ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NO. 153. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Blaine Asks the President to Withdraw the Nomination of Bancroft for Consul.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SOUVENIR COINS.

Tayn Has Some Difficulty in Finding Bishops—The Presidential Term.—Immigration.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Bancroft's Character Said to be Unmerchantable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Senator Hoar has written a lengthy letter to the President requesting the withdrawal of the nomination of Frederick A. Bancroft of New York, late librarian of the department of state, as consul at Brunswick, Germany. He says there is an unwritten tradition in the department that no one is removed from the service without being appointed to another place, if nothing merely or specially offensive was alleged against him. In accordance with this tradition Bancroft's nomination, and his record as librarian would not be considered "a removal," but merely "transferred" to the consular service.

Bancroft did not desire this, however, and appealed to the senator, with so little accuracy of statement, that, says Mr. Blaine, "with considerable personal decency to myself." The secretary then goes on to say that Bancroft's conduct in the department had been censurable. He tells of inaccuracies he allowed to creep into base through his inability to read proof correctly, how he quarrelled with Third Assistant Secretary Moore last summer and says that his justice been done he would have been instantly removed. The secretary goes on to say that Bancroft is a man who has no tact or skill in directing interiors in offices, and is altogether a foreign and irritating element in a department harmonious in all its branches. The only thing he now recommends himself with is that he did not oppose the change.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR BILL.

General Saint Clair has presented to the House World's Fair committee the special World's Fair souvenir bill. It provides for the issue of Treasury notes called the exhibit silver, to be taken out for bullion with which to mint the souvenir coins. One hundred thousand dollars, instead of $100,000, as was at first set in the original measure, is appropriated for medals and diplomas. At the cabinet meeting it was announced that Spain had raised the exhibition joke. Our dirk is now directed to all parts of the world.

FATA AND BLAINE.

Baron Fava is unfortunate in his efforts to renew an official acquaintance with Blaine. He called at the State department today and left the third time, but, as on the previous occasions, Blaine was not there. Fava had an interview with Assistant Secretary Wharton and his name, but what took place is not known. It is understood that Fava is charged with the delivery of an important message to the President from the King of Italy, and is trying to arrange for an audience at the White House.

TO CHANGE THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Senator Wolcott, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, has reported to the Senate a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making the term of office of the President and Vice-President six years, and making the President ineligible for re-election, the change to take effect March 4, 1897.

RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

The joint immigration committee of the two Houses is making progress in consideration of a better administration of the laws relating to immigration. Today a very full number of the joint committee was held, and some disputed points adjusted. They merely provide for a practical and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the existing laws.

MRS. HARRISON SLEPT WELL.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mrs. Harrison slept well last night and is more comfortable this morning. It is not thus that her condition is dangerous.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The World's Fair Investigating Committee's Report Favorable.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The report of the World's Fair investigating committee has been submitted to the committee and appropriations. It recommends that the department of foreign affairs be abolished and the duties discharged by the director general. It recommends a reduction of the salaries of the director general and the chiefs of bureaus, and says that a reductive change is made further in the employe's salaries of the Exposition Company. It says these suggestions are made in the most friendly spirit.

The committee recommends that the salaries of the fifteen great chiefs of the departments shall in no case exceed $4,000, the salary of the director general to be not more than $15,000 and that of the secretary of the national commission to $4,000. It is also recommended that reductions be made in the salaries of other employes. The committee says that they are fully aware that the management of the exposition has been subjected to great stress by reason of the limited time intervening between the inception and formal opening of the exposition. Inasmuch, however, as it is now apparent that the time will be ample to complete the preparations, the management should sincerely avoid the extravagance and misery or extravagance. The committee expresses the opinion that it is wholly unnecessary to provide for more than one meeting of the national commission and board of lady managers during the fiscal year of 1893, and recommends an amendment to the act to give the necessary executive power on certain points to the board of reference and control. In regard to complaints of the improper letting of contracts, etc., the committee doesn't find the charges sustained, but regret that more publicity was not given in some cases. In conclusion it expresses without reserve its confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature, says the report, it stands unrivaled in all lands. Fifty-six nations and colonies have accepted the invitation to be represented, and have already appropriated $3,795,000 for that purpose. It expects that twenty other foreign countries will be represented. For the buildings and exhibits within other own States $3,192,000 is already provided. The expenditures of the Exposition up to date will reach the unprecedented aggregate of $20,000,000. In wage and magnificence the exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history. It surpasses all kindred enterprises and will amply illustrate the marvelous genius of the American people.

The committee submits estimates as to the expenses, etc., of the Exposition, placing the expenditures at $28,000,000 and the total income at $28,278,000. It expects that the expenditure department's expenses could be safely reduced to $18,000,000.

Bill Delivers a Speech.

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y., May 20.—Senator David B. Hill of New York delivered the oration today at the hundred and seventh anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Thirty thousand people are in the city. The day opened with the firing of a salute. A sham battle was a feature of the morning exercises and was participated in by four companies. Senator Hill's address was a brilliant effort, reviewing the act of the courageous men, who thirteen months before independence was declared by the United Colonies, met in the courthouse and declared their independence.

Tragic Joking.

Oswald's friends were always on the lookout for some time. He once mentioned there that on New Year's day he should put the lid on them all in some jokes, and New Year's morning each received this notice: "Remember." They were on their guard.

As they were having a home where they had breakfasted, Oswald slipped on the steps and fell on his back on the sidewalk. His friends rushed to his assistance, but passed before they reached him.

"This is his time," some one said.

Clearly, the man who was so proud of his talent for mimicry was been so deceiving them all into thinking him a dying man, for he lay there moaning piteously, his face drawn and twisted as if with terrible pain.

His friends stood around and made jokes and puns, and humored him at comic songs, amazing him all the while that they were not deceived by his acting. At last he gave a groan, somewhat like that of death sadly and then ceased to moan or writhe. In a moment to be forgotten moments of horror and sorrow his friends realized that Oswald was dead.—Souvenirs d'un Vieux Libraire.

An Abolition Reminiscence.

Wendell Phillips used to tell the anecdote of a crowded meeting in Faneuil hall, where Frederick Douglass was chief speaker. Douglass had been describing the wrongs of his race, as he proceeded he grew more and more excited, and ended by saying that they had no hope of justice from the whites, no possible redress except by force. It must come to blood, they must fight for themselves and redeem themselves, or it would never be done.

The old orator, Sojourner Truth, was sitting tall and dark, on the front seat facing the platform. In the hush of deep feeling after Douglas sat down, her deep, peculiar voice was heard all over the house:

"Frederick, is God dead?"

The whole effect was electrical, changing as by a flash the whole feeling of the audience. Not another word she said, or need to say; her speech had been made.—Boston Advertiser.

Piano Tuning.

It is impossible to specify the number of times a year your piano should be tuned. A piano, to be kept in fair condition, should be tuned four times a year. So much depends, however, on the temperature, on the soundness of the instrument, the manner of use, its condition, etc., that there one piano requires five or six tunings annually, another might get along fairly with much less.

In the matter of tuning there is much negligence, people prefer to have their pianos only to get their piano go to "rack and ruin" rather than get a good tuner in time. This is the sort of penny-wise pound foolish policy that buys a cheap piano for a beginner, hardly expecting any real progress to be made on a poor instrument and with a poor teacher.—Interview in New York Sun.

Tracing a Sugar Clue.

You may read of the cleverest forgers or embezzlers of the century, or of the cleverest murderers, and their arrest has been brought about by some trifling, unconsidered incident which detective skill has developed. The cleverest and one of the most extensive forgers of this century was sent to a penal cell in England for a number of years, and the only thing upon which the authorities had to work was a letter, found in a thousand scraps, in his room. A bright fire was in the apartment at the time of his capture, and even the man with no desire to hide his correspondence would have availed himself of its presence to destroy the less written communications. But the criminal seems to overlook these small points.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN OSWEGO FIRE.

The Lumber Blocks and Several Elevators in Imminent Danger of Destruction.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' LOSS THUS FAR.

The Great Coal Trestles of the Railways Burning.—Heroic Work of the Fire Brigade.

By Telegraph to the News.

A GREAT FIRE.

No Telling Where It will Stop: The Damage Considerable.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 21.—4 a. m.—A great fire is raging along the water front. It started in the Washington mills three hours ago, and at the time of writing is in the business district, the Hart Electrical, the Commercial and Breakman's elevators will be destroyed, and the Marine elevator is in danger. The flames have leaped over to the island, the center of the river, which is piled full of timber, and it is now burning fiercely. The loss thus far is $500,000. There is no telling where the fire will stop. The firemen are on their way here on a special train. Six elevators have been destroyed. The heat is fearful and the flames, although nothing near them can be little to stop the spread of the flames.

5:15 a. m. the firemen had shamed the Marine elevator. The great coal trestles of the railways are now burning. Locomotives are at work there setting them down and trying to save them.

The firemen are trying to save the Northwestern elevator, the only one left. This is on the opposite side of the river and has been on fire several times.

5:45 a. m. The fire is now under control. The loss is between $500,000 and $600,000.

THE TRIAL OF DEACON.

He Gets Three Years' Imprisonment for Adultery.

NICE, May 20.—Mrs. Deacon's deposition was read. It stated that "I desire to said that Deacon is both a madman and a crackard, not for the sake of my children I desire his acquittal."

Mrs. Deacon's deposition was evidently prepared with a feeble story. Deacon on the stand told of the quarrels and wrangles between himself and wife, the suspicions, employment of detectives without positive results for a divorce between the pair and the details of the final tragedy which closed the marital relations, after which he went to Paris and heard Mme. Deacon and Atelle had been there and left together. Later he wife joined him in Nice and he became convinced he evil had taken place against his honor and he apologized to his wife for the accusations he made. Reconciliation followed and the family went to Aix, where Deacon went to America. Returning in December, 1891, he found Atelle paying daily visits to his wife. He employed detectives, one whom reported his wife meeting Atelle at a house designated. Trouble arose between the two, and both desired a divorce.

When Mrs. Deacon learned that detectives were watching her, she became highly incensed. Deacon proceeded to Paris to the business meeting at Cannes on February 17, the date of the shooting. He stated that towards midnight, upon retiring to his room at the Hotel Continental, he was seized with suspicions regarding his wife, who occupied a room on the floor above. He went to the room of her door and listened, and believed he recognized the voice of Abellie. He returned to his own room and procured a revolver. Then he begged the secretary of the hotel to accompany him to his wife's room. Arriving there Deacon knocked on the door. Forcing his way into the salon, he saw just above the back of the sofa a head, at which he fired three times. He then pushed the sofa aside and recognized Abellie, who he made as reported.

Imra Doubet, maid of Mrs. Deacon, testified as to the occurrences on the night of the shooting. She said: "I quitted my mistress at 10:45, after dressing her night robe. She wore a loose dressing gown. Shortly after which she said by her mistress to let her she was alone, and three quarters of an hour later I was called by Mrs. Deacon, who ordered me to attend Abellie, who was wounded by her husband. I raised his head and asked him if he was badly wounded. He replied feebly: 'I have three bullets in me.'"

Witness added that when she left Abellie to inform the police she noticed the disorder in his attire. Mrs. Deacon was dressed as she had been when the witness left her.

In cross-examination the witness said, when Abellie arrived with Mrs. Deacon she told Mr. Deacon she was going to take dinner elsewhere. Afterwards the hotel testified that Mrs. Deacon was certainly alone for a while when the door opened. After they entered the room she put on a blue robe. Upon entering the room Deacon had a long conversation with his wife during which Abellie ran into a valon and took refuge behind a sofa, where Deacon fired at him. Deacon rounded his wife's dressing table and asked witness to note in his wife's bed the impressions of the bodies of two persons. Witness remarked there were numerous wet hair pillows.

The prosecutor severely criticised the secretary, declaring he assumed a moral responsibility which most men would rather avoid.

Deacon was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Assembly Again Around in Salt Lake for a Change.

PORTLAND, Or., May 20.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church resumed this morning. The moderator announced the nomination of the various standing committees. The report of the committee on reviews is the second order for Monday afternoon.

Among the committee chairmen are: Judicial committee, Dr. Smith of Buffalo; public affairs of the church, Bartlett of Washington; home missions, McFarlane of Chicago; foreign missions, Allison of Philadelphia; education, Leggett of New Jersey; publication, Sample of New York; the native on the race of religion, Wheeler of Keokuk, Ia.; temperance, Dr. Bigger of Ohio.

The offer of J. B. Middleton and others of Salt Lake City to give land and money for the Presbyterian college, to be called Westminster, was accepted. A formal acceptance was drawn up. The report of the committee was as follows:

Resolved, That the offer of J. B. Middleton and others of Salt Lake City, for the purpose of founding and endowing a Presbyterian college in said city, to be called the "Westminster College of Utah," be gratefully accepted, with the hearty thanks of the general assembly.

Resolved, That the general assembly recommends that the subdivision of the land to be used for the purpose of the endowment be called "Westminster."

Resolved, Also, that the unanimous thanks of the meeting be referred to the Presbytery of Utah, with instructions to act in the matter of organizing the school, to take a bill to the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with a recommendation to that organization to entrust the management of said property and college to the Presbytery of Utah, and that it be left to the trustees to secure the property of the church in suitable conformance with the spirit and intent of said gift, and that the Presbytery of Utah be requested to report its action in the premises in the general assembly.

The afternoon session was occupied with the reports of various committees. The question of the seat of the assembly, which made quite a stir at Detroit, was finally settled, and the seat jumped from Denver to Salt Lake.

At 5 o'clock the assembly adjourned until Monday, no other work being ready for consideration. A popular meeting was held tonight in behalf of the Sunday schools.

THE CUP USED BY JESUS.

It is Said to Be Made of Green Glass and Was Passed Once for $50,000.

The sacred cup, the traditional "Sacro Catino," belonging to the cathedral at Genoa, which for centuries has been supposed to have been carried from a temple in Jerusalem, has lately been thoroughly inspected by a jeweler. The prominence it simply green glass. The cup which is more than cup shaped, is fourteen inches wide and five inches deep and is by many believed to be the identical cup used by Jesus at the institution of the Lord's supper. After the crucifixion it is said to have fallen into the hands of King Herod, who used it in a triumphant way at many wild banquets.

According to tradition, it came into the hands of the officers of the Genoese republic in the year 1101. Ever since it has been an object of great value. It was stolen by the crusaders, who had captured the relic during their famous expeditions to the east. At the beginning of the Fourteenth century the Genoese government pawned the cup for the magnificent sum of $50,000 and thereupon redeemed it, more on account of its supposed value as a gem than for its historical worth.

But the officials known what now seems to be the fact, that the cup was simply an extraordinary specimen of the glass worker's art, the $250,000 would no doubt have been richer in furthering. When the French captured Genoa the "Sacro Catino" was a part of the spoils. Their chemists, jewelers, glass workers and others tested the sacred cup, the majority of the experimenters concurring in the belief that it had been fashioned from a genuine emerald of great size and extraordinary fineness.

Among the dissenters was Cherri, who contended that the sacred relic was made of glass. Since that time the genuineness of the cup has been doubted. The testimony of the American jeweler mentioned adds weight to the supposition. Many believe, be it glass or gem, that it is really what the church claims—a relic of our Saviour.—St. Louis Republic.

Brave as Usual.

Once when I was in San Francisco I heard the rattle and rush of a fire engine coming bounding down a hill. When it struck a corner, where it turned, the driver, with the reins still in his hands, was hurled like a shot far ahead, falling between his horses' necks. The horses passed on the engine he went swiftly down, got it, drew himself up, crawled like a monkey, with the horses at a full run, back into his seat and I saw him a second later driving furiously up Market street. I followed that engine to the fire and found the business and daring driver unconcernedly attending to his duties.

"There is the coolest and nerviest man I ever saw," I said to a fireman, and I told him what I had seen.

"Yes" he said "he's the best driver in the department and he's a hopeless lunatic."—Interview in New York Tribune.

Actor Crane's Rule of Life.

"If people would only observe one rule of action," said Mr. Crane gently, "they would avoid have no need of reforms, laws or prisons. It is an old rule—as old, indeed, that it is quite out of date and forgotten by many men and women. When I was a boy it was called the golden rule, and its spirit was embodied in the teachings of the greatest reformer and lawgiver this world has ever seen." And even as the signal for the rising of the curtain was given, Mr. Crane repeated with tender earnestness, "Therefore, all things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Announcement of the Approval of the Immigration Bill Applauded.

A STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF SHERMAN.

The River and Harbor Bill Considered in the Senate.—Other Business.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Business of the Legislature at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Again the Third party, represented by Weaver (Ia.), appealed to senate consideration of the resolution requesting the Ways and Means committee to bring in the sub-treasury bill, and some more the dismay for the regular order operated as an objection, and the House went into committee of the whole, Reed in the chair, on the senate civil bill. Bankhead (Ky.) moved to leave out of the appropriation $125,000 to enable the Secretary of War to complete the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. Lost—53 to 68.

The announcement of the approval of the immigration regnery bill by the President was received with applause.

Kilgore (Tex.) raised a point of order against the bill appropriating $50,000 for the preparation of the site and erection of a pedestal for a statue to the memory of the late W. T. Sherman in the city of Washington.

Mr. Henderson made an appeal for the withdrawal of the objection for permission to pay his tribute to the memory of the grand commander of the army.

Mr. Kilgore, while paying a tribute to the courage, ability and patriotism of General Sherman, declared he would draw his point, saying that the rule of the House should be enforced, and, if they would erect a statue, it should be provided for in an orderly manner.

Mr. Herbert said he would like to overrule the point, but could find no law for the appropriation and was constrained to insist on the chase.

Mr. Henderson asked consent to retain the clause, but Mr. Kilgore objected.

Mr. Henderson said he would call the matter up tomorrow in the shape of a separate bill, and asked consent for its adoption.

Pending further action the committee rose and the House took a recess, the evening session being for private pension bills.

THE SENATE.

After routine business the Senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill, and various amendments were offered and agreed. After some discussion the bill was finally passed. In the Senate, the committee amendments concurred in, and the bill passed without division, although Senator Morrill was absent later that he intended to demand the yeas and nays. A conference was asked and Senators Dolph, Frye and Harrison were appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The following bills among others were taken from the calendar and passed: The House bill to ratify the agreement with the Indians residing on the Colville reservation in Washington, the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Columbia river in the State of Washington.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Grant on the Question of a Third Presidential Term.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The Republican today prints an interesting letter written in May, 1880, by Grant, addressed to Rasmus Cowling, regarding the latter's efforts to have the general nominated for a third term. Grant expresses his appreciation of the remembrance of his services to the country by Cowling, but fears that the latter overestimates them and underestimates the indulgence of the country.

"There have been," said he, "extenuating circumstances in second term, but I don't believe that the best interests of the country would ever demand a third term or ever will. I had my doubts even as to the advisability of a second term, and you know I expressed myself to you. In a Republic no compatriot like ours, a man's fame is too frequently dependent upon the status of public sentiment. Today you are great, tomorrow submerged beneath the wave of adverse sentiment. The country is full of patriotic and capable men, who can serve it as well as the President, and I sincerely question the policy of disturbing their ambition. I feel that the country demands my service for all my services, and that to be a candidate or accept a nomination for a third term would be ungraceful and would eventually affect me with people who love me and whom I love."

Grant goes on to say that the entanglement between Blaine and Conkling, unless checked, must prove of mutual disadvantage and to a stumbling block in the way of the ambitions of both. "I believe," said he, "that could the differences existing be amicably adjusted, the nomination this year would go to one, and the leading honor four years hence would inevitably and probably go to the other. It is necessary for the good of each man, for the good of the party and the good of the country, that an amicable adjustment be reached. I fear the presentation of my name at the convention would not only assist to my defeat, but would seriously affect your future, besides marring my career. Should I be nominated, I doubt if I could be elected, as I seriously doubt whether any man can be elected for a second term, unless under extraordinary circumstances. I appreciate your position, as you say it is the final and supreme effort of your life for supremacy. Yet, in the face of all, I believe my name should not be presented. I trust you will consider carefully my wishes. I am generous enough to suffer myself rather than have my friends suffer, if once viewed that any act of mine would cause them to suffer."

CLEVELAND'S CHANCES.

Tracey Has Figured Out that He Will Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Ex-Representative Tracey, a warm supporter of Cleveland, has tabulated the returns from the State conventions held to date and figured on the delegations to be selected, and declares with much emphasis that the ex-President will receive the nomination, probably on the second ballot. Of the States already held, he gives Cleveland 95½, and the uninstructed or anti-Cleveland ballots 105. Eighteen States have not selected their preferences; Tracey divides them into 95 per cent for Cleveland, 20 uninstructed or anti-Cleveland. According to Tracey's calculation, Cleveland will lack only about 30 votes to secure the nomination. With this showing on the first ballot, he believes that those wavering in the uninstructed column will come over. The anti-Cleveland men declare that these claims are extravagant.

A Terrible Disaster at Hamilton.

LONDON, May 20.—Baron de Worms, parliamentary member of the colonial office, stated in the House of Commons Friday afternoon, May 20th, confirming the terrible disaster at Mountain. It is said that another of the capital city of Port Louis was destroyed. Among the buildings wrecked are the royal college and the magnificent churches. Many sugar mills in the country are demolished, and valuable machinery badly damaged. In Port Louis some six hundred persons are killed. In the country districts so far as heard from there are three hundred. It is believed the complete death roll will be over twelve hundred. The fatalities are mostly among Africans, Chinese and Malagasys.

Men with Several Offices.

A good many business men of this city have two, three and some four different offices. Sometimes these are several miles apart. There are well known lawyers here who have two offices and handle a wholly different class of business at each. Interested in big corporations, a live business man often necessarily has office hours at the corporation offices of the respective companies. Telephone only enables him to discharge his mind of all other branches of his business while attending to one, but it enables those who have business with him to transact it without interfering with those who are best on something else.

The mental strain thus put upon an active business man soon sends him to Florida or some mere pensioner resting place, so that it is doubtful if anything is gained by doubling up in this way. The matter is interesting, however, as illustrating the peculiar qualities of brain power and training.—New York Herald.

The Origin of Hoosing.

Edward Nathaniel Lewer, who was all his life connected with the London Stock exchange, and died on May 2, 1876, aged eighty, once said in all seriousness that during the Napoleonic wars so much false news of politics and army movements came through Hoosbing that anything that smacked of the incredible was received with the derisive phrase, "That's Hoosbery," whence it soon came to be shortened into "Hoosbing." If the word does not date back beyond the period referred to, it seems a more reasonable derivation than the very labored one we get in Webster's Dictionary.—Notes and Queries.

Jerked Beef.

A remarkable instance of the tendency to change and even mutilate a word in order to give it a familiar and suggestive appearance is found in the expression, "jerked beef," which is a ready English substitute for "charqui," the Peruvian word for meat cooked in smoke, or "jerked." Such a liberty taken with a foreign word may readily be pardoned when so happy in result, but the necessity for changing "charqui" to a French word for silk, into "interesting" may be questioned, seeing we have many words, such as "luster" and "lustrous," from the same root. But there is no accounting for fancies.—Chambers' Journal.

When Salt Cures Risk.

An ancient Eastport account book shows that tobacco was sold by the yard in that ancient settlement in 1787. A somewhat extreme illustration of the fluctuation in purchasing power of a day's wages at that time is shown in the price of nails which were then made by hand (cut nails not having been invented), and sold at 3d (twenty cents) per pound, so ordinary days wages would pay for four or five months.—Lewiston Journal.

The Voice of Self Reflection.

Baloony—Hello Looney! What are you doing here?

Looney—Traveling for a jewelry house.

Baloony—Ah! selling goods, eh!

Looney—Now—just traveling.—Jewelers Circular.

Plenty of Water Necessary to Health.

As the waste in animal food in those who lead indolent lives is carried off by the kidneys, it is very desirable that they should be kept well flushed with plenty of water, for pure water is to the kidneys what fresh air is to the lungs, and taken in the early morning, before any food has yet to be sipped, it washes away the unhealthy secretions that have accumulated in the stomach during the night, and stimulates it to healthy action, and then, passing on through the system till it reaches the kidneys, carries away by their and the intestinal canal poisons and other impurities that should have no fixed habitation in the body at all, and would not have if the sufferer were properly dieted for even one or three weeks each year.—Christian Herald.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Bad Weather, Rain, High Wind and Snow: A Perfect Blizzard.

THE FLOYD RIVER STILL VERY HIGH.

Bodies Recovered.—Destitute People Applying for Aid.—Funds Raised.

By Telegraph to the News.

FLOOD NEWS.

A Blizzard Follows in the Path of Destruction.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 20.—Bad Weather has greatly complicated the task of the city. The rain began falling at 7 this morning, at 10 there was a perfect blizzard of high wind with snow. It has been snowing and sleeting since. Men quit work on the streets in the middle of the forenoon, though $2 a day is offered. The Floyd river is still very high; it has not fallen one inch in twenty-four hours. The bad weather caused many again to apply for aid. Women and children was would return to their homes were compelled to seek shelter in their deserted places. The railroads are making a great effort to clear the wreckage, but it is slow work.

Two bodies were recovered today, those of Frank Henderson and wife. Their three weeks' old baby was drowned, but the body was not found. Four were buried yesterday, and the number still missing is ten. Henderson's parents live at Spruce Creek, Mrs. Henderson's parents live at Charter Oak, Ia. The citizens raised $10,000 to provide for immediate necessities. Offers of aid from other cities are flowing in. Governor Boies has wired for information about the situation. Homes in the inundated districts are being cleared up amidst a blinding snowstorm. The railroads hope to make schedule time tomorrow. The packing houses and Union stockyards will be worth larger than before. The market cannot open till next week.

SNOW AND ICE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—Flood news comes from all parts of the northwest today, mixed in with accounts of snow and ice. Litchfield, Minn., reported a regular blizzard there this morning, turning into a rainstorm today. A big snow is prevailing at Rat Island, where two inches are on the ground and farmers are out with sleighs. At Princeton last night snow fell. The Sun river is overflowing its banks and many farms are inundated and much damage done. At Bruce, Wis., the Chippewa river rose 10 feet six inches last night and is still rising. The suspension bridge at the mouth of Thoroughfare river went off this morning. Hudson river is swollen to unusual proportions. The bottom lands are submerged and families had to move. The country around Black River Falls is flooded and the tracks on the railroad are under water in many places, and trains are delayed thereby. River in South Dakota the same kind of weather prevailed today, the cold wave having arrived this morning with a hard snowstorm at Miller and other points.

AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—The rivers here reached the highest point of any previous time, and have remained stationary. A large portion of the east city is under water in consequence of the rise last night. The track of the Chicago & Northwestern for several blocks is washed away, and freight traffic is at a standstill and passenger trains are late and irregular. The lot lands in northeast and south Des Moines are all under water. Probably 1,000 houses are abandoned. Relief committees are at work alleviating the sufferings of the poor. The wind is blowing a gale tonight from the northwest, accompanied by rain and snow, which adds to the seriousness of the situation.

Russia's Preparations.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The government has decided to expend 4,000,000 roubles for the construction of a strategic railway alongside the Narew river, near the Prussian frontier. The Czar yesterday attended the ceremony of launching two new gunboats, after which he witnessed the laying of the keels for four ironclads.

An Insane Woman on a Train.

CHICAGO, May 20.—When the Santa Fe passenger train from California reached this city this morning it was reported to the police that he had an insane woman on the train. Conductor McAllister knew nothing of her except that she had come aboard on the train from El Paso, Texas, and created a number of disturbances on the train between Kansas city and here. The woman, who is commonly clad, stated at Armory station that her name is Mrs. Emma Page McDowell, wife of a wealthy, owning several houses and other property in San Francisco, which city she had just left. Her story was disconnected. She was taken to the insane hospital pending an investigation. She tells that she has a large amount of money in the San Francisco banks.

Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, May 20.—The epidemic of violent cholera raging at Harrar is spreading inland and already is causing a hundred deaths daily.

The Bicycle Relays.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The relay bicycle messenger, Bannister, left Adelaide for Connaught, at 9:04 p. m. to make the fourteen miles in fifty-four minutes. The messengers exceed to make up the hours between Connaught and Buffalo.

IN BUFFALO LAST NIGHT.

BUFFALO, May 20.—The Buffalo section of the great relay bicycle race from North-East Pennsylvania to Rochester is being covered in very fast time. North-East was left at 9:07 p. m. and Buffalo reached at 9:30. The message at this point is only one hour and thirty minutes behind. Thousands of people were at the parade house to see the relay change.