ESTABLISHED June, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The Oldest Newspaper in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 50. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

WILD SCENES.

Mills Arraigns the Speaker of the House of Practicing Fraud on the Houses.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CALLED UPON FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Bretton Bills George Speaks for Three Hours and a Half.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

IN CONGRESS.

A Resolution Revoked in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The clerk having concluded the reading of the journal Hiland made the point that the journal was not read in full, and demanded that a description of the various executive communications, resolutions, bills and petitions which were referred under the rules and not in open House be read.

The Speaker ordered the clerk to read this portion of the journal. Its reading was not completed until 1 o'clock.

Then ensued one of the wildest scenes of confusion the House has seen during the present Congress. The Speaker having stated the question to be the approval of the journal, and having received and stated the affirmative vote, Mills (Texas), rising to a parliamentary question, asked whether the previous question was not an order on the previous question. This query was passed upon the fact that when the clerk had finished reading the first part of the journal (the portion usually read), McKinley (Ohio) had demanded the previous question.

The Speaker, in response to the inquiry, stated this was a fact, but said the demand was withdrawn after the motion had prevailed. Mr. McKinley corroborated the statement.

Mills then expressed his wish to debate the question on approving the journal, but the Speaker declined to recognize him on the ground that the House was divided.

Then the storm-cloud burst. With excited gestures, Mills strode down and, shaking his fist at the Speaker, proceeded in a volume of denunciation, accusing him of practicing fraud on the House.

"You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House," he thundered, "and you know it," and his party colleagues lent him a sound of applause and many eyes gathered around their champion, but the Speaker was unmovable and amid the excitement repeated three appeals to approving the journal to them. The journal was twice, two, three and numbered the motion as carried—27 to 5. The speaker announced the result of the measure and ordered and as the clerk proceeded to call the roll Mills poured out his denunciation. Again he appealed the proceeding of approving the journal upon the House, and referring to McKinley, said: "We did not expect the gentleman from Ohio to lend himself to such proceedings. We relied on the gentleman from Ohio, for we believed him an honorable gentleman, and we knew he (indicating the Speaker) was not.

Perkins (strenuously)—And he (indicating Mills) is a gentleman.

Allen (Ohio)—That is more than can be said of some persons on the other side.

Then, as the clerk went on monotonously calling the roll, Mills (ignoring him) proceeded substantially as follows: "Do you think that we are going to be the country with such a revolutionary spectacle as you are proposing to pass. We have a right, under the rules, to break the quorum of approving the journal, and you (addressing the Speaker) are denying that right." (Democratic cheers.)

Kerr (Iowa)—Such proceedings as these are treasonable and they are treasonable by a man who has helped treason before.

Mills—You are a traitor yourself to the Constitution and laws. You are trying to subvert the substitution with arguments and deprive the people of their rights of representation.

Then followed enthusiastic demonstrations, while the speaker was moved to the bar of the House and announced their disapproval by hisses. The House was a regular bedlam of noises, excited and loud, but unidentifiable.

Cutcheon (Mich.) stood in the center of the aisle and as Mills went on he pointed with indignation and emphasis Biblical word "Shah."

Mills' reply to this exclamation was: "Sitting in another resolution of censure (laughter).

By this time affairs had approached so near to a state of open war between the gentlemen on the opposing sides that the Speaker was obliged to call upon the sergeant-at-arms for assistance and that officer, bearing the mace in front of him, induced Mills to take his seat and the storm passed away for the time.

The journal was approved—yeas 144, nays 116.

McCrae (Md.) moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 135, nays 14.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill indicated.

Hemphill (S. C.) declaimed against the election bill. The issue question was brought up by Richardson (Tenn.), who read newspaper extracts relative to the treatment of negroes in the Northern States. After a long discussion, during which no progress was made on the bill, the committee rose and adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mitchell, calling on the Secretary of War for statistics and information as to the site for a gun factory on the Pacific Coast, was taken up and discussed. Allison asked that the resolution should go over till tomorrow, insisting that the location of an additional gun factory should not be restricted to the Pacific Coast, but that the interior of the country should be considered in the matter.

Mitchell assented and asked unanimous consent that it should come up tomorrow as unfinished business in the morning hour. Agreed to.

Aldrich moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolution to change the rules and it was agreed to.

Harris rose to a question of order and said the motion given did not call attention to the part of any rule proposed to be modified, but simply left the Chair and each senator to find it out for himself. He argued that the motion was not sufficiently specific.

The discussion was proceeding when, at 2 o'clock, the election bill came up. Gallinger took the floor to continue his speech. After he had spoken three hours and a half, Butler, with a view to giving him a rest, asked him to yield the floor while he had read a chapter of the revised statutes relating to the subject of elections.

George assented, but after the secretary had read for some time, Butler discovered that the chapter was not the one he meant, and he said he would read it himself. Before he began Morgan claimed the floor on the election bill, but the Vice-President said he had Aldrich's name next on the list.

Morgan protested against the parcelling out of the floor.

The Vice-President responded that George had the floor.

The latter again offered to yield to Butler, but Hoar objected, stating that under such arrangement the Senator might hold the floor for the whole session.

The Vice-President again announced that the Senator from Mississippi was entitled to the floor, and after a long argument as to yielding, the Vice-President said the chair was of the opinion that a Senator entitled to the floor cannot transfer his right to any other Senator.

George then resumed the floor and, picking up a pile of manuscript, commenced reading a dissertation on the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. After some time he complained of weariness, and asked that another might read for him, so he could rest.

Aldrich objected, and George resumed. After ten minutes' more reading, Allison asked if George would yield for a motion to take up the resolution referring to the statute. George, with the tone of weariness, said he believed he would.

Aldrich then moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolution, and after much further discussion the Vice-President put the question.

There was a response of ayes followed by one of noes, and the Vice-President said the ayes appeared to have it.

Then Morgan pressed his claim for recognition, and Butler and Hansbrough insisted on knowing how George was left by the agreement.

A long parliamentary struggle ensued, which was finally terminated by a motion by Aldrich that the Senate adjourn.

Then Vice-President put the question and declared the Senate adjourned. After the Vice-President left the chair Morgan claimed that he was entitled to the floor. The Secretary had the result of the vote on taking up the resolution had not been announced by the Vice-President. Others argued that it was, and Hansbrough may bring up the question to-morrow.

Excitement in Minnesota.

RIVER FALLS, MINN., Jan. 20.—Excitement prevails here over the report that the Red Lake Chippewas are preparing for an outbreak.

Indian Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House committee on Indian affairs has nearly completed the appropriation bill. It carries $6,950,000, an increase of $207,230 over the current year.

Literary Note.

The practical character of the *Popular Science Monthly* is well shown in the contents of the February issue. In the opening, entitled "From Babel to Comparative Philology," Dr. Andrew D. White tells how science has compelled the gradual abandonment of the belief that Hebrew was the first language of man. Mr. William F. Durham's "From Supplying by Modern Methods" follows. This is the third of the illustrated series of industrial papers now running in the monthly, and shows a striking contrast between the procedure of 1840 and that of today. "Greeting by Gesture" is the subject of an interesting article by Colonel Garrick Mallery, describing modes of salutation practiced in all parts of the world. Professor Huxley's paper on "The Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man," giving the testimony of geology and archeology as to the origin of the Caucasian race, is concluded in this number. There is a translation of an article by M. Georges Ducoux on "Precision in Physical Training," telling how the best results can be obtained from muscular exercise. An illustrated account of recent "Progress in Agricultural Science" is contributed by Dr. Manly Miles. It describes experiments throwing light upon the nutrition of plants. The important part that snow plays in the economy of nature is set forth under the title "The Storage of Cold," by Mr. Charles Morris. Education is represented by an account of "Coeducation in Swiss Universities," by Flora Bridges. What Shetland Ponies are and what they are not can be learned from a breezy description here given. Mr. Warren G. Benton tells the story of "Buddhism in Buddhist." The subject of the portrait and biographical sketch is Jean-Charles Houzeau, a Belgian geologist, who was driven to Mexico by his part in the lively times at the outbreak of our civil war. The editor discusses "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools," and makes a strong plea for International Copyright on the ground of common honesty. In the departments of miscellany and notes many scientific topics of interest are briefly touched upon. D. Appleton & Company, New York.

H. Rider Haggard says he does not expect to see much of America on his present trip and proposes to devote his time to searching among aboriginal caves for the material for a new story. He intends to return in a year or two and make a tour of sight-seeing. To-day most of his countrymen, he doesn't entertain the idea that he can do its places and people full justice in a month. Still, it is not improbable that he will yield to the temptation to throw off something in the way of "impressions," when he returns to England after his present visit.

KING KALAKAUA

Died Yesterday: Will be Succeeded by His Sister, Princess Liliuokalani.

BOSTON BUSINESS MEN AND FREE COINAGE.

The Czar Refuses to Take Money in Order to Alleviate the Sufferings of the Jews.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE KING DEAD.

Kalakaua Departed this Life Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, died at the Palace Hotel at 2:30 p.m. His alarming condition was not generally known until late evening, when the attending physicians announced the malady Bright's disease and uremia.

Kalakaua's visit to this country was made on account of his failing health. He expected to gain strength soon after his arrival here, but the improvement was only temporary. After his return from southern California last week Kalakaua became worse, and during the last two days was unconscious nearly all the time, life being prolonged only by the use of stimulants.

At 1:30 this afternoon Colonel McFarland, the King's chamberlain, found that the King no longer recognized him. Then Dr. Reed, of Trinity Episcopal church, began reading selections from the scriptures, and immediately signs of grief on the part of attendants of the dying monarch. At 2:20 Fleet Surgeon Wood pronounced that the King was dead.

The remains will be embalmed and taken to Hawaii on the United States steamer Charleston.

The King will be succeeded by his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, who has been acting as regent during his absence.

IN BOSTON.

Protest Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Faneuil Hall was packed today with the business men of Boston, gathered at the call of Mayor Matthews to formally protest against the free coinage of silver. A number of addresses were made. General F. Walker deprecated the admission into the Union of new States to neutralize the influence of older communities. The free coinage of silver is dishonest and destructive.

A speech was made by Hon. Edward Atkinson. He said, in part, a small fraction of delegates from the senate and house of representatives, together, as representatives of the silver mines, rather than of the people, to force into circulation a dollar made of silver which will not pass for the sum by which the just unit of value must be tried—a test by fire. The silver dollar is not a true standard. It may be worth 70, 80, 90 or even 100 cents for a while, and yet no one can tell what it will be worth next week, month or year. Such a dollar is not fit to be the standard or unit of value of a great commercial nation.

Faneuil Hall, he said, calls upon the great West and the great West will surely respond. "We do not call upon the sparsely settled border states, whose little product of silver mines is not equal in value to the hens' eggs annually produced in the farm yards of the country; nor even equal in value to the pottery and eggs of poor New England. The farmers and workmen, the manufacturers and all the solid sense of this country is against this measure."

In conclusion Atkinson said: "Let us call upon the executive and Legislature of the State to see to it that an act is passed to this end—that all contracts entered into after the passage of this act in which money is named in the promise, the courts shall construe that the dollar meant and promised is the best dollar that can be made—the dollar of good coin. In this course we are justified by law, by the action of California in another emergency and by the record of our great commonwealth, which throughout all time has maintained a promise according to intent and meaning, whatever the law of legal tender may have been. We shall be justified again by the act of our great country—first among nations—that, having issued, under the stress of war, its notes for the purpose of enabling a forced loan, it has paid, or now stands ready to pay the debt in the best dollar that can be coined, the dollar made of gold, or its equivalent."

Resolutions against free coinage were passed.

THE CZAR.

He Refuses Over Million Roubles as a Bribe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A well known Jewish banker named Baron Ginzburg last week called upon Durnovo, minister of the interior, and asked him to try to alleviate or postpone the carrying out of the edicts for the expulsion of the Jews. During the interview the Baron handed the minister an envelope containing a check for one million roubles, payable to the order of Durnovo and endorsed by the Messieliebs of Berlin. Durnovo subsequently gave the Czar the check.

The Czar gave orders for the arrest of Baron Ginzburg. The Baron declared the check was not given as a bribe, but as an ordinary banking transaction. Upon investigation the banks proved that the order was received in the usual manner from Berlin. The Czar ordered the prisoner released and the check returned, but Ginzburg refused to take it. The Czar therefore ordered half of the money given to the Red Cross Society and the other half used for the relief of the poor.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Cause of the War Excitement in London.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The International Railway Commission held an adjourned meeting today, but transacted but little business. The delegates from Brazil and Argentine not yet being here. The two leading papers of Venezuela recently printed articles saying that the McKinley bill was being sadly felt in the Venezuela markets, and asking the government to attend to this grave subject, adding that the remedy consists in a treaty of reciprocity.

THAY WAR EXCITEMENT.

Secretary Blaine was asked by a representative of the Associated Press today if the State Department had received the name of the "leader" mentioned a fortnight since in London. He replied he had just received a copy of a Buenos Ayres dispatch of Dec. 27, which he found a dispatch from a regular American correspondent, dated Philadelphia, January 19, as follows:

"Naval leaders seem to think that the gathering of a formidable American fleet in Pacific waters before the Behring Sea fishing season opens. Eleven war ships and five revenue cutters are now, or will soon be there, having ninety guns and 2,000 men. Several other steamers, it is rumored, will be chartered for revenue service, increasing the fleet to twenty-four ships, with 114 guns and 3,000 men, including two of the fastest and most powerful of the new cruisers, the San Francisco and Charleston.

Blaine said that the interesting thing unfounded and mischievous telegram he sent to the Navy Department not was the navy department. There have been had even a smaller naval force on the Pacific this winter than at any time for the last three years. The force of the navy of ships are five, thirty-one guns, and the number of men six. Blaine added that he thought the conversation of the Times owed an explanation to the American people. There was no excuse whatever for transmitting erroneous statements to Europe.

DUTY ON TEA.

The House ways and means committee ordered a favorable report on the bill to impose a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on all teas imported from countries which discriminate against the United States.

NO ACCOUNTS FROM DAVENPORT.

In answer to the resolution calling for copies of the accounts of Davenport as commissioner of the circuit court of the United States, district of New York, for 1885 to 1890, inclusive, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury today sent a statement, showing that Davenport had rendered no account for such services.

INTERNATIONAL COINS.

The finance committee of the Senate today directed favorable reports made upon the nominations of Nathaniel H. Hill, of Colorado, Lambert Tree, of Illinois, and William A. Russell, of Massachusetts, commissioners to consider the establishment of an international coin or coins, as recommended by the International American conference.

The Indian Question.

The terrible experience connected with the Sioux outbreak in South Dakota intensifies the conviction that the national government should adopt a policy which will make such outbreaks impossible. There can be no glory in warfare against our American Indians. The state of things that has brought about the necessity of expending millions of dollars in a winter campaign and the sacrifice of valuable lives is a discredit to the national government. The better sentiment of the country is emphatic against the policy which has been pursued toward the Indians. The solemn promises made by the commissioners who were authorized to negotiate with the Sioux for the sale of their lands, should have been honestly kept. The remedy for any such possible complications as will continue the unholy struggle with the Indian, is the one great question of the hour. There is only one solution to this problem, and the logic of events demands its speedy adoption. The Indians must become a part of our national life, not as a savage, swayed by superstitions, but as an American citizen. To this end the work of education must be continued. It has been demonstrated that the Indian is capable of civilization, and will agree that education is essential to preparation for good citizenship. It is the duty, as well as the high privilege, of the government to educate every Indian child. By this process the youth will be taught to conform to "the white man's ways," and adjust themselves to their environment, and adapt their mode of life to the demands of our civilization.

How Severe Colds are Broken up in a Day.

(From the Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise.)

When settled a medicine we know to possess genuine merit, we consider it a duty, and we take pleasure in telling the public what it is. Such a medicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Last winter, when la grippe was prevailing. We are satisfied that we wanded off several attacks that were threatening by the use of this syrup, and in no case since relieved, in a few hours, severe colds, and in the course of two or three days, entirely broken them up by its use. We have several of our friends to whom we have recommended it. It is all that is represented to be by the manufacturers. If you have a cough and want to get rid of it, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do the work. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.* 48s

Williams' Australian Herb Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with disagreeable taste in the mouth, no appetite, look out for your Liver is out of order. One box of these pills will drive all the trouble away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Co-op Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent. d&s

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold only in boxes.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the nose's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health. 1

THE INDIAN WAR.

Henry Guy Carleton Investigates the Cause of it: The Savages Were Actually Starved.

AN EMIGRATION COMPANY AND TWENTY THOUSAND NEGROES.

The "Silver-Democrat" Correspondent Before the Silver Pool Investigation Committee.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Investigations by a New York "World" Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Henry Guy Carleton has just returned from Washington, whither he went on behalf of the New York World to investigate the cause of the recent Indian war. He was given data and issued into the matter thoroughly. Carleton finds that the Government agents had failed with the red man and that the savages, notwithstanding the treaties made when they ceded their lands, were actually starved, which Carleton concludes was ample justification for their going on the war-path. After saying that Congress and Congressmen are to blame for "unbelievable and civilization," from $1,000,000 to $500,000, when it should not have been done, the investigator remarks: "I am positively informed by a high authority in the war department that a very recent army investigation at Pine Ridge shows that at the time the uprising occurred the following was the issue made by the agent to every Indian family of seven persons, the issue to last thirty days. One beef, on hoof and subject to 40 per cent loss, 146 pounds; flour, 35; coffee, 5; sugar, 5; sometimes 5. Allowing sixty-four pounds at the weight of net beef, the ration was actually less than five ounces of beef and four ounces of flour per day to each Indian. Is not this starvation? Is this a fulfillment of the treaty calling for twenty-four ounces of beef and sixteen ounces of breadstuff per diem? Congress reduced the whole appropriation about 10 per cent. The Indian department promptly cuts the food supply down 50 per cent."

SWINDLED NEGROES.

They Were to Go to Liberia, But the Ship Did Not Come.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 20.—The excitement among the negroes over the colonization in Liberia, a scheme being engineered by the United States and Congo National Emigration Steamship Company, does not abate. It is estimated that 20,000 negroes came to Atlanta from Texas and Alabama to wait for the promised ship which never had come, and the sight of some of the past few days found them in such destitution that the city, in many instances, has been compelled to aid them. There is some talk of bringing the matter before the courts, but as each paid so little it is not probable that such action will be taken.

THE SILVER POOL.

The Investigating Committee Continues to Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Before the House silver pool investigating committee Saturday, W. B. Stevens, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was requested to give the names of Senators and others who assisted in silver legislation or were interested in the pool. He stated that he interviewed J. A. Owenby, manager of a Silver Reef, Utah, mine, who mentioned the name of F. G. Newland, who bought ex-President Cleveland's country place, H. H. Parsons, of New York, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., and others. Mr. Parsons was seen this morning and said: "I was not interested in the silver pool nor did I assist in any silver legislation."

French Men-of-War to Chilian Waters.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—It is stated in diplomatic circles here that the French government has decided to order several French men-of-war to Chilian waters.

A Serious Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago & Erie Railway has a serious strike on hand, the strikers being conductors and dispatchers. A month ago Dispatcher Scott at Huntington, Ind., made a serious mistake in giving a train order, which was discovered in time to prevent a serious wreck. He was discharged, but on the order of conductors threatening to strike the company changed the sentence to thirty days' suspension. Now, it is alleged by the conductors and dispatchers that Scott has been dismissed outright, and the notified the general manager of the strike, to begin tonight. The strike will probably affect the road to Salamanca.

Governor Hogg Inaugurated.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 20.—Governor Hogg and Lieutenant-Governor Pendleton were inaugurated today, with imposing ceremonies.

The South Dakota Senatorship.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 20.—The first ballot for senator today in the house resulted: Moody, 29; Pettigrew, 28; Gifillan, 1; Crow, 4; Conard, 3; Hardie, 2; Martin and Gifford (Rep.), one each. Senate: Moody, 22; Tripp, 9; Wardall, 7; Crow, 4; Conard, 3; Hardie, 2; Congressman, Pecker. Moody received all the republican votes but six, but fails ten short of enough to elect. Several independents are known to favor Moody as second choice. The republicans are not confident, but are still hopeful.

Appropriation for a World's Fair Exhibit.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 20.—In the State senate today a bill making an appropriation for a World's Fair exhibit was laid on the table to await the fate of the election bill in Congress. Senators holding that if the election bill became a law it would injure the State so as to render any inducement of immigration useless. 1

For the Washington Park Stakes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The enormous and unprecedented aggregate of 921 nominations have been entered for the Washington Park stakes of 1891. The total last year was 770. The Great Western handicap has received more entries than either the Brooklyn or Suburban handicap in the East, the total being 95. This is surpassed, however, by the Wheeler stake, with 127 entries, including Marion Daly's $22,000 half-brother to Dan Pat, the colt Silver King. Among the entries are a number of California cracks.

Twenty More Fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—About twenty more fishermen left today for the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

Overwhelming Majority.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.—Senator Vance received an overwhelming majority in the ballot taken in both houses of the legislature today.

Rates to Utah and Colorado Point Advanced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Southwestern Association Steamship Company this morning arranged to advance rates from New Orleans and Galveston and Houston, Tex., to Colorado and Utah points, and also advance the proposed advance in rates from Chicago to St. Louis to these points, to all come into effect February 10, next.

The North Dakota Election.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 20.—The ballot today for Senator resulted: In the Senate, Pierce, 9; Hansbrough, 4; Miller, 3; Ball, 2; Lounsberry, 6; Mohn, 1; McCumber, 1.

House: Miller, 9; Pierce 9; Hansbrough, 7; Ball, 6; Stimpell, 2; Mohn, 1; McCumber, 1; Lounsberry, 1; Ball, Lamoure, 1; Burke, 1. A joint session will be held tomorrow.

Soon Elected for State Printer.

TOPEKA, KANS., Jan. 20.—The Legislature in joint session today elected Edwin H. Snow, the alliance census taker, State printer. Twenty-five votes polled every alliance and democratic vote, and seven one republican.

The Vote of Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 21.—In the Senate this afternoon the vote for United States Senator was: Squire, 19; Calkins, 14; Laughlin, 1; Carroll (Dem.), 1.

In the House E. Metcalf of Stevens county so said and charged Clark of Spokane with an attempt to bribe him to vote for Calkins; and deposited with the speaker $500 paid him. The House adjourned, pending an investigation.

Tonight the House voted for Senator, Squire receiving 45; Calkins, 34; Carroll, 17. Squire has a majority in both houses.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, describing a Japanese dinner, says: "Imagine a table, if it may be so called, which is surrounded by twenty or thirty guests like a ship in harbor by a fleet of boats, and the best of a Japanese dinner, which is thinking like a butterfly from flower to flower of the culinary posterns, you can not only come back to anything that has originally pleased, but leave off in smoke and cloud, and then commence again, if you like, at the very beginning. When everybody has had enough, purchaser of sake, the substantial part of the repast has still to arrive, for the Japanese. The last sake bottle is removed and golden tea is brought, the honorable guest will take tea with hot, boiled rice. Along with it reappears fresh tea, and each native guest will consume two bowls of rice, and then another, amply saturated with tea."

Pneumonia and Bronchitis Carry off One-third of the Human

It is not generally known that Pneumonia and Bronchitis carry off one third of the human race, but such are the facts, and what is more surprising, both of the above diseases result from neglecting a common ordinary cold. A cough should never be neglected. If it is, every time you catch cold you cough harder, and it sticks by you longer. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best remedy in the world for Pneumonia, Bronchitis and sore throat and lung troubles. If you have any throat trouble, call for Ballard's Horehound Syrup and take no other. Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, Agents. 1*

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore Chest. If you have Lame Back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints and contracted muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been crippled with rheumatism, should use *Snow Liniment* and throw away their crutches and learn how to walk as well as ever. It will cure *you*. *Price 50 cents.*

Z. C. M. Agents. 1**

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand by our word. If the purchaser finds if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity entirely on their merits. A. C. Smith & Co., Druggists. 1

A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's. Drug store. 1s

THE CORRESPONDENT

To the "Times" Sends a Formidable Fleet to Behring Sea and is Called upon to Explain.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST TO SURRENDER ITS CHARTER.

A Great Military Review to Wind up the Indian Campaign.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The "Times" Correspondent Explains.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Joel Cook, financial editor of the *Ledger* and correspondent of the London *Times* in this city, was called upon relative to the dispatch in the *Times* regarding the alleged mustification of a fleet of United States war vessels in Behring Sea. He said the dispatch was a tissue of fabrications of a long dispatch in the New York *Times* of January 4 from Annapolis, giving in detail the names of the vessels to be concentrated and the number of guns and men they would carry.

A GAS TRUST

Has Decided to Wind up Business as Soon as Possible.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago Gas Trust has decided to surrender its charter and wind up business as soon as possible. This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the directors but is just made public. The antitrust law, as expounded in a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, showed that the trust could not legally hold the stock of its constituent companies, and the directors were probably further spurred to action by the recent appointment of Attorney-General Hunt that he would begin quo warranto proceedings.

President Billings says an effort will be made to organize a new corporation, in a form which will comply with the law. The details are not yet mapped out. In regard to the effect of dissolving the trust on the stock, he thought it could not be hurt any as it is based on the properties of the different companies in the trust, and the dissolution of the form of trust will not affect it, but the plan of reorganization is understood the individual companies will retain their identity.

Talking About Hill for the Presidency.

Special to the *Herald: Examiner* dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The New York democrats are talking about Hill for the Presidency. Representative Spinola says the impression is that Hill for the Presidency is as certain as anything that has not already happened. "Cleveland," said he, "has shown that to try an administration the democratic party has a right to be proud of, but he has lost his hold at the wheel; he has had his day in court."

Even the Southern democrats who used to be out and out Cleveland advocates and were never tired of talking him up are now beginning to hedge, saying they are willing now to wait a little to see how things go. But Colonel William R. Morrison's boom is still buoyant as may be seen from the following paragraph from the Orisc: "The veto of the silver bill will destroy the Presidential aspirations of the men both of whom are avowed candidates for the nomination. One is a democrat and the other a republican. I refer to Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison."

The speaker was a western man, a strong advocate of Cleveland's nomination. He continued: "Let me make a little prophecy. If the silver bill is sent to the White House, and it is vetoed, public sentiment will be so strong against Harrison that he will throw up the sponge long before the convention of 1892."

"But," interrupted the Orisc reporter, how would a veto of the silver bill affect Cleveland's chances?"

"Just this way: If the republican administration turns its back on silver, then the rallying cry of the democracy in 1892 will be tariff reform and free coinage, and that would let Cleveland in."

"If your prophecy proves true, then who would be likely to lead the democratic forces?"

"William R. Morrison, of Illinois."

The Last Feature of the Campaign.

FORT RIDGE, JAN. 20.—A great military review was ordered this evening by General Miles, to take place tomorrow. Practically all the troops at the agency will participate. There is a belief that this display will be the last feature of the campaign, and that the Indians will be duly impressed with the number of soldiers available in suppressing any uprising.

Wounded and Killed.

WICHITA, KANS., JAN. 20.—Catarino Lopez, a Mexican female peddler, and drunk like a lord, had been sent to the house of a negro named Spark, with whom he lived, and attacked Mrs. Spark. The woman fled to the next occupied by a colored man and wife named Dennison. Lopez followed her and attacked the three persons with a stolen knife and killed Spark and the two women dangerously wounded.

Cowboys Fight a Duel.

LARAMIE, WYO., Jan. 20.—Two cowboys fought a duel on a ranch near here, having quarreled over cattle. One was killed and the other fatally injured. Their names are yet unknown.

Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It transpires that the late Duke of Bedford shot himself during a temporary fit of insanity, suffering from extreme pain and weakness.

A Journalist Dies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Charles P. Jones, an old editorial employe of the New York *Times*, dropped dead tonight.

The Winter in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The rivers Tajo and Ebro at Saragossa are covered with ice for the first time since 1829.