the alto, not to be outdone, declared that she "would wash." And the tenor, finding it to be the thing, warbled forth that he would wash.

Then the deep chested basso, as though calling up his fortitude for the plunge, bellowed forth the stern resolve that he also would wash. Next a short interlude on the organ, strongly suggestive of the escaping steam or the splash of the waves, after which the choir individually and collectively asserted the firm, unshaken resolve that they would wash. At last they solved the problem by stating that they proposed to "wash their hands in innocency."

The future of Hawaii lies with the United States. The natives are on the road to near extinction. In a generation more there will not be enough of them left to maintain their kingdom. Then the United States, being the nation nearest and most directly interested, will take control. The Hawaiians desire annexation even now.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Urged by General Bragg to Make a Public Avowal of His Position

REGARDING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Reply of the Ex-President on the Subject.—His Idea of the Presidency.

By Telegraph to the News.

BRAGG AND CLEVELAND.

A Correspondence on the Presidential Candidacy.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—General E. S. Bragg, author of the famous phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made," has been urging Cleveland to make a public avowal of his position regarding the approaching Democratic National Convention. March 5th he wrote a letter to Cleveland from Fond du Lac, containing the following paragraph: "The danger to public interests which a Democratic failure would involve, seems now to require an open avowal of your willingness to submit to any service in which your party and the people may assign you. I believe your usefulness to the nation may be greater now than ever in the past to carry to victory the cause of tariff reform, and to restore the blessings of good government to the people. I ask you to say to the party and to the people that your name may be presented to the National Democratic Convention as a candidate for its nomination to the Presidency, and that you will accept the nomination if given and again undertake the duties of President, if the people elect, as I believe they will, choose you for that office."

In reply Cleveland has written: "March 9, 1892. Your letter of the 5th is received; I have thought that I might continue silent on the subject you present to me. If, in answering your questions, I might only consider personal desires, individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, without the least reservation or difficulty. But, if you are right in supposing that the subject is related to the duty I owe the country and the party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal consideration entirely irrelevant. My experience in the office of President so impresses me with the solemnity of the trust, and its awful responsibilities, that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion. I have also an idea that the Presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in the constant advocacy of the effective participation in political affairs on the part of all the citizens. Consequently I believe that the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidates, and that they themselves should make the nominations as directly as is consistent with an open, fair and full party organization and method. I am confident that success is within our reach, but believe that this is a time for thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidacy, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interests to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Two Passengers of the "Oceanic."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the "Oceanic" passengers today were T. E. Stevens and George B. Mitchell, two New York attorneys, who have been making a bicycle tour of the world. While in Turkey they were arrested as spies and kept in jail thirty-six hours.

When the "Oceanic" started out from her moorings in Yokohama harbor, Rear Admiral Harmony started the "Alliance" to accompany her a short distance as a courtesy to Rear Admiral Belknap, who was on the "Oceanic." The Alliance went stern on to the breakwater being built at the entrance to the harbor, and stuck fast. As the "Oceanic" steamed away a barge and three tugs were trying to pull the "Alliance" off. When spoken to about the matter, Admiral Belknap confined himself to the assertion that he thought the "Alliance" would be gotten off. The other passengers on the "Oceanic" say they think her back would undoubtedly be broken when tide went out.

Dr. Scudder's Preliminary Arraignment.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The preliminary arraignment of Dr. Scudder on the charge of murder took place this afternoon. The prisoner remained in a seeming stupor throughout the proceedings, except when a portion of the skull of the massacred woman was produced in evidence. Two witnesses were examined—P. H. Dunton and Dr. Palmer. The only fact not heretofore brought out was that the sleeves of Mr. Dunton's nightshirt were spotted with blood after the discovery that his wife had been injured. Dr. Palmer testified that Mrs. Dunton's death was beyond all doubt from being pounded on the heart. The examination will be resumed tomorrow.

A WISE PROVISION.

Guarding Against Famine in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The council of the empire has ordered that in the future two grain depots be established to every 500 peasants' huts, and that from these depots seed corn shall be distributed in the spring to the peasants, who must return it in the autumn. Special bureaus will be established to report annually as to the condition of the harvest, so as to enable the government to adopt measures to avert famine in the future.

LOT OF BEE.

His Right to Remain Here Not Forfeited by Temporary Absence.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lou Ou Bee can remain in the United States. The supreme Court of the United States this morning reversed the decision of the United States circuit court for the Northern district of California, which ordered that he be deported from the United States and returned to China. Lou Ou Bee is a Chinese merchant of Portland, Ore., who went to China on a visit and when he returned to San Francisco was refused permission to remain in the States because he failed to secure the certificate of identification, required by the Chinese restriction act, to be obtained from the Chinese government by merchants and others coming to the United States. The United States courts in California affirming the legality of the commissioner's action, Lou brought the matter before habeas corpus proceedings. The court, in its opinion, says it is of the opinion it was not intended that a commercial domicile be forfeited by temporary absence at the domicile of origin, and that resident merchants should be subjected to the loss of the rights guaranteed by treaty if they failed to produce from the domicile of origin that evidence which residence in the domicile of choice may have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. As Lou is unofficially restrained of his liberty, the court instructed the lower court to reverse the judgment and discharge him from custody.

A Missouri Redistricting Bill.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The House passed this morning, by a strict party vote, the Democratic congressional redistricting bill. It makes fourteen Democratic and one Republican districts. The Republicans may have a fighting chance in two other districts.

Boyd's Right to his Seat to be Tested.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—Counsel for General Thayer has addressed a letter to Attorney General Hastings, calling attention to the fact that no mandate from the United States Supreme Court has yet been issued reversing the State court's holdings, and virtually suggesting that the attorney general bring an action against Boyd to test his right to the seat.

Snow in Venice.

ROME, March 14.—The military review to have been held today was abandoned on account of the snowstorm. Snow has fallen in Venice five successive days.

THE RUBBER THAT NEVER CAME.

An Interesting Incident of City Life with Two Surprising Endings.

"Hi!" shouted the bridge man who stood at the top of the stairs.

"Well, what is it?" asked the young man whom the bridge man had shouted at.

"Is that your rubber?" demanded the bridge man, pointing with his toe at a tiny overshoe which was lying on the platform.

The young man walked back to where the rubber was, and placed his foot alongside of it—a big foot it was too.

"What do you think now?" he asked in an aggravating way.

The bridge man did not answer this question. Instead he kicked the rubber viciously and sent it flying into a retired corner, and then he went about his business.

Presently the train moved off with the young man with the big foot in the front car. Opposite him was a pretty girl. The young man thought she was the prettiest girl he had ever seen.

Suddenly a look of surprise came over the girl's face and she leaned forward and took a survey of her feet, which one after the other she pushed out from under her slightly uplifted skirt. They did not look at all like mates. One of them was clad in a beautiful French kid shoe, which, except for one or two spatters at the ankle, was as bright as if it had just come out of the shoe store; there was a nasty mud covered rubber on the other foot.

The girl seemed to wonder what had become of her other rubber. She was just in the act of peering under the seat for it when the young man accosted her and told her of his interview with the bridge man.

"If you will wait for me at the New York end I'll go back to Brooklyn and get your rubber and bring it to you," he said.

The young woman protested. "I couldn't allow you to do that," she said. But the young man said that she must allow him to do it, and when the train reached the terminus he hastened away to recross the river, leaving the woman at the foot of the stairs.

Arriving at Brooklyn, he rushed down one flight of stairs and up the other to get from the stopping place to the starting place, and at once dived into the corner where he had seen the rubber thrown by the bridge man. He found the dainty little thing, picked it up, hopped on a train with it and was once more en route to the metropolis. At the New York end he leaped from the train before it had stopped and almost tumbled down the steps, so great was his haste.

But where was the young woman? She wasn't where he had left her, that was certain. Suddenly he saw her standing by the side of a young gentleman, and actually leaning on his arm.

"Her husband, I suppose," muttered the man with the rubber.

"I wish he'd come," he heard the young woman say rather impatiently as he approached her. Evidently she had not observed him as he had descended the stairs. Then a thought born of anger came into his head. Actuated by it he turned on his heel and made a run for a Madison avenue car. Just as the car passed the Tombs he tossed the rubber out of the back door into the street.

"What's that?" asked the conductor.

"Oh, nothing," answered the young man; "at least, nothing but an old overshoe."—New York Times.

A LAWLESS MOB.

Additional Details of the Lynching Near Ozark, of John Bright, the Murderer.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF DEFENDS HIS PRISONER

And is Murdered in Cold Blood by the Mob, Before the Lynching Took Place.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE OZARK LYNCHING.

A Double Murder Committed by the Mob.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Additional details of the lynching near Ozark, Mo., of John Bright, the wife murderer, received today, show that the affair was entirely sensational, since that another death resulted besides Bright's. The man had been captured and was being given a preliminary trial. A mob of a hundred men quietly gathered around the courthouse and sent in twenty-five of their number to request that the prisoner be turned over to them. The presiding judge pleaded that the law be allowed to take its course, and Deputy Sheriff Williams, in charge of the man, suggested that it would be best to listen to the arguments of the judge as he (Williams) intended to defend the prisoner with his life. At the same time he drew a brace of revolvers. The spectators in the courtroom, of whom there were a number, immediately began to beat a hasty retreat. The delegation from the mob started toward the prisoner, and Williams raised his revolvers, but before he could shoot he was himself shot through the heart by one of the mob, dying instantly. The mob then took the prisoner across the street, and, without giving him an opportunity to say a word, hung him in full view of the court, where he had been promised by law a fair and impartial trial.

The county where the lynching occurred is wild with excitement. Young Williams, the deputy shot by the mob, was very popular, and nine of the mob which did the work were identified. This morning a large posse, under the guidance of the sheriff, started to arrest these men. Sheriff Cook is brave, and will search until he finds the men who killed his deputy. He will be assisted by many people, who, while glad that Bright has been punished for his crime, are wild over the killing of Williams. When the posse meets the members of the mob it is feared that there will be war.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Resolutions respecting invitations to foreign countries and their rulers to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition were reported from the committee, and after some discussion, allowed to go over.

A conference was ordered on the urgent deficiency bill, Senators Hale, Allison and Cockrell being appointed conferees on behalf of the Senate.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., was passed.

The vote by which the Senate recently passed the bill in regard to the collection district of Puget Sound was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the committee on commerce.

After an executive session and the passage of the postoffice building bill, another lengthy executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Fifteen Thousand Coal Miners Idle in Staffordshire.

LONDON, March 14.—Fifteen thousand coal miners are idle in North Staffordshire. Unless they resume work in a few days, the potteries will be compelled to close down, throwing 50,000 men out of work.

Flintshire, in Wales, appears to be the only place where the order of the Miners' federation to quit work has not been obeyed by the members of the association. The latest estimate of the number of miners now idle are 350,000. Owing to the closing down of their industries on account of the strike, fully 200,000 men in other employments have been thrown out of work. The Northeastern Railway Company has stopped many of its trains because of a lack of fuel, and a large number of engineers at Crewe have been temporarily discharged for the same reason.

In the Leeds district the strike is severely felt. Nearly all the large mills are reducing their employes or suspending work altogether.

The members of the South Wales Miners' Association will limit the output of the mines in which they labor, and not work over-time during the strike elsewhere. The iron works at Bolton are idle. The Furness Railway company has given notice of dismissal to the bulk of its employes. The London gas companies report that they have coal enough to last a month. The shipping federation are preparing a meeting. The London coal porters refuse to unload foreign coal. The agents of coal firms are negotiating in France for supplies from the Pas De Calais companies.

The Naturalization Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Oates, from the judiciary committee of the house, today submitted a report to accompany the bill to change the naturalization laws. It recites the shameful and illegal manner in which aliens are naturalized in many parts of the country, and declares that Congress should make laws to amply protect the States against the citizenship of criminals, paupers, anarchists and aliens. The name American citizen, says the report, should be esteemed as that of a Roman when Rome was mistress of the world. Such a pride can never be felt by our foreign born citizens until the process of conferring this great boon upon him is attended with great solemnity and scrutinized more closely than at present.

The London "Times" on the Bering Question.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—An editorial article in the London Times of March 2d on the Bering sea position has excited considerable comment at the state department. The article is based upon the news published in London of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sayward case and the signature of the Bering sea arbitration treaty. In the editorial the following language is used: "It is understood that, as the award cannot be given before the opening of the next sealing season, it will be necessary to renew the modus vivendi for another year."

This declaration was made one day after Lord Salisbury had, through the British minister in this city, notified Secretary Blaine that the modus vivendi would not be renewed, but before that fact was made public.

The Esquimalt Defenses.

LONDON, March 14.—In the Commons today, Financial Secretary of the War Office Brodrick, stated that he had reason to believe that Canada was interesting herself in the defenses at Esquimalt, and was confident that the work would now be carried out.

A Salute for Foster.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The treasury officials will go to New York tomorrow for the purpose of meeting Secretary Foster and party, due in New York on Wednesday. Secretary Elkins has ordered a salute fired from the forts in New York harbor on the arrival of the "Spree," as a special compliment to the returning cabinet officer.

Activity in the Navy Yards Renewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The same activity prevailing at Mare Island during the discussion of Chilean affairs is again revived by reason of the Bering sea controversy, and it is apparent that the government proposes to send north immediately all the available vessels on the Pacific coast station.

Rebels in Pahang.

LONDON, March 14.—Advices from Singapore show the rebels in Pahang have again assumed the offensive. The rebels were recently reported as being gradually hemmed in by superior force. It seems, however, the troops were on a mission for Orangkaya, leader of the rebels, who is said to be under the protection of Dato Klah, of Jelai, the great Pahang chief, at the head of a portion of his old followers, has captured the station at Lubukiruk. A number of rifles fell into the hands of the rebels. One European was captured and subsequently released.

Working Girls' Studies.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has begun a noble work in the effort to extend higher education among working girls. This undertaking will do much to break down the feeling of caste which still lingers among women, though men have largely outgrown it. In Washington the collegiate alumnae are at present giving instruction to a class of young women organized from the working girls' clubs.

It is interesting to observe here what a woman's idea of higher education is. The foundation laid by the Washington young ladies is really to be the basis, it is hoped, of a successful university extension work. Classes in French and German have been formed among the working girls. Instruction in Delsarte physical culture is also given, so that if the working girls of Washington are shortly observed to be lithe, willowy and dreamily aesthetic, we shall know the reason why. 'Tis well. But after this the collegiate alumnae young ladies suddenly switch off and dose the working girls with old English cathedrals. Now, what under the heavens do working girls or any girls want to know about old English cathedrals, when they have not two ideas in their heads about the government and history of their own country, and don't know sanitary diet and ventilation from a hole in the sky? Go to, with your English cathedrals!

Cotton and Sheep.

It is a bad year for agriculturists in the south; bad because they have lost much of their great staple, cotton. The immense crop has forced the price down very low. Many of the cotton raisers mortgage their crops in advance to pay for groceries and dry goods. It is a bad plan, but it is a survival of the old times that cannot be uprooted save through misery and inconvenience. But this year the suffering planters may think seriously of the advice that was given to them so far back as 1849 by one of their own men.

It was that instead of running all the productive energies of the soil into cotton and cotton alone, they should diversify their productions. First of all they should go into sheep raising extensively. The south might well vie with the north in the wool and mutton industry. Sheep could be raised at probably half the expense they can in the north. In many parts almost no shelter at all would be required in winter. Food is abundant. The waste products of the cotton crop could go into food for the sheep. They would moreover give change and rest to the worn out fields of the older cotton states. Nothing could be worse than the condition of many of the cotton growers this year. Let them mingle wool with their cotton and see if the change will not be for the better. The census shows that this United States is becoming more and more a cotton raising country, although there are proportionally no more cotton-heads than there ever were.

Copper Ore in the Grecian Archipelago.

Many of the numerous islands which are dotted over the Grecian Archipelago, on some of which we have telegraph stations, seem capable of supplying considerable amounts of copper ore if the roads to these mountainous districts were such as to insure a comparatively easy transport. Unfortunately in most cases this is not so, and where roads have to be made roads have also to be constructed, which of course makes the undertaking very expensive.

THE SEAL QUESTION.

The Senate in Executive Session Discusses a Presidential Message

GIVING INFORMATION AS TO PELAGIC SEALING.

It is Conceded That the Effect of It is the Diminution in the Number of Seals.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE BERING PROBLEM.

Another Presidential Message to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate in executive session today spent an hour in discussing the Bering sea question. The matter came before the Senate in the shape of a message from the President in reply to the resolution requesting further information as to the effect of pelagic sealing. The President sent extracts from the official reports of the Bering sea commissioners, showing, contrary to Lord Salisbury's statement, that the British commissioners had conceded that the seals had diminished in numbers by the hand of man, which, of course meant largely through the acts of poachers in killing seals at sea. The message was laid before the Senate, and Senator Sherman moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations, but the Senators wished to hear the extracts enclosed by the President, and defeated the motion. The matter was read in full, then followed a debate very similar in character to those which occurred last week. The point of difference was to be seen in the strength shown by the sentiment favorable to the protection of the claimed rights of the United States in Bering sea by all the resources of the government, pending arbitration. Short speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Butler and Morgan, of the committee on foreign relations, and Senators Platt, White and others. The papers were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

TO THE PEOPLE.

An Address Issued by the People's Party's Executive Committee.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—An address to the "People" has been issued from the executive committee of the People's party. It asks all believers in the principles of the People's party to hold meetings in their cities, towns and villages to ratify the work of the St. Louis conference and assist in carrying out the programme as indicated in the call for the convention to be held at Omaha July 4th. It is suggested that meetings be held Saturday, March 26th, and local organizations formed where none exist, which should meet at the county seat as early as possible, and not later than April, and appoint a committee of three, which shall fix the time, place and basis of representation for a county convention, a legislative convention and a congressional convention. Each State committee is urged to meet as soon as possible and fix the time, place and basis of representation for a State convention, and designate how the national delegates shall be chosen. The national delegates, as soon as chosen, should send their names and addresses to Robert Schilling, Milwaukee. The people are cautioned to take great care in selecting delegates to the conventions and that those selected shall be known to be true to the cause, tried and not found wanting. It is stated that word has been already received from New York and Pennsylvania, that the old parties intend to pack the primaries, select delegates not in sympathy with the cause, who will go to the conventions, cause confusion and name objectionable delegates, whose elections are urged. Care should be taken, as the work must be continued and money will have to be raised. Contributions are to be forwarded to Treasurer Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind. The document is signed by all the members of the executive committee of the national People's party.

An Actress Dies Under Mysterious Circumstances.

NEW YORK, March 14.—May Knowles, a handsome young actress, whose family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Newbury, died yesterday under mysterious circumstances. She made an anti-mortem statement that medicine for an illicit purpose had been given her by medical students and a roommate.

Floods in Italy.

ROME, March 14.—The river Arno is rising; portions of Florence are threatened with inundation. The Tiber is also swollen and the mayor of Rome has warned the inhabitants of the low quarters that those portions of the city will probably be flooded tonight.

Women to be Admitted.

LONDON, March 14.—The senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open to women the university departments of theology, arts and sciences.

THE HETHERINGTON CASE.

A Verdict Against the Slayer of Robinson for Wilful Murder.

YOKOHAMA, March 14.—The inquest on the remains of George Gower Robinson, killed February 13, by Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, United States ship "Marion," resulted in a verdict of wilful murder.

Before his death Robinson caused a letter to be written to Admiral Belknap. He expressed pardon for Hetherington's act and requested utmost possible leniency be shown in dealing with the case.

Robinson's funeral, February 23, was attended by a majority of the leading residents, the foreign diplomatic corps being well represented.

Hetherington is understood to have been removed from the "Marion" to the United States consulate. The coroner's jury which heard the verdict was composed of three foreign residents named A. Levpovan, George Allcock and T. A. Box. The former, in a communication to the Japan Mail, said he