ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 306, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

OPIUM AND CHINESE.

Supervising Special Agent Tingle Gives Several Instances of Fraudulent Importations.

DIFFICULTIES IN PREVENTING THE TRAFFIC.

A Revision of the Customs Laws Urged with Reference to the Canadian and Mexican Frontiers.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

SMUGGLING.

Difficulties in Preventing It—Success of the Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Superintending Special Agent Tingle of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, shows that during the past fiscal year special agents seized opium to the value of $145,586, and recovered $225,000 on account of seizures, fines etc. He gives several instances of fraudulent importations, and refers to the difficulties under which agents worked, especially in guarding against smuggling from Canada. The number of officers for preventive duty on that long frontier does not exceed twenty, and their efforts are, necessarily, to a large degree, futile. A similar condition exists on the borders of Mexico.

The Puget Sound district furnishes splendid facilities for smuggling, both of dutiable goods and Chinese into the country. Tingle says he is reliably informed that during the past year 125,000 pounds of crude opium were imported and manufactured at Victoria, making about 50,000 pounds of the prepared article for smoking purposes, and nearly every pound of the latter was smuggled into the United States. The enormous profits in opium smuggling, due entirely to the high duty in this country, have induced the employment of capital and a number of persons sufficient men to engage in the illicit traffic seem alluring.

Referring to the Chinese, he says that the exclusion laws are practically ignored by the clandestine introduction of them through Canada. When a Chinaman entering Canada pays a head tax of $50 he gets a certificate which enables him to return to Canada without further payment, should he be desirous of trying to enter the United States. Our court in several cases have given the construction that Canada, and not China, was the country whence the Chinese came, and in spite of the meaning of the law. The effect of this is that a Chinaman caught and returned to Canada can repeat the attempt to steal into the United States. Repeated instances of this have occurred, and in the manner the object of the restriction act is gradually defeated.

Tingle urges a revision of the customs districts and laws, with a view to the establishment of such modification of tracts in which little or no business is done, that more aid may be given where needed. New and more effective legislation upon the needs of the northwest and the Mexican frontiers is urgently demanded.

The Episcopal Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Linder of New Haven, Conn., opened an address which he protested against the indiscriminate and sweeping condemnation of all churches societies. He pleaded earnestly for discrimination and a wise choice between the possible agencies that are at hand, saying that to the best place the work of organizations should be simply the work of societies and should not be substituted for personal work. Nor should the church be permitted to finance the personal element that made the preaching of ministers in the past so successful.

Rev. Mr. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Pa., followed in much the same tone as Rev. Mr. Linder. The need of the day, said he, is not for a simpler or more perfect organization in the matter of church work, but a fuller and more complete consecration to God.

Rev. Mr. Shuttesbarge of North Carolina spoke on the success that attended organized efforts in the large city churches as compared with the unorganized work of the smaller parishes.

At the evening session "Catholic and Protestant Incidents in the Life of the Church" was the subject discussed, several papers being read and addresses made.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It is Said to be More Satisfactory Now.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A semi-official dispatch received here from Shanghai states that the situation arising from the recent action of the Chinese in attacking and threatening foreigners at Hunan is more satisfactory owing to the energetic action of the representatives of the foreign powers. The chief of the Kaleo-hui and another have recently arrested in Shanghai. His right-hand man, Chen Kin Lung, was shortly after arrested at Hankow. Then Kin Lung was subjected to torture, but would confess nothing. However, documents found upon him gave the Chinese authorities a clue to the perpetrators of the attacks. Numerous arrests have been made, and it is said that the government has greatly increased its severity of its measures against offenders of this class, and seems determined to exert all its power to protect foreigners.

Senor Vicuna Arrives in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Senor Vicuna, who was selected by Balmaceda to succeed him in the Presidency of Chile, arrived here today. Regarding the affairs of Chile he refused to talk until his pulse mind there became tranquil and the political situation more clear. He further said that when the proper time comes he will publish documents in his possession containing the facts regarding those matters and will leave history to pronounce a verdict as to the part he played in the Balmaceda government. Hearing to the general situation in South America the senor said that on account of the Chilean revolution, which had an unsettling influence on the whole continent, a general conflagration was liable to break out at any moment. Brazil, since the proclamation of the Republic, had been unable to establish a government having the essential elements of permanency. The divergent interests, political and economic, and the dissimilar sympathies, ambitions and temperaments of the inhabitants would inevitably lead to the separation of the country into at least two sections, north and south. In Argentine Republic changes are taking place, and a general outbreak of the continent is impending. Even indications of movements of a disquieting nature are observable in the midst of politics.

THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT.

It Assumes a More Reasonable Attitude Towards the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent cables: The Chilean government has descended from the lofty pedestal it so long occupied in dealing with the outrageous assault on the sailors of the "Baltimore." Captain Schley today received a letter from Judge Foster granting the request that our representatives here be furnished by the court of inquiry with copies of all the depositions made before its investigation. This request has also been absolutely refused on all previous occasions. There is no doubt that the Chilean authorities have rejected the counter demands of Minister Egan through its sensational correspondent, Thompson, that the United States' reasonable demands be treated as a bluff, and, failing our government maintaining a fair but firm attitude, are determined to meet it half-way. I have reasons that much speculation is indulged in here and at Santiago as to the reason for the dispatch of the American war vessels to the Pacific squadron. There is no doubt that the news has had a salutary effect in Chile.

A large fire at Santiago yesterday destroyed several buildings facing the Municipal Theater.

The Rock of Moses.

How many readers know that what is believed to be the identical rock struck by Moses, when he commanded water for the famishing thousands who were wandering in the wilderness, is still to be seen, as natural as it was the days of the great lawgiver! Dr. Thomas Shaw, D. D., at one time regius professor of Greek at Oxford, one of the greatest of English-speaking country travelers, gives this description of it: "It is a block of granite, about six yards square, variously known as the 'Rock of Horeb,' 'Rock of Massah' and 'Stone of Moses.' It lies tottering and loose in the Valley of Rephidim, and seems to have formerly belonged to Mount Sinai, which hangs in a variety of pendent cliffs over the plain. The water which flowed out and the stream which flowed withal (Psalms lxxviii. 20) have hollowed across one corner of this rock a channel about two inches deep and twenty inches wide, which is now exempt of all river like the inside of a basketful that hath been long in use. Besides several many productions which are still preserved by the dew, we see all over this channel a great number of holes, some of them four or five inches deep and two inches in diameter, lively tokens of those having been so many fountains."—St. Louis Republic.

Insurance Companies.

The president of an insurance company says that a good insurance canvasser is a rare bird. Those that follow the business make money and can always get good positions. The majority of canvassers are inexperienced and do not stake into their work with enthusiasm or business enterprise. They drift from the employ of one company into another, making just enough to keep them in food and clothes, and don't seem to care whether they make any more or not. There is no profession in the world which develops a man so thoroughly or as quickly as that of an insurance canvasser.

It is active, varied in experiences and the returns are immediate. There are about 300 first class men in the business. They are stars, and make from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. They go wherever they please, and only work on an average of two hours a day. These men are always in demand, and many of them work on a commission, so reliable are the returns from their work.—New York Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington Mews.

"Washington Mews" is a private street running from University place to Fifth avenue in New York, in the rear of the fashionable houses fronting Washington square. The name perhaps suggests nothing else in the city, if, indeed, it is to be found in any other American town. The word "mew" has an odd and interesting history. It means primarily to change, then to moult, or shed feathers, as birds do at certain seasons. Then the noun came to mean the place where hawks were kept while moulting, then to mean a cage, and finally, since hawks were kept in and about the stables, to mean any stable. The term is still common enough in English towns. All the houses bordering Washington mews are either stables or the homes of servants.—Chi. Chicago Herald.

Shocking Bad Taste.

"My dear, don't you intend to invite Mr. and Mrs. Green to your party?" asked Mr. Biller.

"Certainly not."

"Why not, my dear? They are good friends of ours."

"What if they are! I am going to invite Mr. and Mrs. Brown."

"Well, can't you invite the Greens as well?"

"Why, John Biller, you shock me with your taste. Bruce and Green in my parlor together! Why next you'll be asking me to wear blue and yellow. I declare you men have no idea whatever of harmony."—Texas Siftings.

ONLY FOR PEACE.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Giers, Takes a Trip to Paris.

NO DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR.

It is Asserted in Germany that the Minister's Mission is to Maintain the Peace.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

DE GIERS.

The Russian Minister, Pays a Visit to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, arrived here today. He was met by the members of the Russian embassy and Comte Dereure, of the French foreign office. No demonstration was made in honor of the visitor.

DE WAHL'S PRAISE.

WIESBADEN, Nov. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that De Giers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is about to go to Paris for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance is baseless. It is further said that he is invested with a single motive, to maintain peace.

Americans Entertained.

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Losses on Account of a False Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The members of the board of trade are indignant over the circulation on the board yesterday of an alleged cablegram from United States Minister Smith, in Russia, saying that the ukase had been signed, ordering the prohibition of wheat exports. Wheat jumped up a cent. Brokers rushed in to cover, and the buses were extremely busy. Later it was learned that the dispatch was a fake. The brokers have demanded that the directors make every effort to ascertain the source of the false reports, and if the culprit is detected he will be made an example of.

Facts Posted.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—The Freeman's Journal (official) this morning publishes articles from last Aries, stating that Emin Pasha has treated Dervishes, sent to Egypt by the Mahdi. The paper also says that Emin has been joined by the troops he formerly commanded at Wadelai, and had fought several successful engagements.

Murders and Suicides.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—A series of startling tragedies occurred here today. Earnest Heckman of East St. Louis shot his wife fatally and then committed suicide. He had been jealous of her.

At 3314 Easton avenue Gertrude and Adelaide Durgin are lying at the point of death from the effects of blow administered by their father Charles with a poker this morning. Durgin attempted to subside at Kansas City several weeks ago. He has been separated with St. Vitus dance since babyhood and seems to have a mania to kill. The girls will probably die.

Adelaide Durgin, aged 18, a school teacher, suicided this morning while laboring under a fit of despondency.

THE OBLITERATING FIEND.

Handiwork of an Ever Present Carrier to Every Public Highway.

The obliterating fiend, like the poor, is always with us.

We do not, of course, mean the postal authorities of the Russian empire, who embrace in all publications entering the kingdom every description of matter obnoxious to the czar and his ukases.

We refer to the man or the boy most frequently the latter) who the moment his eye catches the sight of printing is seized with an irresistible desire to change the meaning originally intended.

Our private property may often be seen the target. "No hats allowed here," but after a gentle visit of the fiend the warning to the hat stickler assumes the form of a caution to the medical profession regarding an imaginary patient, for does it not read, "No pitch allowed here."

And, further ahead, observed, "No smoking allowed," soon exhibited in public buildings, appears, after the fiend has been around, as a welcome invitation to indulge in a whiff. Nor we know better, so we just smile and say he's been at it again. Were we less accustomed to be taxed by all the undiscerned mean, we might be forthwith sets his ingenuity a going.

Hinting him in the belief that in this way summary's beautiful appeal that persons are requested not to put their feet on the seats, and it is not long till he finds everything between the objectionable little word "seat" quite on a par with this in the matter seems to be seen in one of the Glasgow and Southwestern railway carriages running out of Glasgow, on which appears the passengers are particularly requested to keep their feet on the cushions and not the carriages."

Needless to add, the company asked the public to forbear putting their feet on the cushions or roofs of the carriages. The name of the neighboring line of Leeds a tempting morsel to the habitual obliterator, and we find the heading in their coaches changed from "Midland railway" to "Ale on a railway." The fiend, he be ever so clever with his pencil or knife, seldom succeeds in having his work passed off as genuine, although there is one case in which a person investigated has suffered. A Frenchman, newly arrived in the metropolis, found himself on a particularly wet morning compelled to patronize one of the cheap trains of the Metropolitan railway in order to pay a visit. He was about to alight at his station when, looking in order to get change for a sovereign, he noticed a placard which led him to be the friendly interest the company took in its passengers. He read and reread the words, "Wait till the train stops," and upon his destination several times before attempting to disregard the warning and venture out, were for him a most humiliating fine the sensing of the letter "s" had been the cause of making him lose his fare.—London Tit-Bits.

The Evil Eye.

The meaning of the evil eye, the "Ophthalmos baskanos" of the Greeks, the "fascinare" of the Romans, was probably for more than a vulgar superstition. We find traces of it in almost every country, notably in this day among the negroes who inhabit the western isles of the sea, of "Ultra fort and Cubanay," of Skye and the Hebrides, and among the Turks, who distrust the evil eye of the stranger. But in old classical days the power seems chiefly to have been used for the purpose of revenge by afflicting the live stock of disagreeable neighbors.

So we find to this day in Ireland, parts of Scotland and the west of England, where this belief is still prevalent. Certainly, in some form or other, mesmeric fascination by the eye has always been known; but this may one person, with no matter how old an eye, should be able to charm frightened animals to any extent or number is ridiculous, and not seriously to be complained for a moment.—Chambers' Journal.

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Dr. Traman, the Author of the Anti-Sub-Treasury Pamphlet, Before a Hearing.

A CONFERENCE OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

The Plan of Action Decided upon by the Third Party.—A Great Scheme.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE FARMERS.

A Split on Account of the Sub-Treasury Plan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Soon after the opening of the meeting of the members of the supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance the chairman of the committee which last night met representatives of the sub-treasury plan, asked his committee was ready to report. Instantly there was a disturbance. On motion Texas delegation seated on the McCune side of the house, everyone not entitled to vote in the executive session was obliged to leave the hall. When the house was closed Dr. Traman read a recommendation that Dr. Traman, author of the sub-treasury pamphlet, have a hearing. It was received with cries of "Aye" and "Nay" and no unanimous decision began. About 12:30 o'clock a committee from the anti-sub-treasury people demanding the Alliance be immediately furnished with a copy of the protest which they desired presented. The action implied that the committee was only empowered through Traman to present the report, and until Traman could be heard by the supreme council the latter body would be deprived of the pleasure of reading the protest. At 1 o'clock the supreme council of the Alliance not replied to the commendation of the sub-treasury people. The Third party people are still vigorously promulgating among the members of the Alliance and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. The meeting there was

A CONFERENCE

of the joint committees from the People's party. The executive committee of the Alliance and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, F. E. Tanlerock of Illinois, acted as chairman and made an earnest appeal to the representatives of the various industrial unions to consolidate their interests and take independent political action. The conference continued without any definite action till 7 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken for dinner.

The document of the anti-sub-treasury men earnestly protests against any action of the supreme council that purposes to commit the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union to the proposition that provision should be made by the federal Congress for government loans on farm mortgages as security in demand for the government ownership or control of railroad property and transportation. These schemes, it declares,

ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

impracticable, conflicting with the spirit of the Alliance movement and resorting to a government of paternalism and State socialism. Instead of relief from present oppression the proposition means greater evils, being partial to certain classes, involving business debate too deep for the average farmer. The attendant expense would rob the farmers of a price of any higher and open an avenue for stargrafts to invite upon the farmers' hard earned goods and products. The markets would be overloaded with produce, putting up the value of commodities and raising taxation. Absolute failure in Australia and Missouri furnished examples of how similar schemes to the sub-treasury project failed signally. The land loan scheme beyond doubt is a new rule of interest prevents an favorable feature, expense of maintenance being enormous. Government ownership of railroads implies that of the other utilities, and would foster political corruption and be an arbitrary interference with private rights in many instances.

In conclusion, the committee expresses a desire to co-operate with the Alliance in carrying out its principles in securing

JUST CURRENCY;

riding the land of trusts and monopolies; helping the farmer and laborer; securing an honest ballot and a fair count, and a system of land and public honor and emolument honest and sensible men.

The executive committee of the Anti-sub-treasury will at once commence the work of organizing a new alliance.

The capture of the Alliance by the People's party, which has been accomplished some days ago, was not apparent until today, when President Tanlerock was constantly referred to as J. H. Loudrel South Dakota, was chosen vice president; J. H. Turner was re-elected secretary and treasurer, and J. G. Willetts of Kansas, national lecturer.

George F. Washburne of the national executive committee of the People's party, stated that the leaders of that party were jubilant over the election of President Polk. Mr. Polk, in his annual address Tuesday night, severely condemned the old parties and so strongly indulged his tendencies to the People's party movement, that his re-election is considered a great victory for the People's party.

THE ELECTION OF MR. LOUDEN

as vice-president is regarded as a greater victory from the fact that a large number of Alliance delegates are also members of other industrial organizations and their working together would indicate their action towards a consolidation of all and in the direction of independent political action.

The committee on consideration of the various industrial organizations, at a meeting today, referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Terrell, Tanlerock and Brumgardner, the question of calling a congress of all labor and industrial clubs to meet February 22 next. It was first decided to hold the congress in Washington, but the south and west members objected to the place. The sub-committee was instructed to select either

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The Interior Railroad Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—That only one railroad man, Spriggs, was indicted was somewhat of a surprise, but not a few other railroaders fancy escaped. The evidence against them was not sufficiently strong.

None of those indicted were arrested, but they will be compelled to appear and give bail for trial. The penalty for freight rate discrimination is not set down in the law at less than $1,000 in fines and imprisonment from one to three years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The revelations of the methods pursued in favoring the big shippers were astounding. The system and its secrecy was almost perfect, and the jury at one time seriously considered abandoning the efforts to get at the guilty parties. With the aid of Special Agent Kosterman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and District Attorney Gilchrist, however, they finally succeeded in getting down to bedrock. The men who were chosen to vote for Smith & Co. were Frank G. Rowles and Arthur Fay. General Freight Agent Spriggs, it is said, was caught because he refused to answer questions which might implicate others. Special Agent Kosterman left tonight for San Francisco, where he will work up some cases against the Pacific coast roads.

How to Catch a Runaway Horse.

Most persons when trying to stop a runaway horse merely add to the panic which has caused the beast to take to his heels. They stand in the middle of the road and frighten the animal almost to death. No one ever saw a real runaway stopped by such tactics. Don't stand on the middle of the road and yell to the horse to stop. That will merely cause him to be more frightened. Don't run after the horse. Keep resting, start to run as fast as you can in the same direction the horse is taking, aiming to outdo up with you and before he passes you don't try to stop him. Keep on a few rods from a point where running away—jump for his bridle rein and hold to it, running about all the while as fast as possible. The check lines given by the pull on the bit will soon check him down to a trot, and if you are on horseback you can do this with ease and with very little danger, for in this instance your horse is running and you have all your strength to apply to the reins. The method is practiced by horsemen in all the northern sections and distinctly, and they have plenty of practice.

How to Preserve Rubbers and Silks.

They should always be laid away for keeping in linen paper, as the chemicals used in giving paper other qualities will in a few years cause rubber to crack and decay. Silk, unless it is dyed with aniline, should be rolled on white paper, with brown paper outside.

How to Prepare Common Whitewash.

Take clean unslaked lime and pour on warm water (at last fast enough to keep the lime slaking without burning), but not enough to drown it. It is desirable to have it clear dry and fine. Stir well with water to a thin wash, but not pasty. If put on for thick it will not take a firm hold and after a few months will scale off. If too thin it will wash off in the first shower. Add to each pail of wash one handful of smooth, salt only. A very little bluing in the last coating will make it look a clear white.

How to Dress for Traveling.

Any dark dress comfortably made will do for traveling. In winter should add to the warmth, and the less it shows dirt the better. Have a dark cloth veil across at least one journey's end. Most trains will allow you to take one trunk free of charge, and every one from traveling is visible at night colored dresses. Gloves also is not a good color to choose. The gown should be made with a plain skirt, and the waist should not be cut low enough to show the collar or fichu scarf that can be wrapped closely around it, the ears will keep much cleaner by folding in the hood. A traveling hat that is small and light and not easily hurt will be found most comfortable. A dark petticoat is another necessity, also high shoes, or if low ones are worn, thick gaiters. The hands must be kept clean, and a veil is a protection in degree of cleanness, and of course the car window will be kept closed during a journey of any length.

How to Clean a Gold Chain.

Put the chain in a small bottle with water, a little soap and tooth powder. Cork and shake the bottle violently for a minute or two. The soap and powder will extract every particle of grease and dirt from the minutest interstices of the chain, while friction against the glass will polish it. Rinse in fine cold water and the polish will surprise you.

How to Use Terms of Compliment and Respect.

In official letters "sir" should be used and the writer should sign himself "Very respectfully, your obedient servant." In business letters "Dear sir" should be used, and the form of address should be "Yours truly, Yours respectfully, Yours sincerely." Where there exists some personal or social relationship or tion not a business acquaintance "My dear sir" is a proper form of address, and this should be followed by "Yours truly" or "Yours faithfully." Where the communication is entirely social the address should be "Dear Mr. Smith" or its equivalent, and this form of address should be followed by "Sincerely yours" or "Yours as ever truly." Where the social relations are somewhat intimate the form of address may very properly be "My dear Mr. Smith." In social letters "Dear sir" should never be used, and it is rather objectionable to use the same form of address, thus the letter should be written in the old fashioned form of the third person where "Mr. Brown presents his compliments to Mr. Smith, and," "Good" or "Good" should never be used under any circumstances. Never even in one to whom you feel no cordiality should a letter be addressed "Mr. Smith" without any further term of compliment or respect.

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