THE HULBERT CASE.

Alleged Cause of the Deficiency of Defendant's Evidence—The Trial to be Reopened.

A FATAL DUEL ABOUT TRESPASSING CATTLE.

Protests Against the Inactivity of the British Government Regarding the Beira Incident.

By Telegraph to the News.

EVELYN AND HUBLBERT.

The Case Will Be Taken Up Once More.

LONDON, April 22.—William Henry Hurlbert is about to start for America to accelerate the search for his former secretary, Wilfred Murray. On his return he will reopen the Evelyn case to vindicate himself. He says his evidence was defective because he understood the case was not to be tried till July. Miss Evelyn will answer in the trial.

Railroad War.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), April 22.—A war has begun between the Inter-Oceanic and Mexican railways. Both roads have lowered their rates, and they are shortening the time between this city and Vera Cruz.

A Government Resigns.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 22.—The local government of Prince Edward Island has resigned. The governor has decided not to dissolve the parliament.

A Fatal Duel in California.

FRESNO, Cala., April 22.—Sylvester Tirado and Francisco Olivos fought a duel with revolvers, yesterday, at Canoba Canyon, eighty miles from Fresno. Olivos was killed and Tirado arrested and taken to Fresno. The men owned adjoining sections of land and had numerous disputes about trespassing cattle.

The Irish Factics.

LONDON, April 22.—From reports of the McCarthyite meetings of the Commons who canvassed Ireland, it is calculated that a general election would cost twenty-six Parnellite members of Parliament including Parnell himself. This would leave the strength of the different parties as follows: McCarthyites 72, Parnellites 9, Unionists 22.

Fare Arrives in Rome.

ROME, April 22.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, who recently left that city on leave of absence has arrived here. Immediately after the baron's arrival he had a prolonged conference with di Rudinl upon the New Orleans affair. The outcome of this conference is not made public.

Promotions.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following promotions were caused by the selection of Col. Kautz as brigadier general: Lieut. Col. Van Horn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be colonel of the Eighth Infantry; Maj. Andrews, Twenty-third Infantry, colonel of the Twenty-fifth, and Capt. Wherry, Sixth Infantry, major of the Twenty-first. Henceforth the promotions will be confined to the Sixth Infantry, but it will be blocked for some time by the delay of the president in acting on the court-martial case of Lieut. Booth. First Lieut. Townsend, Sixth, comes captain, leaving a vacancy to which Second Lieut. Booth would be entitled were it not for the fact that he was tried by a court-martial at Fort Monroe last winter, for duplicating his pay accounts.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

He Says They are Not Fairly Represented in That Report.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Ex-president Cleveland, who has had an opportunity to read his views yesterday on the silver question, said to a reporter on the subject this morning: "I have just read the report, and it seems to me it has been generally embellished, and expressions are put into my mouth that were never uttered by me, but they are the expressions used by another gentleman present. While some opinions may be recognized as partly my views on the subject of silver coinage, yet there are so many other expressions credited to me that it would require considerable weeding out before the supposed conversation could be termed an accurate report."

The Weimar's Maiden Trip.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The new North German Lloyd steamship Weimar arrived from Bremen on her maiden trip. She made the run to the capes in less than 12 days. She brings eighteen hundred emigrants.

A Saloon Tragedy.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Early this morning Albert Stoll shot Kate Dunsmith, an actress, in the concert saloon, and then himself. Both wounds are serious.

The Wheat Boom.

CHICAGO, April 22.—There was heavy selling in wheat this morning. July sold at 116¾ against 116¾ yesterday, opened at 116¾ and up to 11 o'clock fluctuated between 109¾ @ 110¾. May opened at 109¾ off at 112¾, went down to 110¾, but subsequently rallied to 112.

A Sculptor Dead.

PARIS, April 22.—Chapu, the French sculptor, is dead.

An Outrage on a British Envoy.

LONDON, April 22.—Advices from Bathurst, the capital of Gambia, the British West African Company, state that an envoy sent to the King of Gambia, protesting against the depredations on British subjects suffered by the Jagalli colonists, was escorted back by the king's body guard after pieces of flesh had been cut from his body. Three British gunboats have already ascended the Gambia river to avenge the outrage.

The Anglo-Portuguese Trouble.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Cape Argus (official) has received advices that Salisbury has decided not to take official action upon the Beira incident, except to send a remonstrance to Lisbon. A mass meeting has been summoned to protest against the government inaction. The Cape Argus advises that the Imperial flag be lowered, unless the colonial interests be protected."

A correspondent of the Times at Madrid says grave anxiety is felt there over the state of affairs in Portugal. He expresses fears that a revolution is about to break out, in which event, he says, the lives of foreign subjects will be endangered.

The Irish Campaign.

DUBLIN, April 22.—At a meeting of the Tenants' Defense League held here, Redmond stated that a combination of the plan of campaign was impossible in view of the fact that with the exception of the land now held in Paris, there is no money with which to continue the warfare.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

There are 70,000 girls engaged as barteenders in England.

On April 22, 1821, the President of the United States announced the acquisition of Florida.

The great French chemist Racine died April 22, 1699. He flourished during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth.

Scarlet fever has broken out among one of the crews of the Yale rowing crew. The symptoms of the unknown rash are under strict quarantine.

On this day, April 22, 1519, Bernardo Cortez landed in Mexico. He landed where Vera Cruz now stands. It was he who gave the name it means "True Cross."

La Patrie of Mexico says the United States Government should return to Mexico the trophies captured by its troops in the Mexican war, which are now at the West Point Military Academy, thus showing its magnanimity.

Barry Sullivan, the well-known actor, is dying. He was born at Birmingham in 1824, and made his first appearance in Cork in 1849. He visited New York in 1871, and again in 1876, when he played in New York with E. L. Davenport.

Captain Harris of the Cunard liner Etruria on Sunday completed his fifty-third year of sea service and his 501 trip across the Atlantic Ocean. He joined the company's service in 1857, and is now commander of the company's splendid fleet.

The late Mr. Bradbaugh's will shows him to have been possessed of personal property to the extent of $22,000. He left it all to his daughter, Mrs. Bonner—wife of Alfred Bonner of Circus Road, London, printer—whom he appoints his sole executrix.

At the cabinet council in Madrid, Spain, Premier Canovas del Castillo informed the Queen that he had settled with General Fisher the principal points of a reciprocity treaty with America affecting Cuba, and he hoped that a treaty of reciprocity between Spain and America might be negotiated later.

The governments of England, France and Germany have instructed their agents in Brazil to apply to the government at Rio Janeiro for the same commercial advantages as have already been granted to the United States through the exertions of Secretary Blaine. The three powers supplying at the same time looks very like coercion.

Louis Cohn, a New York East Side landlord, dragged a lady tenant who resided in Orchard street by the hair of her head for ten minutes. A jury in the common pleas court thought that Mr. Cohn had had $1000 worth of exercise, and gave a verdict for that amount. He got off at the rate of $100 a minute, which Mr. Cohn thinks rather high.

Mrs. Mackay is now living in one of the most magnificent houses of Carlton Terrace, London. It was built by the Duke of Leinster, but passed into the hands of a millionaire, whose ambition was to own "the finest house in London." He got into difficulties at the time of the Baring panic, and had to part with the house. Mrs. Mackay is now its possessor, and she means to build the World's End of London red, this coming season.

In Springfield, Ill., a successful case of bonegrafting has been performed. A section hand named Dougherty had his shin bone injured. He had set in, and when the doctors cleared the decayed bone away, a large hole was left. They took the bone of a chicken leg and inserted it on Dougherty's shin, and the bone grew. The man is now all right.

A fac simile of the caravel in which Columbus sailed from Palos in 1492, is to be built for exhibition at the World's Fair. It will be equipped and manned as the ship of Columbus was. Lieut. McCarthy Little is to have charge of the construction. He is also in charge of the maps, charts, globes, nautical and astronomical instruments showing the state of geographical scientific navigation at that time.

George Francis Train affirms that he is living solely upon coffee. "I am astonished at myself," said he to an acquaintance the other day, "but I am in perfect health and vigor although I take no solid food. My whole diet is a few cups of coffee per day." His skeptical hearer, knowing that Train's muscles were like those of a blacksmith, questioned him closely, but George Francis stuck to his story.

Sir William Thompson, the great English physician, has been ill for some time, but is now mending. His medical attendants declare that they never had a worse patient in the matter of obstinacy. He would not take his medicine for days together, and it was only by the doctors threatening to abandon his attention that he reluctantly consented to swallow the prescribed draughts.

"The princess of Wales," said Ward McAllister the other day, "is the best-dressed woman in the world. I don't believe that she ever wears the same dress twice, and she has her hair dressed in Paris every day. She wears false hair, you know, and she sends her wigs over to Paris daily. While one wig is going across the channel to France to be dressed the other is coming to London."

Miss Gabrielle Grisely, who is to marry the Rev. Mr. Clendenning at Phoenixville, N. Y., in a few days' time, is having an unpleasant experience. She lived at Chappaqua for two years, and there a man named Alfred H. Banks attended her Sunday school class. He is a cripple by trade. It appears that Miss Grisely promised to marry him, and now he is to present himself at the wedding ceremony and claim her. Miss Grisely feels annoyed, and says she never encouraged him, but always tried to avoid him.

Robert Dunlap, of Troy, New York, an ex-Wall Street broker was robbed with homicidal mania in New York City on February 6th, last. He went around the streets saying the Lord had commanded him to kill all men who were sinners. He took off his coat and wrapped it around the Washington statue. He threw wads of greenbacks among the Wall Street brokers, and commanded them to cease gambling. He was taken and confined in the Flushing Asylum. On the 23rd inst. he escaped from that institution, and all New York City is looking for him.

The Grand Duke Michael, who has by marrying the woman he married offended the Czar, is 39 years of age. He was sent to England in 1887 with a hope that he would falling a daughter of the Prince of Wales and make a match. As soon as it was discovered in St. Petersburg that he had no such intention he fell into disfavor. The mother of his bride was a Russian woman, and before morganatically marrying Duke Nicholas of Russia secured a divorce from her first husband.

NO PROCRASTINATION.

PRECAUTIONS THAT SHOULD BE OBSERVED IN PACKING AWAY CLOTHING.

The great mistake folks make is to await the last of the summer before watching for moths. Active young housewives look askance at the turn thought of bags in their newly built home, but if they stop to squarely consider the subject they must admit that visitors are at any time liable to bring in with their clothing a guileless moth, which, with good health and industry, can hatch hundreds of its kind in a week and ruin everything of an animal texture with its larvae. The larvae grubs come in contact therefore the need for serious watchfulness and a knowledge of the subject becomes apparent.

One immediately protests, "But I have never watched specially for moths and everything in the way of clothing and fabrics in my house has not been ruined."

"True, but your immunity from depredation has been special to moths for more. The moth lays the eggs in dark places and the grub which is hatched moves slowly and its feeding spots are usually within a foot or so of its place of birth. If by good luck its place of birth is away from a textile fabric, the texture will not be hurt; if near, it is sure destruction."

The quacks and "preventive" manufacturers have always reaped a rich harvest through the ignorance of people regarding the moth and its habits. Folks have bundled up their woolens and packed them away to their chests full of turpentine, or camphor balls, or naphthalin, and actually believed that they would be safe until fall. They have wrapped up hundreds of moth eggs which really hatch the grubs. These odors will never kill a moth or destroy its life germs. To be sure a moth will not voluntarily seek a resting place where the odor exists, but if boxed up with an odor it cannot escape from, it simply proceeds to lay its eggs in the atmosphere, which becomes a second nature to the grub when hatched.

Anything saturated with arsenic, cocoaine, or even salt, or impregnated with sulphur, the moth or its worm will not touch, but the use of these articles is dangerous to the substance of fine textures. It is discouraging, indeed, when a housewife shakes out her clothes and puts them into a camphor trunk and keeps them there all summer, to find that in the fall they are fairly riddled; but the trouble has been she whched only for moths, when the moth is not at all destructive. It is the worm that she should have been on the lookout for, which hatches out of the egg, and as the egg is hardly perceptible to the naked eye, a mere white speck like the point of a pin, the danger is passed over unseen. Until recently, the utmost confusion and ignorance has prevailed regarding the metamorphose of the moth species, but it is now a clearly defined fact that there are three distinct species of wool-destroying moths common in this country, all of which are of European origin. To be scientifically correct, we should term them the Tinea pellionella, Hum. (the Tinea tapetzella, Linn.) and the Tinola biselliella, humnat.

The commonest species are light brown, and distinguished by the spots shown in the illustration. They begin to appear late in April and may occasionally be seen flitting about as late as August. They pair off and the female then searches for suitable places for the deposition of her eggs, working her way into dark corners, crevices of the walls, cracks in the floor or deep in the folds of garments, apparently guiding by instinct the least conspicuous places. The moth lays from 18 to 14 eggs at a time. From these grubs hatch, in a period from three to seven days, the white, soft body larvae or worms which begin immediately to make a case for themselves from the fragments of the cloth upon which they feed. The case is in the shape of a hollow roll from a thirty-second to an eighth of an inch long.

We have all noticed these "rolls" on fabrics and frequently we have crushed them, supposing that we have prevented all damage, when the existence of the cylinder shows that the grub has already fled. As the worms grow they enlarge this case by adding material which they get by feeding. The worm reaches its full growth in thirty-six days and then, crawling to some cozy retreat, spins a cocoon, remains torpid during the winter within its case, which by this time is thickened and fastened at either end of the full school cocoon. The transformation of moth takes place within the case during the following spring. Such is the life round of the species. The worm feeds on woolen fabrics, coarse hair, hair cloth, furs, feathers, or anything of that character which may possess an animal deposit, for within the cellular tissues of hair there is the same nutriment which one finds on a smaller scale within a bone.

It is the thirty-six day period, from the time that the eggs are laid to the time that the worm or grub reaches the full size that the damage is done, and it is fortunate that all of the eggs that are laid do not hatch—in fact, but a small proportion ever find life.

The second species constructs its cocoon mainly from fragments of the material upon which it has been feeding, spinning a certain amount of silk, however, wherever it goes, leaving the trace which one sometimes finds on woolen fabrics, this species moving eastward from Washington southward. The parent moth is of a dark straw color and has none of the spots on it that you see on the Tinea pellionella. The moth of the Tinea tapetzella, the third species is really distinguished from all others by the front wings, which are black from the base to the body and white beyond, the white portion being sometimes crowded with dark gray. The habit of these species are much the same, with the exception that the larva or worm of the last named is most destructive, using for its cocoon cylinder pieces of the cloth itself on which it is feeding.

It must now be apparent to the careful reader that it is quite difficult to kill the inflammably small eggs by reason of almost imperceptible chinkiness and difficult also to eradicate the moth by reason of its secretive habits. A benzine spray is sure death, but there are many objections to its use and danger from its inflammable character; still, if the ordinary throat spray, which can be bought for a little, is filled with benzine and the vapor thrown into crevices against moth or eggs, it will destroy them, but no light should be brought into a room thus treated until after it has been thoroughly aired and the odor dissipated.

After a thorough airing of a woolen fabric, for the purpose of drawing out any concealed moth (for a moth able to fight) and after time has been given to the development of any concealed egg, you may be reasonably sure that there is nothing harmful in the fabric. Then if it is safe done up in a paper parcel as it would be if saturated and buried beneath all the anti-moth remedies in existence.

Camphor, tobacco, naphthalins and other strong odorants are only partially repellent to the flying moth and have no effect at all upon the eggs or the worm, which is the destroying element. The benzine spray is the least objectionable destroying agent that we know of. It may be used very safely upon carpeting, but the utmost care should be exercised in using it on fabrics of a delicate character.

One should not confuse the moth with the carpet beetle. Frequently housekeepers discover the carpet beetle and they attribute it to moths. Instead, the carpet beetle is frequently called the Buffalo moth. The perfect beetle is three-sixteenths of an inch long, and when disturbed it draws in its legs and feigns death. It is white, black and scarlet, the scarlet being confined to a strip down the middle of the back. It begins to appear in the fall, and soon the species pair off and the female deposits her eggs upon the carpet itself, and not in the cracks or crevices, as generally supposed. During the day time these beetles frequently fly to the windows, and may be caught there, but they seldom have the house until their eggs have been deposited.

The treatment is similar to that with moths. A hand sprinkler charged with benzine should liquor the liquid into all the crevices and under the base boards until every crevice has been reached. The carpets themselves after through beating should be lightly sprayed with the same substance. The inflammability of benzine, however, should be remembered and no light be brought near it until evaporated.—*The Upholsterer.*

SCHEFF, 23 E. 1st South. Hair Brushes.

Go to the Bedding Factory to-day, 55 W. First South, for your electric lighting and electrical supplies.

Williams' Anti-Fat Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, complicated with Headache, and Dizzy, Drowsy, no appetite, feel, and 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's Co-op Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent. 5&6

Neuralgia cured much heredity.

The highest medical authorities of Europe and America have recently decided that a large percentage of cases of Neuralgia is caused by the excruciating pains of Neuralgia of the head and face. If any member of your family suffers this tormentor, induce them to try Ballard's Snow Liniment. One application will afford immediate relief and you will soon be rid of a dangerous and tormenting disease. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating Liniment known. It positively cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Contracted Muscles, Old Sores, Cuts, Bunions, etc. It penetrates and opens up the pores, drawing all poisonous matter to the surface, resting and promoting a natural circulation of the blood through the diseased parts.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup for Whooping Cough.

There is no remedy in the world which will give such prompt relief in severe Whooping Cough as *Ballard's Horehound Syrup*. It will positively cure it. If you will try it your children will not keep you awake all night coughing. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the most cooling and soothing remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Asthma, in the world. It is free from opium. It builds up new tissue, strengthens the Lungs, and is an incomparable remedy, made of the best and purest materials. If your Lungs are weak and you have a tickling in your throat, you need it. E. C. M. I. Agents. 2*

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The Arabs, The Max Flower Workers, the Pantomime and the Jugglers.

We reserve the right to refuse admission to any one. Seats can be had for the matinee day or Friday, the 24th.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. 1004-S1

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM BLUFF DALE, A BLACK MARE. Brushed Cow, curved years old, branded JC on shoulder, one hind foot white, lower slope off right and square underfoot in left one. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said cow will be rewarded by ANGUS M. CANNON, 103 S. Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Deseret Mining Co. will be held in the President's Mining office, Salt Lake City, Monday, May 11, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing Directors and other officers to serve for the ensuing year, to hear the reports of the Officers and act upon other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES MILLESPIE, Secretary.

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will give a Grand Exhibition of Fancy Dancing on her stage at the

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Tickets on sale at the box office, Thursday and Friday, April 23rd and 24th.

Admission for Dress Circle and First Circle, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. Second Circle, Children's Dancing Matinee and Exhibition, Saturday afternoon, April 25, commencing at 2 p.m. Admission for Ladies and Children, 50 cents, 50c.

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PRINTS, - 3c. per yd.

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