DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT SALT LAKE CITY

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

"THE FIGHTING APOSTLES."

THE eleven magazine which has given us articles purporting to be written by a "Mormon," but which were a smack of old Sectism by unceremoniously said "Mormon" in league with the plotters for "Mormon" disfranchisement, publishes in its last issue portraits and biographical sketches of nine persons whom it calls "The Fighting Apostles." They are most of them miserable distortions, and the letter press accounts are stolen from Tullidge's works.

Out of the nine, only three are Apostles, and to call any of them "Fighting Apostles" is the very light of absurdity. One of them is Charles Woodmansee of Ogden, and his alleged portrait is exhibited as one of the blue men who are "the leaders of Mormonism." Can anything be funnier than that? Amos Call, now deceased, is pictured as another of these nine men, and our old friend Lorin Farr as another, who, "if pushed into a corner, will assuredly fight." We are told: "These are the nine men on whom the responsibility of all the actions of the Mormons rests. These are the nine with whom our Government must reckon." And the most ridiculous part of all this rubbish is that it purports to be written by a "Mormon."

The editor of the magazine gravely refers to the stuff published in the magazine as evidence that "the law is powerless," that "the shadow of the sword comes nearer every day," and that the question is, "Shall the Mormons defy the law in Utah or shall they be driven out of the country?"

Altogether this is the most ridiculous, and at the same time most contemptible and tricky attempt to arouse prejudice against the "Mormons" that has found place in a respectable public paper. The editor, if not a party to the fraud perpetrated upon his readers, or out of his mind, is keenly ignorant of the subject he writes upon, and he may rest assured that every sensible reader will answer the momentous question thus: The "Mormons" do not defy the law; there is no earthly reason why they should be driven out of the country. And the scoundrel who gathered up the stories published in that paper, pretending to be a "Mormon", should be sent to jail for his criminal libel and cowardly lying, while the editor should either be compelled to read up on this subject or, if unable to do so, be relegated to not his disturbed brain in a quiet lunatic asylum.

THE NATURE OF JOSEPH SMITH'S MISSION.

IF we inquire into the nature of the work of Joseph Smith, only two suppositions are possible either, that work is Divine, or, it is a cunningly devised human scheme. Joseph Smith must have been either the most clever member of the human family, or else a humble instrument in the hand of a superior Being. His work must be ascribed either to human sagacity or to Divine intelligence.

Which of these two alternatives are we to accept, when we know how the work originated? There is, as will be seen on a proper investigation, only one possible.

When Joseph Smith received his first revelation, he was, as is well known, a young boy, with very limited education and small worldly experience. If we now for a moment suppose that the idea of starting a new religion originated with him, we may ask, when did it originate? Boys do not, as a rule, burden their minds with ideas of revolutionizing the world. Who cannot from his boyhood remember that a fine horse, a rifle and similar objects were considered far more important than all the dogmas and creeds in the world? A young man planning a religious system of the magnitude of that now under consideration is inconceivable. Had Joseph Smith at the time been a matured sage, familiar with the world and its various institutions, it would have been different. But he was not. Joseph, the son of Jacob, truthfully and reverently acquainted his prophetic dreams to his brethren and was betrayed into bondage therefor; so did this youthful seer. Call scientific men in this work at a period of life, when he was least able to enumerate a world of talk kind to his own wisdom and strength. Mohammed was forty years old when he commenced his work and he had then traveled considerably and seen much of the world. Luther had already acquired the theological knowledge available at his time, before he commenced his idea of a reformed religious system. And his wavering purpose for years shows that he did not realize what he was doing. It is not in the age of fourteen or fifteen years that men stand up as reformers. We remember only one who at the age of twelve could astound the theological teachers of his day with his questions and answers. And this was the boy of Nazareth, who became the Savior of the world. We acknowledge that He was influenced by the Divine Spirit who rested upon Him. There is no other conceivable position of the fact that Joseph Smith, at the age of fifteen conceived the great idea for which he lived and died. The Spirit rested upon him, prompted him, taught him.

There is evidence enough that at the time when the Prophet had the first manifestations, he received instructions, contrary to everything that was held to be true by the world. Two opinions regarding the church were then, as they are now, held by men. Some thought that any particular church was the right one, exclusive of all other sectarian institutions. Others held that no particular church was the church, but that all taken together would constitute an element which, they hoped, would be designated the "invisible church." Joseph himself was not free from the first of these ideas. He was very much inclined towards Methodism and sought his friends among the representatives of that system. Now, the probability is, that a young boy, who—were such a thing conceivable—would build a system of his own, and by his own wisdom, would build on the foundation already laid. Had Joseph Smith been influenced only by his own wisdom, he might have started a new branch of the Methodist Church, depriving it of a few objectionable features and ornamenting it with some new embellishments. This has been done again and again in the world. For what are all the popular churches but branches of the great Roman trunk, one in nature, although diverse in forms? No man can by his own wisdom form an original church. He is a child of education and circumstances and his most original work consists of modifications of what already exists. Farther than that man's wisdom does not go.

Now, Joseph Smith is all at once made aware of the fact that all the churches were wrong. Neither one particular church, nor all together were right. This is the offensive doctrine that he was told to announce to the world, much to his own wonder. Where did he learn that new doctrine, which at once placed him, a young boy, in opposition to the whole world? Only one answer to this question is reasonable. He got it as did Saul who through a vision from heaven was convinced of the fact that every system of the Jewish theology was wrong and that the crucified Galilean was the Son of God.

Further, it was a promise in the New Testament that to Joseph in the first step in the road he entered. With child like faith, sublime in its simplicity, he embraces this promise: "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, * * * and it shall be given him." He felt his lack of wisdom; he suffered mental agony in the darkness that surrounded him. But he took this promise to be true and put it to the test. The results were the opening of his understanding to the condition of the world and the calling to be the messenger of heaven.

Shall we now say that he was deceived? That his mind became darkened by the prayer? Then, we must say that the Bible misled him. If Joseph was deceived, he must have been so by the power of darkness. We must suppose, then, that in answer to his confident prayer to God, he was delivered up to the influences of Satan. But if there is any truth in the promises of the word of our Heavenly Father, we must admit that the prayer of the young boy was answered by Him to whom his fervent supplications were devoted.

It must not be forgotten in this connection that there are many witnesses who, besides Joseph, testified to the truth of his statements, and notably to the divine assistance in the finding of the book of Mormon. It has been repeatedly published that these witnesses never denied their testimonies. Some of them entered other associations and were even bitter against the Prophet and his friends, but they never denied their testimony. On the contrary, as long as they lived, and on their death-beds, facing eternity, they still testified. The force of this argument has never been successfully met, nor can it be overcome. It is not to be supposed that these men would be lying all their lives and go down to their graves with a falsehood on their lips. Their testimony should be accepted as true by reasonable beings.

It has been asserted that these witnesses were themselves deceived by somebody personating an angel. But this supposition is about as feasible as was the one offered by the High Priests, who induced the Roman soldiers to say that the body of Christ was stolen by the disciples while they—the soldiers—were asleep, as if it were possible to see the thieves while asleep. Those who suggest that the witnesses to the Book of Mormon were deceived by an impersonator, must think that it is an easy matter to act the part of an angel, and that people are easily satisfied in this respect. He would soon be undeceived by attempting it. Should he drop to among intelligent personnel and that he were an angel, he would find that people are much less credulous than Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris, the Whitmers and the Smiths are supposed to have been. When one like these stand up before the world and testify in other words that they have seen heavenly messengers, it is safe to give credence to their statements. In such matters people are not easily deceived. The influence of the presence of such messengers cannot be imparted by mental man. It is as reasonable to presume that Daniel was deceived by the angel that appeared to him the moment of the "discharge of trust," or that John was deceived on Patmos, as to suppose that these witnesses were the victims of deception.

Is there any more testimony needed? If so, the world furnishes it. Every day brings new proofs that God spoke through Joseph Smith. The results thus in evidence, the communions among the nations and the situation of the Church to-day, combine in proving that Joseph was a Prophet of God. And thus, there is the necessary in the heart of the believer. Those that love truth can testify to it. They see the operations thereof indelibly stamped on their hearts. They know for themselves that the way is of divine origin and it gave light where previous of the origin of Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

THERE is a charm in perusing an old edition of a newspaper that to the reflective mind is truly fascinating. One is carried back to the past, and feels himself actually conversing with or listening to, the men who are dead and gone. Sometimes he is astonished at their wisdom, or, at any rate, impressed with their honest faith and simple innocence.

In perusing the pages of the first volume of the DESERET NEWS which begins with June 15, 1850, and ends with August 19, 1851, one meets with many passages that today make interesting reading. There is one in particular that is peculiarly appropriate to our time. It is to be found in the issue of January 11, 1851.

In view of the great hubbub raised at present about the fostering of home industries and the development of our domestic resources, this document has a peculiar significance. It is the message of Governor Brigham Young to the Deseret Legislature, dated December 2, 1850. It is one of the most complete State documents to be found in the annals of United States history. In political wisdom it is incomparable. It embraces every topic needful and relevant to a State government.

It dwells forcibly on industrial subjects. An extract from this State paper will show best what it excels in, as well as demonstrate the superior wisdom and penetrative sagacity of the author. Here is an extract relating to industries:

"It is highly desirable that the capitalists of this State should introduce machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, that will hereafter be required for farming purposes.

"Saws, iron and other articles of heavy importations should be manufactured by our own enterprise and industry.

"Incalculable benefits would result to this community if they would engage in almost every kind of manufacture, such as, for iron, for paper, hooks, wooden clothpins, crockery, stone ware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your consideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 40,000 pounds, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the expense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to $16,000, a sum equal to construct the most extensive sugar factory, and when considered in connection with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it a most essential policy for us to be independent upon other than our own resources for that article.

"In the neighborhood of what has usually been termed Little Salt Lake (now Iron County) our exploring party of last winter discovered inexhaustible beds of the very best of iron ore. A settlement is now being made at that point.

"There is no doubt but that the demand will grow considerably upon the division from the general government. It will prove sufficient inducement to the capitalists to invest their means in whatever will successfully produce safe investment and insure an adequate return for our labor and kinds of manufacture, by throwing around them an energy to aid sufficient government, should unjust partiality be given. It is wisdom to be capital be accounted in infant settlements, because there is a necessity for it for a time, but to lay the foundation for wealth capital cannot be monopolized before is an part of my policy, either in politics or religion.

"To encourage enterprise in commencing works of magnitude it may be well to grant privileges but they should be so guarded as to be made controllable by the power granting them at all times, to prevent the abuse of the power granted, or attempting thereby to say other objects than the one designed.

Read carefully the last sentences in the foregoing, and compare the "trusts," monopolies, privileges and labor troubles of today with what was anticipated, and what should be guarded against as pictured in that message.

That the sugar project at that time was not a practical success is no reflection on the promoters. Heavy and costly machinery was imported from England at almost incalculable expense. Experts in sugar making were brought from France and Germany, but there were local circumstances and hindrances which they did not anticipate, and thus the solution of the sugar problem was delayed. But the question is now solved, and on the lines laid down by Governor Young and his followers.

In glancing further over the first volume of the DESERET NEWS there appears in the issue of June 22, 1850, an article reprinted from the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat. The article is a review of the situation in Utah at the time. It is interesting from a political and religious standpoint. To young Utah as well as to old Utah it will make instructive reading. And to old and young, to Saint and Sinner, it will show under what circumstances and under what auspices our Commonwealth was founded. It will also show that the more conservative opinions of the time did not enter into the course of union and influence, of religion and slavery, as pursued towards the "Mormon" tribes. Here is the article:

"The following letter appeared in the N. O. newspapers, and some of the facts contained in the statement of Mr. Kennedy, the commissioner of our annual, are the application of our Government to enter the Union as a State, indicates in a most striking manner the situation of this nation. The power of the owners of the people, to use the language of their leader from the Sanctum, or in the present time, unless check is brought of the spirit, thereupon of Freedom to their ancestors, half as the owners of the slaves, that the Union will be dissolved. Let the reader read and ponder the following and the subject of slavery and power in the one hand of their religious tribe which Government depend upon. Appealing to him to consider against the sacred nature of the rights of their temples, and to remember the values of Power, whose daily accumulate rapidly increase in numbers, and it takes, every, million, and hundreds to dash the valley of the Great Basin, and the order of a number of workers engaged in all the arts of peace to build temples and to build up the religious tribes, and through the religion, disturbing the elements which were strained and blended over the world's Gentile, unbroken save by the tool of a people well and the whang of Gentiles. Under the influence of the idea of the Gentile, gradually, the whole of slaves are made free, which, anticipating an Empire intended to rival the world, they have left behind them, more than enough on the shores of the Pacific, bringing them about with another of commodities and trade, forming by a union, that, that shines their or land's end, as one has a central locality. Interpreting this last mentioned to infinite the various Junction of the New Jerusalem of the Latter-day Saints has been found, they adopt a Constitution, and seek at the hands of Congress admission into the Union. Let them come, we say, and let patriotism, patriots and prophets consult together in the Council of the many for the people's good. Without hatred and politicians for our number, let us in peace form a delegation of Prophets from Salt Lake might at the time prove very reasonable. The following extract from a letter of recent date from the Mormon country shows that Mormon are still being wronged to-day:

"The emigrants are troubled to see the rest. Hundreds and thousands of poor souls their sustenance early or late spring, and as soon as our soldiers appeared the gulls made off, and then, and they have every reason, as that there is scarcely a house to be found in the Valley."

"We look upon this as one of the manifestations of the favor of the Almighty, for the unanimous report is that they never found gulls here till the Mormons came. It was truly cheering to see the flock of these sacred, extending several miles in length, come from the lake early in the morning, and, acting crickets all day, then at sun-down form in a column and wing their way to the lake, for a night's rest.

"One curiosity about them is that they don't eat the crickets merely to live, but after feeding themselves they would vomit them up and go to eating again, and then they would return throughout the entire day. It is a source of wholesome meat to see how fast they will pick them up, and a person would from full a point estimate of the amount destroyed daily by these winged saviors. Suffice it to say that about ten weeks after the gulls made their appearance scarcely a cricket could be seen. This is plainly a miracle in behalf of this people, as the sending of the quails in the camp of the Israelites, and when reduce it could much for to the fact that although in the early months of the year, when there are no crops, the gulls come by flocks to the farms, and stayed there till they had cleared them off, although there were at work several thousands at the time. There has been no damage done by crickets this season."

This is an exact reprint of the article as contained from the Little Rock Democrat, in the DESERET NEWS of June 22, 1850.

HINTS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated admonitions given to writers through the columns of the newspapers, communications reach editorial rooms every day written on both sides of the sheet, and sometimes crumpled, illegible and crowded. This should not be so. Information relating to correspondence for the press is made a standing department in many papers. Independent of this, school books, and all books on composition give instructions to young writers.

In our day there is scarcely a person who has not at some time occasion to prepare a communication for publication. In view of this there are few hints on the matter of press correspondence will not be inappropriate.

In the first place, procure paper of a size not larger than is usually sold in sheets of nine inches by six. Write on one side of the page. Leave a margin of one inch at the top, of one inch at the left side of the sheet, and of half an inch at the bottom. Above all don't write on closely lined paper. If you have such paper write on alternate lines. By adhering to these simple rules you will have the time of editors and compositors. Your manuscript can be easily read, and there will be none for interlineations and improvements.

Hour a production of much has been thrown away owing to the inability to decipher it, or to get it in shape for the printer. Paper is very cheap, and so are less profits. Crowded writing is not economy but a most aggravating form of extravagance.

TIMES, PAST, PRESENT AND OUTLOOK.

Editor Deseret News:

What is your view of the present local business situation and the future outlook? INQUIRER.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 10th, 1891.

The money market is tight. One of the chief causes of this condition is that it has been drained by an excessive building boom. Most of the structures have been erected on borrowed money. Hence cash has been taken out of the marts and distributed throughout sections of Utah. This process prosperity among the masses, which will continue for a time, so long as the building fever continues. After that it will recede, and the people will be poorer.

Unless a phenomenal increase of population should almost immediately ensue, a collapse of the building boom is inevitable, because the finest structures have been erected upon the basis of prospective or anticipated rather than present or immediate tenants. Hence there is a gentlemen gap between the present and the time when these expensive and expensive edifices will bring returns. In the meantime there must come a stagnation which will reach all classes of people. When improvements suspend, wage becomes scarce, and the poor suffer while the rich are perplexed.

The agricultural outlook is not promising, although it may be a sudden transition of any hostile conditions, happens. Practically, there has been no snow this season in this region. If this should continue much longer it means scarcity of water, and should we not be blessed with copious spring and summer rains, it would be followed by the usual results—drought and light crops. Even if snow should fall copiously, it would, in the valleys, descend on frozen ground and the moisture would not percolate into the soil, as the mountain it would be light and easily melted by the early summer sun, resulting in freshets more or less destructive, instead of being held until it is needed to make the lowlands fruitful.

We do not desire to present a gloomy picture of the future, but we cannot set aside the natural law of cause and effect for the sake of making people feel cheerful and inducing them to live a "happy go lucky" life, wandering their sources without reference to possibilities that are rapidly assuming the aspect of the probable.

If anybody can draw brighter inductions from the present situation, we would like to examine the picture of his painting in order to see whether it is a logical creation. Of course, circumstances that do not now appear on the business horizon may develop, but they constitute an "unknown quantity" and therefore cannot be safely counted upon.

However, let everybody be cheerful and hopeful without being careless. Our provident and wise will not squander his means in fickleness, or live beyond them. He will keep expenses down so as to be inside the limit of his income, and leave a little margin for a "rainy day," or for a time when there may be little or no sale. And above and beyond all, he will reserve on hand a little less itself that will enable him, with his family, to bridge a time of scarcity that may be closer than most people imagine.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

THE New York Sun of January 6th has a well considered editorial on the "Mormon" question, in which it discusses the subject of proposed further legislation against the people of Utah, and comes to the conclusion that it is unnecessary and says: "There is no ground for pending it further merely to give the Liberal or Gentile party in Utah an advantage over the People's or Mormon party."

This is the whole question in a nutshell. All the agitation that has originated in this city, whence most of it has sprung, resulting in adverse legislation, and all the efforts now being made for the disfranchisement of the monogamists "Mormons"—the polygamists having all been disfranchised for several years, have had solely and simply the end in view—the control of Utah by a comparatively small minority. The Sun has gone right to the root of the matter.

But that paper, like other rational commentators on present "Mormon" issues, is a little doubtful about the future of plural wives in Utah, and suggests "church divorce and maintenance." The Sun need be under no concern on that matter. In resolving not to contract any further marriages in violation of law, no "Mormon" who has any sense of justice, humanity or honesty considers that this relieves him from the obligation to support and care for the plural families dependent upon him. And to opponent of the "Mormons," unless entirely deficient in those qualities, would expect or desire such a shameful repudiation of imperative responsibility.

And then, is there not the Woman's Industrial Home in this city? Has not the Government thus provided an asylum for all the cast-off wives and abandoned "victims" of plural marriage? Are not thousands of dollars yet annual appropriated for their special benefit? If they do not flock into the institution, and if the vast sums of money Uncle Sam has expended upon it have simply benefited the anti "Mormon" persons who draw salaries, whose fault is that? There is the refuge, and its equity exists for the "victims" who, it seems, cannot be coaxed or counselled to come in.

Seriously, the case of the "Mormon" problem will solve itself without trouble if persons who do not understand the situation will kindly leave it alone. As to the schemes of Utah agitators to deprive law-abiding citizens of the ballot, on no other grounds than that they will not vote for the villains who are seeking to rob them of their rights, we hope and believe that the good sense and fairness of the country will prevail and that this infamous project will prove an ignominious failure.

DON'T BE TOO RIGOROUS.

THE municipal health commissioner is serving notices on resident property owners in the sewer districts requiring them to make connection with the street sewer pipes. This has, according to the ordinance on the subject, to be done within ten days after the service of the notification by the commissioner. If not, the person refusing or failing is liable to the pains and penalties of the law, by misdemeanor.

Some alarm has been occasioned among those who have received the notices because they understand that connection with the street sewer has to be made every twenty-five feet. We hardly think that such can be the intent of the ordinance in its relation to residence property, because it would, where the buildings are set well back from the street, incur an expense almost approaching to the value of the property, such a provision might perhaps apply in Main Street, where the property is almost exclusively used for business purposes, but not outside of the trade centre of the city.

We do not apprehend that such a sweeping and unnecessary measure will be enforced in the residence portions of the sewer districts. Neither do we believe that the ten-day clause will be strictly applied, because of the hardship that would in many instances be entailed. It is a brief space in which to do the work. The individual required to have it done may at the time be unprepared from a variety of causes, and may even be totally unable to secure the services of plumbers within such a brief space.

Governments are made to preserve and develop and not to crush or injure any of the people under their protection, and we do not apprehend that the health commissioner or the city council will press the laying of the connections with undue rigor. We must have sanitation. The work of preparing for it to fully operate in the prescribed districts has gone forward with a fair degree of progress. The citizens residing in the districts should not be too hard pressed, neither do we believe they will be, as expectancy should be based on the hypothesis that men as a rule are reasonable.

The Deep Water Jubilee.

The subjoined letter has been received by Mr. J. H. Bennett, general freight agent of the Rio Grande Western Railway, from the Deep Water Jubilee Committee:

DEAR SIR—We are in communication with the following passenger associations: Southern, Trunk Line, Western Passenger and Central Traffic in reference to round trip rates to our great Mardi Gras and International Display, to be held February 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. We think this will be the greatest combined display ever given in the Southwest. We are making extensive preparations, we anticipate a large crowd of people, and from indications a great many will come from your Territory.

Galveston has done more advertising in the last four months than she has in the last twelve. Already we see the benefits which are shown by the large hotel arrivals. We will have a splendid programme to cover the four days. The White squadron (U. S. men-of-war vessels) will be here on February 5th, 6th and 7th, and we hope to get the Spanish Squadron some dates. Visitors can go aboard and inspect these monsters of the sea.

We solicit your co-operation as to cheap rate and special terms, and your help to make this a grand success. Can you have our advertising matter distributed on your roads? Will you bring this you will place on order many obligations.

Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

H. A. CHANDLER,
F. J. WILLIS,
THOMAS JACKSON,
JULIUS ROSS,
JAS. MOORE,
H. A. CHANDLER,
F. L. DANA.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Sat Sugar	[illegible]	Tenn Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Money	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	Chicago Gas	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	Lead Trust	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Sugar Trust	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	Cotton Oil Trust	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Cotton Oil Trust pfd	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Cotton Oil Trust	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Pacific Express	[illegible]
Norfolk & West	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A pure medicine, does not rate and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. G. Smith and Co's Drug Store, 4s.

THE GAMBLING HELL

A Russian Gentleman Gambles Off a Fortune and Commits Suicide.

PARNELL ATTRACTS CROWDS OF PEOPLE TO LIMERICK.

Protesting Against Dubois—Excitement in Paris—Celebrating the Discovery of America.

(By Telegraph to the NEWS.)

Another Suicide At Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 10.—Another suicide has startled Monte Carlo. A Russian gentleman whose name is withheld by the authorities, blew his brains out last night. A letter upon the body contained an information to the effect that the writer had lost heavily nightly at the gambling tables and, being utterly ruined, nothing was left for him but to take his own life. It is thought that his suicide following upon so many others within the past few months may bring about the long talked of suppression of the gambling.

Still Coming In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles this morning, saying that the Indians are still coming in.

Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A crowd began to assemble last night in front of the offices of the ministry of Finance. Transformers passing the night only to be as near the heat as possible to get warm. The crowds are increasing rapidly, the cages containing wealthy Israelites or their representatives view with on the outskirts of the crowd and the occupants make vigorous shouting efforts to push forward towards the house.

The Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Judge Ivins vacated the order appointing a receiver for the Sugar Trust and directed that the affairs of the trust be turned over to a reorganization committee.

The Irish Conference.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 10.—Last night Mr. Cathy, Sexton and Condon had a conference with O'Brien which lasted until four o'clock this morning. It was a very amicable conference and will be resumed today.

The Russian Fly Disposed of.

ATCHISON, Kans., Jan. 10.—The farmers are more than satisfied with the outlook for the wheat indications throughout the State. The freezing weather and the heavy snow fall have effectually disposed of the Russian fly.

Money for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The Irish Relief Fund now amounts to £17,000.

Parnell Off for Limerick.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The Freeman's Journal announces that the executive committee of the National League of Great Britain recommends the dissolution of all leagues offices suspected to be in sympathy with Parnell.

Parnell, accompanied by several trusted lieutenants, is on his way to Limerick, where, tomorrow, he is expected to make some of the most remarkable addresses in the history of Irish politics. Over a dozen special trains are conveying crowds of people to Limerick. Strong detachments of police are being sent there in anticipation of a disturbance.

Conference of Railroad Presidents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The conference of railroad presidents was resumed this morning. The reports of committees were read and subcommittees were appointed.

Celebration in Spain of the Discovery of America.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A royal decree issued today, provides for the appointment of a committee to organize the celebration of the quadra-centenary of the discovery of America. It is provided by the decree that Portugal and the United States be invited to be present to the committee. One feature of the celebration will be a congress to be held at Huelva to commemorate the departure of Columbus. In this city there will be exhibitions of arts and industries from the period of Columbus.

Accident At a Military Riding School.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Two officers were killed, six seriously wounded, and four others, slightly wounded by the falling of the roof on the military riding school at Reffio, the capital of Reggiond Emilelia.

IN CONGRESS.

Protest Against Dubois Taking His Seat In The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the House, Bitterworth from the committee on appropriations reported the deficiency appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar.

IN THE SENATE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a protest of twenty-three members of the Idaho Legislature against allowing Dubois to take his seat. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Sherman reported from the committee on foreign affairs a bill providing the issue of bonds guaranteed by the United States for the building of the Nicaragua ship canal. The bill, which was accompanied by the report, was placed on the calendar.

The Eunice Abbot Company Discharged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Eunice Abbot Opera Company, which accompanied the remains of the Sioux Indian chief Sitting Bull to this city in Chicago, has disbanded. Many of the members, it is said, are in sore financial straits and only able to raise their houses in the east through the generosity of Manager Pratt. It is rumored that there was suffering for want of food among the members while there. Mr. Broderick, who made it necessary the company in New York to fill the Southern dates.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $467,900. The banks now hold $35,354,050 in excess of the legal requirements.