ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 3. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

RAVAGES OF A STORM.

A Hurricane Sweeps Over Eastern Cities with Accompanying Death and Destruction.

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON PARTLY WRECKED.

The Telegraph Wires Being Broken, the Reports are yet Far From Complete.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

A STORM IN THE EAST.

Damage to Property and Loss of Life in Many Places.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A terrible wind and rain storm is advancing along the coast. Telegraphic communication with points south of Washington were interrupted all the morning, and at 1 o'clock a dispatch was received from Washington that the worst storm ever experienced there was raging and that the wires in all directions were going down. The next heard from the capital was a dispatch from Baltimore telling of a waterspout and loss of life. The storm is evidently advancing north, as all communication with Baltimore is cut off.

THE WHITE HOUSE DAMAGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city about noon today, doing great damage to property. The walls of the new Ketcroft music hall, in course of construction, were blown down, and several persons killed and many injured. George White, a tailor, and one of his sewing women were taken out dead from an adjoining building, and two others were badly hurt. One of the reservoirs of the Washington Gas company was struck by lightning and burned. A section of the stone balustrade around the roof of the White House was burned down during the storm, crashing through the roof and portico at the eastern entrance of the basement. A large portion of the portico was destroyed with it.

Later tonight it was learned that George White was the only person killed. The property loss in this city will reach a quarter of a million. Reports of much damage come from north and south. Harrisburg and Altoona say the storm was very severe there.

A WATERSPOUT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—A telephone message just received from Washington reports that a cyclone and waterspout struck that city, seven persons were killed, and Ketcroft Hall is on fire. The storm struck this city, making telegraphing almost impossible. Communication with Washington is cut off at present.

REPORTS FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—A storm of great violence swept over this city this morning, doing great damage and injuring several persons, one it is thought fatally. From all parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny come reports of damage by the storm. Houses were blown down or unroofed. Trees and signs were broken down, and telegraph poles torn up and wires broken. In the west end a building in course of construction was blown down, crushing a small dwelling adjoining. The occupants all escaped but Mrs. Peebles, who was preparing dinner in the kitchen. She was probably fatally injured. Numerous accidents from falling signs and flying brick occurred, but, so far as reported, they are not of a serious nature. Telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated all over the city, and communications cut from all points. For three hours the streets were flooded by a heavy rain.

It is feared that great damage will yet result to the coal fleet in the river.

On account of the crippled condition of the telegraphic service, news from the surrounding districts concerning the storm is meager. It is known, however, that it was severe at all points east, and a great deal of damage was done, particularly along the railroads. Great damage is reported along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Connellsville.

At New Brighton, Pennsylvania, there was much damage by falling trees, chimneys, etc., and the crossing of electric wires set fire to several houses.

At Butler, Penn., several frame buildings were completely demolished and the occupants buried in the ruins, but Joseph Manny, Jr., is the only one seriously injured.

This evening the wind is again very high in Pittsburg and the rain has turned to snow.

The storm had a disastrous effect upon the derricks in the oil fields. The old as well as new derricks were blown down, and nearly all the districts within fifty miles of Pittsburg suffered to a greater or lesser extent from the storm. The losses to oil men are roughly estimated at $25,000.

At midnight the high wind still prevailed and it was alternately raining and snowing. Communication by telegraph is still cut off from the East and all wires of the Western Union and Postal companies are prostrated. Between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York the same condition prevails, while to the north, west and south they are working, but very poorly.

A BLIZZARD IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. V., Nov. 23.—A terrific blizzard passed over this city today, and rain, snow and wind played havoc. From points outside the city come reports of considerable damage.

At Moundsville the carriage works were completely wrecked, and several men seriously injured. The west end of the glass works was blown in.

From other points news of more or less damage is coming.

THE STORM IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—The storm here today was the worst in a long time. Rain has fallen continually since yesterday forenoon. The wind blew a gale all today.

Tonight it is growing colder. The Erie road reports two feet of snow twenty miles south of the city.

At Ashtabula, O., the storm did not much damage. A brick school building collapsed at 2 o'clock. The children were taken out by the teachers when they saw the storm coming, and none were hurt. Many roofs were blown off and other damage done.

At Akron the wind blew in the front of John Pringle's livery stable, and played havoc with signs and shade trees. The rains turned to snow about noon, and the fall was very heavy, seriously interfering with telegraphic communication.

A blinding snowstorm is now raging at Canton and Massillon, and trains are delayed.

THE STORM WAS TERRIBLE.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 23.—At Hanover, this county, the storm was terrible. Many residences are badly damaged. Hoke's wagon works was completely demolished, Howard Cavanaugh was killed and seven others badly injured.

At Carlisle two school buildings were blown down, but fortunately only two pupils were severely injured.

ONE FATALITY HERE.

NEWTON, Miss., Nov. 23.—A cyclone swept over Lawrence, four miles west of here, yesterday afternoon. Many houses were wholly or partially demolished, and a number of persons hurt, but, as far as heard, only one fatality.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Shortly after noon today a wind and thunderstorm of unusual intensity struck the city, blowing down signs and chimneys, and doing other damage. The roof of the oyster packing-house of C. S. Maltby was blown off by the wind, and a number of persons working in the top story injured, but none seriously.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—The storm struck here with terrific force at noon today. Many buildings were damaged, and shade trees and chimneys blown down all over town. Reports from neighboring towns tell of serious damage. No lives were lost.

THE WAVE OF DEVASTATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The storm of the day, which has been so remarkable in its varied characteristics, and far-reaching in the area of its sweep, will be recorded especially in the log books of the telegraph and telephone companies, as having equalled if not exceeded the paralysis wrought by the great blizzard of 1888.

Originating near Southern Georgia or Northern Florida, this wave of devastation swept northward, leaving down in its path the flimsy wires, snapping off trees and telegraph poles, and wrecking substantial buildings. Reaching the Alleghenies it seemed to divide, one part going up through Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, to carry destruction into Western Pennsylvania and New York, the other following near the Atlantic coast line, through Eastern Virginia, sweeping with terrific fury upon the capital of the nation, doing tremendous damage in that city, and even endeavoring on its way to wreck the White House, that historic residence of the President of the United States. Leaving Washington it rushed through Baltimore, on through eastern Pennsylvania and New York, to finally pass away in the North.

Meager reports continue to be received of cyclones in the South and Southwest.

At Lawrence, Miss., the cyclone center formed, passing over the same route as several years ago, which destroyed the towns Beauregard and Weston. One person was killed and several wounded, besides much damage.

From eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania reports, as yet meager, outline destruction in every direction, accurate reports of which can only be secured when the storm subsides.

The Associated Press made strenuous efforts to secure the distribution of dispatches, every wire to the West and Northwest, which seemed to promise an outlet, being eagerly seized upon. Some news, for instance, was handled south through Baltimore, reaching Chicago by way of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Louis, thence being distributed from Chicago to such points west of Pittsburg as happened to be fortunate enough to possess workable wires.

They do not Want the Confession of Faith Revised.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Chicago Presbytery this afternoon, by a vote of 52 to 16, passed a resolution to overture the general assembly to "turn entirely from the project of revising the Westminster confession, and to take diligent steps to have prepared to the church such a simple scriptural declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us as shall be for the practical help and edification of all our members and for a testimony to the world of the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints."

How the Pyramids Were Built.

A traveled man, who was looking at the process of laying an artificial stone pavement in front of one of his many properties, startled the friends who were standing about him by remarking, "I believe that the Egyptian pyramids were built in just that way." Pressed for an explanation, he said that while he has never been in Egypt he had read the works of all Egyptologists, including Brugsch and Piazzi Smyth, and had never found in any of them a theory which would satisfactorily account for the manner in which the pyramids were constructed.

"Now," he said, "you must remember that the pyramids are built of stone which bears no resemblance to anything found within 100 miles of their location. It is incredible that the Egyptians of four or five thousand years ago should have possessed the mechanical ingenuity to move these enormous blocks of stone from the granite quarries of Alexandria or Syria to the pyramids. Is it not much more natural to suppose that the ancient Egyptians possessed the secret of making artificial stone, and that the pyramids were constructed by layer upon layer of Nile river sand, hardened by just such processes as we employ to make artificial stone?

"It is a much more plausible explanation of their construction than the laborious and unintelligent suppositions that the stones were carried across the desert to form the foundation and base of the pyramids. I firmly believe that the Egyptians of the ante-Christian era understood the manufacture of artificial stone, and that they built the pyramids out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

DEATH AND RUIN.

Repeated Shocks of Earthquake Visit Japan With Terrible Results.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS DEAD IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Whole Cities Destroyed and the Population Rendered Homeless—Pitiful Scenes.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

Thousands of Persons Killed and Several Hundred Homeless.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23.—Severe, prolonged shocks of earthquake occurred on the morning of October 28th. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the prefectures of Aichi and Gifu, in which nearly four thousand people were killed outright, and the same number seriously wounded. In these two prefectures 42,000 houses were totally destroyed. The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were felt number thirty-one. Two hundred thousand people were rendered homeless. Up to November 5th the earthquakes still continued to be felt, but the intervals between them gradually increased and the intensity of the shocks diminished. From the commencement of the disturbances up to that date it is estimated that there were 600 shocks.

The town of Gifu on the Tokaido railway, with a population of 15,000, was almost

ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Thirty five hundred out of a total of 4400 houses in the town were overthrown or burned. Seven hundred and forty-seven people were killed. In the town of Kano 500 houses were overthrown, and 100 people killed. In the town of Ogaki 15,000 houses were overthrown, 2000 houses were burned.

Seven hundred people crushed to death and 1300 injured. In the town of Takegahana nearly six hundred houses were overthrown and a like number burned and over a hundred people killed. In the town of Kasamatsu eighty-four people were killed. The entire village of Kitakata was destroyed, and eighty people killed. These towns are all in the provinces of Kano and Owari, and represent a total of 5300 killed and nearly 45,000 houses totally destroyed.

Communication has not been opened up to all the outlying points, but it is now known that the total deaths will exceed 5000.

The up and down trains on the Tokaido railway were just meeting at Gifu station, the centre of the disturbance, when the first shock occurred. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling and the movement was so violent that people slipped from their seats. For a moment they were dazed, but, looking out of the windows, they beheld the station in ruins, and the water in a neighboring pond dashing violently from side to side. This rumbling movement continued, and cracks two to three feet wide were observed opening and closing in all directions, volcanic mud and ashes being thrown from some of them. Some of the passengers made their way into Gifu, and found

IMMENSE HEAPS OF RUINS.

Many houses had fallen, while others were so shattered that the succeeding tremors of the earth threw them down. In almost every house some unfortunate was buried, and their chances of escape were greatly diminished by conflagrations in many places. The railway line was too much damaged to allow trains to move, and passengers were accordingly compelled to make their way on foot to the neighboring towns. The roads were almost impassable by reason of fissures and landslides.

The town of Kano was found in ruins, not a house remaining upright. Kasamatsu fared a like fate, every dwelling being a mass of debris. Everywhere the survivors were digging out the dead and wounded and fighting against the conflagrations on all sides. Many survivors, however, were so paralyzed with fear that they could only stand vacantly staring at the scene of destruction.

At Yokkaichi and Kiyosu the people managed to secure a few mats, and were preparing to pass the night in the fields.

Throughout the day and night the work of carrying the wounded to Nagoya proceeded, a continued stream of bearers passing along the railway, which was the only available route.

The inhabitants of the ruined town say that the first sensation was that the houses were being raised, and then suddenly lowered two to three feet. The fact that there was a marked subsidence of the earth's surface for a considerable area about Gifu, indicates that the latter town was the center of the disturbance.

Very soon after the houses were thrown down, and while hundreds of people were

BURIED IN THE DEBRIS,

flames burst from the ruins of a silk factory and in a short time spread to such an extent that citizens were compelled to desist in the work of rescue. The conflagration burned out in one direction, but, three other fires breaking out, soon joined and swept from street to street, fanned by a strong wind. This was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock in the evening almost every part of the town of Gifu was wrapped in fire, and the inhabitants, abandoning all hope of staying the conflagration, saved what articles they could and fled to the woods and hills.

The police, aided by the Normal School students and prisoners from the jail, fought the fire all night, but it was not subdued until forenoon of the next day when almost the whole town was burned over. The potteries in the prefectures of Owari and Mino, the great centers of the porcelain manufacture in Japan, at Seto and other towns, were almost entirely destroyed and it is reported that there is no prospect of resuming the industry this year.

The shock at Osaka was so severe that scarcely a sound house is left standing, with the exception of the castle. The Goto Temple, belonging to the Shin sect of Buddhists, was full of worshipers when it fell, burying at least fifty people.

THE RUINS TOOK FIRE,

and the shrieking victims were consumed before the eyes of the horrified onlookers.

A slight shock was felt at Nagoya on the night of Sunday, October 25th.

Wednesday morning, while forty Christians were assembled in one of the buildings, the Methodist school building began to totter and the worshipers fled. One Christian and his wife were killed, and two Japanese were fatally injured. Mr. and Mrs. Vandyke, the missionaries, and other whites were dangerously hurt.

Out of doors the sight was appalling. Wild shrieks and indescribable noises filled the air, while every few moments came a terrible thunder from the angry earth. Many streets were blocked with fallen houses and others were choked with fleeing people. The thread factories, large brick buildings, caved in killing hundreds of people.

The old castle, despite its 400 years, stood firm. The loss of life in the three towns, which go to make up the city Nagoya, is estimated at from 700 to 1000.

Up to the morning of Friday, October 30th, 300 distinct shocks are reported as following that of Wednesday. As the wounded are brought into the city from the surrounding towns, reports continue to come in of lives lost, damage done and stirring incidents. There were fissures in the earth two feet wide and several feet deep. Railway rails were twisted, iron bridges broken, river embankments sank or crumbled, and fields flooded, etc. A lake 300 yards long and sixty yards wide was formed at the foot of Hakusan mountain in Gifu prefecture. Great rents in the side of the hills in Gifu gave way, and water sprang from cracks in the ground. The water in wells changed to a brownish color and was rendered unfit for drinking.

Out of seven hundred temples in the Gifu prefecture, more than one-third are totally destroyed. The top of the sacred mountain of Fujiyama was rent asunder for a distance of twelve hundred feet in width and six hundred feet in depth. Up to Nov. 5th eleven thousand dollars had been distributed for relief and a large quantity of rice. The Emperor and Empress made a donation of twenty-eight thousand dollars. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand persons in Gifu prefecture alone applied for assistance.

A Trunk Explodes.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—A trunk containing dynamite exploded this evening in the baggage car of the mail train on the Pennsylvania road as the train was passing Irwin. The explosion wrecked the trunk and tore a hole in the side of the car. The baggageman accidentally dropped another trunk on the one containing dynamite. The trunk was shipped from Philipsburg, Pa., by Michael Gody, a Hungarian bound for Cambridge, O. He and his wife were arrested at Pittsburg, and at first denied that the trunk was his, but when confronted with the picture of his wife found in the wreckage, gave in. He refused to explain why he was carrying dynamite, and was locked up.

Death of General Alvin P. Hovey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—General Alvin P. Hovey, governor of Indiana, died this afternoon at 1:20. He died of heart failure. About five weeks ago Governor Hovey started on a pleasure trip through the West and Mexico. When the trip was about half completed, the governor was suddenly taken ill and had to return home. Governor Hovey was born in Posey county, near Mount Vernon, Indiana, in 1821. He served one term in Congress and was elected governor in 1888. Governor Hovey was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of the late Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior under President Lincoln, and she died in 1863, two weeks after her marriage, in New York City, while en route to Peru, to which Governor Hovey was appointed minister. When the war broke out he enlisted as colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, was commissioned brigadier-general for gallantry at Shiloh, and he won his major-generalship at Champion hills. At the close of the war he was military governor of Indiana, and upon him devolved the responsibility of the celebrated treason trials in which Milligan, Bowles and Humphrey were convicted, later to be pardoned by President Lincoln. Two children survive the governor.

Lake Winnipeg Wolves.

In the winter of 1890 deer were unusually scarce in the forests east of Lake Winnipeg. A wet, cold summer had destroyed an uncommonly large proportion of fawns. Consequently, wolves were without their accustomed food supply. Their distress made them forget their fear of human beings.

One morning in January news reached Winnipeg City that a band numbering 300 wolves had slain many Indian hunters along the east shore. This turned out to be true.

Several of the men were caught on foot. One climbed a tree and shot twenty wolves. Another clubbed a dozen to death before they pulled him down. One hunter mounted a platform erected on poles for the purpose of keeping skins above the reach of wild beasts and vermin. He was thought to be safe when the wolves pressed and leaped about the posts in such numbers that they threw down the platform and tore the man to pieces.

The same band had visited other camps. How many Indians in all were devoured could not be exactly ascertained, as more than one hunting party was said to have been completely wiped out.—Youth's Companion.

Dickens' Daughter.

Miss Mary Dickens, the novelist's favorite daughter, lives in a pleasant little suburb of London. She is a woman past middle age, but preserves a vivacity of manner that makes her appear much more youthful. She has stored in her memory many interesting anecdotes of her father, which will furnish very entertaining reading when given to the public.—Exchange.

Among dishes which must be forbidden children are lobsters, crabs, fried sausages and all salads. Pies and pastry, plum and corn puddings are also unfit for them. Rice and tapioca, cornstarch, or some other equally light pudding should suffice for dessert.

BRAZILIAN NEWS.

Da Fonseca Compelled to Resign His Presidency of the Republic.

THE PEOPLE REJOICING AT HIS FALL.

The Members of the Dissolved Congress Will Probably be Recalled.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

FONSECA RESIGNS.

The Inhabitants of Rio Janeiro Revolt.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 23.—Peixotto is forming a government. The inhabitants of this city whose sympathies have been with the Congressional party have at last thrown off all guise of adherence to the existing government and have openly declared their determined opposition to the dictatorship of General Fonseca, and their resolve is that he must abandon the presidency which he has held for only a comparatively brief period. Like Dom Pedro, President Da Fonseca has quietly yielded to the demand of the people that the executive of the Brazilian government be deposed from his office. The people of this city arose in arms against the Dictator's government today.

THE UPRISING

thus far is very successful, and the insurgents accomplished the ends for which they have been secretly planning. Among the first things the revolutionists did this morning was to increase their store of arms and ammunition. A strong force made an attack on the naval arsenal, and after a weak and only half-hearted effort on the part of those stationed at the palace to repulse the invaders, the latter took possession of the arsenal and all munitions of war which it contained.

Only a few shots were exchanged and the poor resistance made by the defenders is shown by the fact that none of the insurgent's force is reported to have been killed or seriously wounded. A laborer in the arsenal struck by one of the shots fired by the attacking party is the only one of the contestants known to have lost his life in the assault.

One of the cannon balls from the arsenal was badly directed and struck a church, causing great damage.

News of the uprising had a very disquieting effect, and created the greatest alarm in the city among women and children, and those citizens who have not taken arms in support of either party, and when the fighting began at the arsenal and the rattle of musketry and boom of cannon was heard all were

SEIZED WITH A WILD PANIC

and fled to places of safety until the firing ceased and the conflict was at an end. Merchants and shopkeepers, fearing that their places would be looted, made haste to close their establishments, and securely bolt and bar both doors and windows. All their preparations were unnecessary, however, for, as already described, the attack on the arsenal was only of short duration, and beyond sustaining the positions struck by the cannon balls no further damage was inflicted upon property and very little disorder prevailed.

Soon the people were rejoicing at the overthrow of the dictator. Members of his cabinet soon resigned and the manifesto of Fonseca, announcing that he would bow to the will of the people, was issued.

The state of siege which had been proclaimed was at once raised. It is expected that the members of the Congress dissolved by Fonseca will be recalled.

RIO GRANDE IS IN A STATE OF EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from Rio Janeiro this afternoon bring news that the opposition to Fonseca gathered sufficient force to break through all barriers and make itself master of the situation. The uprising was so formidable that Fonseca considered it impossible to longer maintain the ascendency, and surrendered his authority. In "resigning," as he called it, he declared he did so in favor of Floriano Peixotto, vice-president or vice-chief of the provisional government, of which Fonseca was the head. Whether the opposition will be content to let Peixotto, about whom little is known here, assume the leadership of the State, is not known, but it is believed that he will not be permitted to act as chief executive, even temporarily, unless in sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

Rio Grande is in a state of great excitement, but reports do not indicate much law or serious disorder. The uprising, however, has had the effect of putting a stop, for the time being, to all kinds of business.

The news that Fonseca had resigned spread throughout the city like wildfire, and was everywhere received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction. The provinces are not yet heard from, but it is believed that the news of the dictator's downfall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital. The revolution at Rio Janeiro only broke out this morning, and its work was quickly accomplished. add Storm in East

THE FUNERAL OF FLORENCE.

He is Said to Have Renounced Freemasonry Before His Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The funeral services over the remains of William J. Florence took place this morning in St. Agnes' church. Crowds of people followed the body from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the church. Flowers were to be seen in great profusion. The pall-bearers were Edwin Booth, A. M. Palmer, William Winter, Chas. N. Vail, O. F. Fearing, Clayton McMichael and John Russell Young.

The ceremonies were unusually beautiful and impressive, and at their conclusion the body was taken to Woodlawn cemetery.

The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father Trail, the lifelong friend of the deceased actor.

Yesterday and Saturday the hotel was crowded for hours by people who came to take a last look at the body of Mr. Florence.

For many years Mr. Florence had been a Freemason, and it was thought that the Catholic church authorities might object to having funeral services in the Catholic church.

Dr. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes' church, said today, that Mr. Florence received the church's last sacraments, and had therefore renounced Freemasonry.

Mr. Florence was one of the founders of the Mystic Shrine, a body composed of Masons.

The great actor who has won fame and fortune in "Captain Cuttle" and the "Mighty Dollar," was born in Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1831.

THE REVENUE MARINE

Shepard's Annual Report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Captain Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the thirty-six vessels in commission during the year cruised 331,386 miles, and boarded 26,512 vessels, of which 1,042 were found to have violated the law. The fines incurred were $[illegible]. One hundred and twenty-three distressed vessels were assisted, their values, with their cargoes, aggregating $[illegible]. The revenue cutters furthermore rendered material service to the life-saving service during the year, and rescued from drowning twenty-six persons.

Captain Shepard says that during the past year the work of the service continued operations of more than ordinary importance in several directions, many of which dealt with issues of an international nature requiring nice judgment. He details the work of the various cutters of particular interest during the year, especially those serving in Behring sea, and recommends that the proclamation prohibiting the sale to the natives of Alaska of breech-loading arms and fixed ammunition be rescinded, as the very lives of those people depend on the success they meet in hunting, and their present unreliable weapons are becoming of little use. The seals and walrus have become not only very shy but scarce.

Captain Shepard says that a

A NUMBER OF NEW VESSELS

are urgently needed for the proper maintenance of the service. There is an urgent and immediate need for two side-wheel steamers for the Pacific coast and two for the great lakes. The cutters now on the Pacific coast are not adapted to arduous work recently assigned them in the Behring sea. Stronger and abler vessels are needed to replace them. Of the two vessels required on the Pacific coast, one is needed for Puget Sound, and one for San Francisco and the California coast. They would be available for annual cruises in Behring sea and do away with the necessity of calling for support from the cruising vessels of the navy.

There is further need at San Francisco of a new boarding steamer, the present one being too small for the efficient performance of the work assigned her. There is also an urgent need for some form of relief for the service. Owing to its peculiar status, its officers and men have been refused the benefit of retirement for longevity and pensions. The present condition of the service is little short of stagnation, owing to the roads being blocked by many old officers, promotion comes only through death or an occasional resignation. The attending stagnation has a demoralizing effect on the active personnel of the service, and tends to not only make the officers dissatisfied with their life, but the service itself inefficient. Furthermore, the duty performed by the officers of the revenue marine is the most arduous, perhaps, of any service afloat under the government.

Seligman's Mission to Europe.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Seligman, who was sent to Europe as representative of the United States Treasury Department, with a view to bringing about the holding of an international conference to secure the establishment of a common ratio value between gold and silver, has been in this city to secure the co-operation of France. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, presented Seligman to Rouvier, Minister of Finance, to whom Seligman set forth the objects of his mission. Rouvier gave Seligman a cordial reception. He expressed his sympathy with the proposal to bring about a common ratio between gold and silver, but stated that he was not willing to take the initiative in the matter. He expressed the hope that England and Germany might be induced to co-operate with France to bring about a conference to effect the desired end.

Ailing Children.

A word as to the foods of children who are ailing. Just as soon as mothers detect them to have, whatsoever be the cause, they should stop all solid foods and limit the diet to liquids, and preferably to milk. Of course children suffer from ailments during which a rigid restriction of the diet is unnecessary, but it must be borne in mind that of all affections prevalent among the young derangements of the digestive organs are the most common; it is a fact, also, that they cause more than 50 per cent of all the deaths which occur in children under five years of age.

In every case where these derangements exist the diet must be restricted. And in ailments in which the digestive function is weakened such restriction for a short time cannot possibly do harm, and it may do much good. Therefore, if mothers never violate this rule they will "keep on the safe side." And what is more, by its observance they will often ward off some attacks which would otherwise seriously threaten the lives of their little ones.—Boston Herald.

About Fruit.

It has been said that fruit eaten in the morning is golden, taken at noon is silver, but deferred till night is lead. The reason for this is that early in the day stomach enough to digest it will probably be taken. Also, if eaten on a comparatively empty stomach, the digestive organs can attend to this alone and so dispose of it. For the reason it is not well to take when over-fatigued and the digestive organs are in need of rest.

The acid, too, eaten as last, making fruits are the best indigestible. Berries, oranges and grapes are the easiest of digestion, because there are no tough fibers and no excessive amount of juice to be considered.

Of cooked fruits, baked or roasted are first on the list, then stewed, then boiled. All fruits are better for having the skins removed previous to eating.—Housekeeper.

THE CONVENTION

Contest Won by the City of Minneapolis on the Seventh Ballot.

M'KENNA'S SPEECH FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Claims of Other Places Eloquently Advocated.—The Ballot.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Minneapolis is the Place Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The first business was the acceptance of the resignations of Chairman Quay and Treasurer Dudley. The resolutions of commendation adopted by the executive committee last summer when the resignations were presented, were laid before the committee and unanimously adopted. The action of the committee in naming J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as chairman and W. G. Baker of New York treasurer, was approved.

THE UTAH REPRESENTATION.

The contest between McIntire and Bartch for the Utah representation was decided in favor of McBride.

Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma presented his credentials, which were approved and Mr. Flynn admitted, increasing the membership of the committee to forty-five.

Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey was elected vice-chairman, and, after deciding to allow one hour to the representatives of each city competing for the convention, the doors were opened at 12:30 and representatives of the press admitted with the delegations.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The roll of States was called in alphabetical order. When California was reached, Mr. DeYoung introduced, as spokesman for San Francisco, Congressman McKenna, who addressed the committee. The city of San Francisco, he said, would be found to have claims to consideration regarding not only her interests and the interests of the Pacific section, but the interests of the Republican party. He would but review the titles of San Francisco by reviewing the objections urged against them.

Mr. McKenna said it was urged that the city of San Francisco was too far away. That argument had not much foundation and led to some strange suggestions. The splendid size of the country seemed to be getting inconvenient to politicians. To be away from home has not heretofore been considered one of their conspicuous characters. [Laughter.] If the geographical consideration prevail other places besides San Francisco were objectionable. Six days would be the amount of time consumed between San Francisco and any other city. Was that consumption of time a consideration? Yes, if the days be wasteful days; no, if they be workful days; and he emphatically declared that they would be workful days. Where would other such useful and workful days be found?

People would flock to the Pacific States by thousands. Every town in the broad land would be a center of interest and animation. Every pleasure felt and every sight seen would be a memento of the Republican party. Could anything better be done in any other six days? The travel would be the means of exciting, arousing and instructing the country. It would be a splendid opportunity, because he sincerely believed that the political party which broke away from the dry-as-dust conservatism of doing a thing because it always had been done, and placed the national political convention for the first time in the West, amid the emotional, enthusiastic, impressionable people, would achieve a decided triumph.

A Western friend of his told him recently that he often came East to get the conceit taken out of him. He (McKenna) would not suggest that Eastern men go West for such a purpose, because everybody knew that Eastern men had no conceit. [Laughter.] But he would send West those who had public functions to perform, so that they could

GET THAT BREADTH OF THOUGHT

and sentiment which came from such contact. It had taken one of the great men of antiquity fifteen years to compose a panegyric on the City of Athens, and what could he (McKenna) do in fifteen minutes for the great city beyond the Rocky mountains.

He went on to speak of the hotel facilities of San Francisco and quoted in relation the verse:

We may live without love, which is mere [illegible] and pining,
But where is the man who can live without dining.

It was not to be expected that such a man would be found in the national Republican convention. [Laughter.] The city of San Francisco had entertained the Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic with such spontaneous politeness and such unwearied courtesy and care that every member thought that he was the special guest of the city and that the whole business had been gotten up for his entertainment.

Mr. De Young also spoke for San Francisco.

ON BEHALF OF DETROIT.

The ex-Senator Palmer, on behalf of Detroit, offered a hall to hold ten thousand in the Centre City, a floating raft in the river. He said that the annexation spirit in Canada would be promoted.

Hon. Mark Brewer said if the convention were held in Detroit, Michigan would be redeemed from the Democracy.

Congressman Allen said a convention in Detroit would give the Republicans nine out of twelve of Michigan's presidential electors.

Senator Stockbridge said the State would give 5000 Republican majority if the convention is held there.

Recess.

FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

After recess Senator Washburn spoke for Minneapolis, promising a hall with capacity for fourteen thousand and plenty of hotels. The Northwest, he said, was beginning to feel a grievance against the party in power.