ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LORD SALISBURY

Refuses an Ovation from the Devonshire Conservatives and Makes a Speech.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME CRITICIZED.

Ireland Remains the Burning Question of the Hour, He Says.

By Telegraph to the News.

SALISBURY SPEAKS.

Silences for the Relief of the Poor.—Home Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Lord Salisbury today spoke at Exeter, where, he met with an ovation from the Devonshire Conservatives. He criticized the Liberal programme as obscure, indefinite and full of empty promises. The Liberals were especially ready to assure the voters that they could obtain reforms at the expense of their Irish allies and the eighth commandment. The Liberal appeared to rely on the creation of parish councils as a means to improve the conditions of the poor by adding an interest to the village self seeking from multiplied local offices overloaded by the ambitious of parish councils. He commended upon Chamberlain's old age insurance measure, and said he was hopeful that the scheme would remedy the distress among the working classes. It would be effective, however, only when carried out on sound business principles. Another remedy for relieving distress was the creation of small rural holdings, which the government treated would confer a great advantage by relieving the sufferings of the poorer classes. Ireland, however, remained the burning question of the hour, which would, in addition, not only of the next election, but, perhaps, of others, and he appealed to the country to uphold the union.

The premier said possibly he should manifest bitterness on the home rule question towards the Dillites, forcing the notion that his adversaries say and the Irish vote as a tool to secure office, without intending to grant home rule. The Speaker then said he must beg his audience to observe, however, that the Irish question had among themselves and vied with each other to obtain the most extreme concessions from Gladstone.

"In first step in concession," declared Lord Salisbury, "will soon lead to others, and eventually place protestant, nonconscious Ireland in the hands of the priest, who in all our quarrels with Spain, Austria and France, invariably fought against us. What would the world think of us, if we disgraced ourselves in Ireland, as we fail in this hour of our trial, the Boers will be plucked one by one from the diadem of the empire, and we will then be ready for the spoiler, and be hunted down to us by our fellows. I appeal to you, make every effort to avert such a crowning calamity and disgrace."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a burst of cheers.

SLACK AN HELL.

A Noted Sandusky Gambler Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—For nearly a month young Carlisle Harris has been on Will Rice, who charged with having poisoned to death his girl-wife, who at the time of her death was an inmate of a Sandusky boarding school in this city. The marriage of the two had been kept secret, but the mother of the girl, Miss Helen Pope, learned of it and poisoned young Harris, a medical student, to be a time when the marriage should be made known. The time was close at hand, when the young woman died. Fifteen days later symptoms of foul play having crept about, her body was dug up and an autopsy made. Morphine was found in her system. When Harris was arrested he attempted giving her capsules of morphine and quinine as a nervine, but failed to prove the illness to her death in the draggist. It transpired that the young woman, before her demise, was brought close to death by a criminal operation performed by Harris. It also transpired that when his young wife was almost dying on one of these occasions, Harris was engaged in Blackline sighing with other women. Evidence that he wished to be rid of his girl-wife and created his fatally learning of her condition, was introduced. It was proven that he betrayed other young women, and boasted of his power with girls. The case was given to the jury tonight, and at 10 o'clock that they returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Mrs. Helen Pope, the prisoner's mother, shrieked and fell to the floor.

"My God," she cried, "where is Carlisle?"

"There is no justice on earth," replied Harris' younger brother.

"If it is a fact that he is guilty, and God knows that he is, there," moaned the grief-stricken woman, "is a judge above it—vengeance, and it was some time before her younger son and other relatives were able to take her from the court room.

Adventures of a Little Girl.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., Feb. 2.—The little daughter of W. H. Hutchinson, of this city, formerly editor of the Quincy Herald, was accosted by a stranger while on her way to Sunday school Sunday, dragged and carried away. When she regained consciousness she was two miles in the country with her abductor who threatened death if she made an outcry. He was under the influence of liquor, and, sitting down to rest, went to sleep. The child followed the railroad until she came to Alexander, Morgan county, then on, where her grandmother lived. The incident was very upsetting. The little girl said that he told her that he had a grudge against her father.

An Ovation for Cleveland.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Ex-President Cleveland passed through here at noon today, enroute from New Orleans. At the Central station he was given a tumultuous ovation by 3000 citizens assembled there.

THE KEYSTONE BANK.

A Mystery of the Institution about to be Unraveled.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—At the hearing today of Henry H. Agnew, who was involved with Barnsley and Marsh in the wreck of the Keystone bank, some evidence was introduced by United States Attorney Reid which created a decided sensation, and promises to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of the bank's entire capital. Government Expert Barrett testified that Yard's indebtedness at the time the bank's closing in March last, was $403,700, including certificates of $270,000. Of the remainder there are many certificates of deposit, and in one instance Bill Yard made a deposit to meet the certificates. Four of them, amounting to $20,000, were not charged against him. There were also notes outstanding amounting to $118,000. In the ledgers of the bank for 1888 and 1889, the losses were torn out where Yard's indebtedness account would have existed. Yard was paid in $20,000 for his trial.

Kidnapped.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Ward Waterbury, the 5-year-old son of Charles F. Waterbury, a wealthy farmer of Forest Hills, Westchester county, was kidnapped by unknown men Monday morning while on his way to school, and a letter sent to his father demanding him that unless $5000 ransom is paid he will never see his child again. Waterbury this afternoon went to the bank and drew the money. He says he will pay to the abductors when they produce his little son.

The Association Court House Burned.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 2.—The historic old Association court house building burned yesterday, and all the county records were entirely consumed. The loss of the records leaves the county in bad straits. The Mason-Dixon line, which the Civil war established, was obliterated by the action of parish commissioners. He commented upon Chamberlain's old age insurance measure, and said he was hopeful that the scheme would remedy the distress among the working classes. It would be effective, however, only when carried out on sound business principles. Another remedy for relieving distress was the creation of small rural holdings, which the government treated would confer a great advantage by relieving the sufferings of the poorer classes. Ireland, however, remained the burning question of the hour, which would, in addition, not only of the next election, but, perhaps, of others, and he appealed to the country to uphold the union.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Memorials Presented for the Closing of the Fair During Sundays.

SENATOR VOORHEES RISES TO A PERSONAL QUESTION.

Another Tilt Between Morse and Hoar.—Consideration of the Rules.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Senator Voorhees Retires a Newspaper Story.—In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Many memorials were presented at the morning hour for the closing of the Columbian exposition on Sunday.

Senator Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, made a report in the case of the Cheyenne Republican for the seat in the Senate from Idaho. The resolution declared that Dubois is entitled to the seat. Senator Mitchell asked that the report be printed and laid on the table, and gave notice that he would call them up at a very early day.

Senator Cullom gave notice of a bill partly repeal, which he stated would be presented the day after tomorrow.

Senator Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, in lieu of Senate Joint Resolution, adopted by regular vote, and gave notice that he would, at some convenient occasion, address the Senate on the subject.

SENATOR VOORHEES,

rising to a personal question, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, with the heading: "The Senate Wasting Time in Useless and Regrettable Wrangling—Vorhees Fails to Sustain His Charges—His Scheme to Defeat Judge Woods' Nomination Is Exposed and Its Regrettable Effects Not Counted Upon."

The dispatch went on to state that the Senate Judiciary committee had had another session, full of acrimonious courtesy to Senator Voorhees, that the attempt of Senator Voorhees to form a coalition with the Republicans was a flat failure, that some of the Republicans, Hoar and Higgins, were opposed to Judge of Pennsylvania, and that Voorhees had declared "those disgraceful Republicans could turn enough of their party to aid the Democrats to defeat Judge Woods, the Democrats would retaliate and aid in the defeat of Dolphin." The dispatch ends with the statement that the plan wouldn't work, and that it was now reasonably certain that all the nominations would be confirmed next Monday without a dissenting vote among the Democrats.

Senator Voorhees said a greater lie than the alleged plan he would be hard to find, and he thought the newspaper, Mr. Woods, he would feel himself beyond resentment if he resented, let alone made, a second question. Page of sound and competent men like Judge Smith for the sake of getting clear of the appointment of a man like Woods.

Senator Cameron, Hoar and Higgins said there was no truth in the story, and the matter ended.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

MORSE AND HOAR.

The House was amused again this morning with another tilt between Morse and Hoar of Massachusetts, being the remnants of yesterday's article, Hoar, though a Democrat is a sort of distinguished Attorney General Hoar of Grantite administration, and a cousin of Senator Hoar. That a member of such a distinguished publicans family should be a Democrat is an offense which Hoar probably never has been quite forgiven by leading Republicans, and is the cause of political sarcasm upon him. Mr. Morse this morning arose to a question of privilege and read Mr. Hoar for presenting yesterday to recall from the public the printed record of a manuscript speech previously made by Mr. Morse. In a sarcastic manner he rather scored his young colleague.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Hoar arose and said: "I think, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Massachusetts has been advertised enough." With that Mr. Hoar took his seat, and the Democrats loudly applauded his brief retort.

"To which gentleman from Massachusetts do you refer?" asked Mr. Buchanan, and the controversy ended for a time in another roar of laughter.

Consideration of the rules was then resumed. Mr. Burrows' amendment, giving the speaker the right to count a quorum, was rejected, the demand for the yeas and nays having been withdrawn.

MR. REED OFFERED AN AMENDMENT

providing that wherever a quorum fails to vote on any question, there shall be a call of the House, and the yeas and nays shall at the same time be ordered. As each member answers to his name, he shall vote as the year and nays, Reed stated that the amendment was similar to the one offered by John Randolph Tucker some years ago.

McMillan opposed the amendment, and irrevelant and the action of the last Congress in locking the doors during the call of the House.

Mills (Dem.) said that it showed the adherence of the Democratic party to freedom that so great a man as Tucker could be induced to depart from the fundamental principles of representative government. He was a Democrat, (Applause.) He went back to the fundamental principle of representative government. What was the fundamental truth which underlay the whole system of government? That it was a government, not of force, but of consent. (Applause.) Its power came from the will of the people. Were the people ready for this war? Congress has the same right to do that as to compel their representatives to act.

Reed desired to divert the vote of all partisan character, and, as opposing a Democratic amendment, supported by Republican Democratic authority, he was sure that the House would not allow itself to be lashed into an undignified state of mind. The House was Democratic three to one, and instead of getting rule is Reed it should consider the rules, taking evidence by the aged and the learned of the century. Reed then quoted from reports made by Hoffmeyer and Cannon in favor of the Tucker amendment when it was first offered.

Hoffmeyer, in refer, quoted against Reed his statement that the question is subversive to the constitution.

Hoffmeyer offered an amendment striking out all but part of the rules giving the speaker to legislate on the floor, thus like where in the House of representatives to expenditures. He said he did this in order to bring the sense of the House.

Holman (Ind.) published the proposition and was replied to by Mr. Hoffmeyer, who, in reply, said that if the proposition was incorporated into the rules, Oliver would find the House still in session.

Pending action, the House adjourned.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The public debt statement is as follows:

Interest bearing debt	[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	[illegible]
Total principal	[illegible]
Interest thereon	[illegible]
Total principal and interest	[illegible]
Interest in arrears