TO THE FRONT — WITH — News and Ads.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ON TOP — IN THE — Scramble for Superiority.

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CANADIAN MOTHERS.

Statistics Show that they Have no Need of Government Aid.

MRS. BUNNIES SEEM TO ABOUND

Everywhere Throughout Canada—The Merriment at Quebec—One Husband too Many and the Wife's Dilemma.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The joke of the session in the provincial parliament is the ministerial measure foreshadowed in the speech from the throne for giving a free homestead of one hundred acres to every living family of twelve children of the same father and mother. Families of twelve and over are by no means scarce among the French-Canadian population of Canada, especially in the rural districts, but the merriment created by the proposition of the government proceeds from its official recognition, and the proposed encouragement of the legitimate fecundity bill has not as yet been discussed, except in a general way, but when brought down in detail its provisions will doubtless be subjected to a more or less humorous criticism.

One honorable gentleman discussing the proposed reward of domestic prolificacy, said that a hundred acres of land, often worth but 30 cents an acre, is not, in the opinion of some Canadian legislators, sufficient inducement to compliance with the requisite conditions of fecundity.

Mr. Taillon, chief of the opposition, suggested that a proportionate fraction of the grant should be given for every child over twelve in the same family. It is understood that the government will take the proposal into serious consideration. There would appear to be some force in the proposition that if fruitfulness and multiplication of this kind to receive state recognition at all, it is not reasonable that the grant to families of say thirty to forty children should be the same as that given to camparatively small families of twelve or thirteen.

I have endeavored to arrive at the approximate number of families in the province eligible for full homesteads under the new measure, but there are no statistics to fall back upon. Hon. Jean Blanche, ex-secretary of the province, informs me that there are at least two hundred such cases in his own county, Blanche, and the province contains sixty-five counties. A well-known statesman who was discussing the matter over walnuts and wine at a recent gubernatorial dinner at Spencer Wood, suggested that 10,000 such cases could be found.

Paul de Cazes, Premier Mercier's brother-in-law and famous as a statistician, considers this statement as twice too high, and Colonel Rhodes, minister of agriculture and author of the bill, gives statistics bearing upon the subject.

To what extent Canadians are fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth may be gleaned from the fact that when Canada was ceded to Britain in 1763 the French-Canadian population in America numbered but 60,000. In 130 years this comparative handful of people has increased to 2,800,000 without any aid from foreign immigration. The wife of Dr. LaRocque, sergeant-at-arms of parliament house, has had eighteen children, although only ten are now living. His mother, his married sisters and all his brothers' wives have each seen fourteen olive branches around about at one and the same time.

The family of F. X. Lemeur, M. P., for Levis, includes thirteen children; that of Coroner Belliou, twelve; that of Chevalier Martineau, fourteen; thot of F. X. Letourneau, tinsmith, thirteen; that of T. L. Letourneau, St. Pierre, Montmagny, twenty. There are twenty-six living children in the family of Charles Lauriux, proprietor of City hotel, Montreal, and a woman residing at Lake St. John, whose name my informant has forgotten, has a family of thirty-two. Ebyer Hardy, a hardware merchant of this city, has been blessed with fourteen children in thirteen years of married life, none of them were twins. While the thirty-four-year-old wife of Thomas Lavalle, hotel keeper, is mother of eleven children.

A half-breed named La France, residing at Charlesbourg, has a family of twenty-seven, but has been three times married. That some of the fathers of the city are really so in a double capacity is shown by the fact that Major Lee, of the parish, is father of a family of twelve; while City Councillor Duguet's quiver contains fifteen arrows and City Councillor Vincent's twelve.

The government reply to the complaint that the proposed grant is not sufficiently large will likely be that, considering that the number of eligible claimants is so heavy, the burden to be created by the bill is as large as the province can well afford to bear.

One Husband Too Many.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The picture of Mrs. Gardner D'Antreville, whose first husband is still living, is not new to the people of Long Island city, but the action of D'Antreville to determine whether Mrs. Gardner is his wife or the wife of the man whose name she bears, has revived a story.

Eugene D'Antreville is a young fellow, and is a house painter by trade. Early in December Mrs. Gardner sent for him to paint her house, and as D'Antreville says, proposed to him. On the 13th they were married. Gardner, who is a manufacturer of pine varnish, and is away from home a great deal, claims the woman as his lawful wife, and alleged that she is insane and refused to allow D'Antreville to see his wife and threatened to send her away to her friends or place her in an institution. This threat caused D'Antreville to take the step which he has. Mrs. Gardner D'Antreville is a woman who in her younger days was handsome. "I am married to Mr. Gardner. I am also married to Mr. D'Antreville," she said. "Perhaps, in a sense, I am a bigamist, but when all the facts are known, I doubt if a jury would condemn me. I employed D'Antreville to paint my house, and this was the first acquaintance I had with him. I rather liked the man, and he ate at my expense. One day while we were alone in the house, and he conducted himself becomingly. I threatened him with exposure and he begged me to overlook the matter; but I thought my husband might get a divorce from me and so I consented to marry d'Amtreville quietly. I consider it unfair and outrageous on the part of D'Antreville to expose me by a suit. I married him because I thought I was protecting him and protecting myself at the same time. I was educated by my sister, Mrs. Field, in Philadelphia, a wealthy woman. She sent me to dancing school and when I was ten years old I was introduced to the public as a danseuse at the Arch Street theatre. From that time until ten years ago I was connected with the theatrical profession either as a star, danseuse or manageress. My father's name was Lloyd, and my stage name was Amy Lloyd, and later, after my marriage to Mr. Gardner, it was Emma Gardner. I have danced in almost all the best known ballets of ten years ago, from the "Black Crook" down. My husband, Gardner, was formerly associated with Moffat & Miles, proprietors and managers of the Pittsburg theatre," where she first met him. "Later," said Mrs. Gardner, "I travelled with the company of which he was manager, and played as eccentric comedian. I was married to him at Council Bluffs when I was fourteen years of age. My husband was afterward connected with the San Francisco minstrels as comedian."

Mrs. Gardner-D'Antreville expressed a little uneasiness as to the outcome of the strange state of affairs.

Henry M. Stanley in Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—Henry M. Stanley and his party did not stop over at Suez, as was reported they would, but proceeded for this city, where they arrived this morning. They were greeted upon their arrival by General Grenfell, commander of the Egyptian troops, and Baring, British consul-general.

Stanley said that Emin Pasha was animated with a desire to serve the Egyptian government and some appointment would be the best medicine for him. The Khedive assenting, Stanley suggested that Emin be employed in a purely administrative capacity at Suakim, Wadyhalfa, or wherever it was desired to conciliate the natives. Emin, he said, would be invaluable with a strong executive in other hands. The Khedive promises to telegraph Emin Pasha. Stanley speaks enthusiastically of all his own officers. The terms upon which the Soudan was abandoned, he said, amounted to a political crime. The wisdom of choosing the Congo route had been incontestibly proven.

Decorating Stanley.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The Khedive to day conferred upon Stanley the Medjidich decorations.

Storming the British Consulate at Oporto.

OPORTO, Jan. 14.—Crowds wandered through the streets last night cheering for the independence and integrity of Portugal and shouting "Down with England." A crowd attacked and stoned the British consulate. The authorities have since placed a police guard at the consulate to protect it from further molestation.

The civil governor has forbidden the holding of the contemplated meeting of students to protest against the English demands upon Portugal.

Senator Wilson Re-elected.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—The senate and house met in joint session to-day and re-elected Ephraim K. Wilson, Democrat, United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1891. The Republican members cast their votes for the Hon. Thomas S. Hodson, of Somerset county. Mr. Wilson is the particular representative of the eastern shore in the upper house of Congress, a peculiar state law requiring that one of the two United States Senators shall be an eastern shore man.

ASSAULTING A JOURNALIST.

A Kansas City Editor has his Assailant Arrested and Placed Under Bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—Charles Jones assaulted Hammerslough on the street to-day. Jones is a son of Major Jones, superintendent of the National Waterworks company, and Hammerslough is proprietor of the Kansas *Globe*. Hammerslough did not strike back, but contented himself with guarding his face. The men were finally separated and Jones was taken to the police station, where Hammerslough preferred charges of disturbing the peace and Jones gave bail for $100.

Articles which have appeared in the *Globe* and which Jones considered derogatory to the honesty of his father inspired the assault.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day made the following nominations: Henry J. Heffron, surveyor of customs, Denver; Edward P. Danforth, naval officer of customs and district of California.

Collectors of internal revenue—William P. Sears, first district of California; Christopher Mamer, first district of Illinois.

Collectors of customs—John M. Clark, district of Chicago; Frank A. Stewart, southern district of Oregon; Edward A. Taylor, district of Oregon.

Receivers of public moneys—A. J. Wiley, at Humboldt, California; Otis Perrin, Stockton, California; Charles U. Snider, Lake View, Oregon.

Registers of land offices—Ozro A. Bower, at Vancouver.

Indian agents—Egbert Nasholds, at the Lemhi agency, Idaho; Joseph Segura, at Pueblo agency, New Mexico.

Portugal's Note to the Powers.

LISBON, Jan. 14.—The government has sent a circular note to the powers relative to the dispute with England. It alleges that England did not wait for the reply of Senhor Gomes of January 10 to the note of Lord Salisbury, but submitted her ultimatum on mere reports that Major Serpa Pinto had disobeyed the telegraphic orders sent him by the Portuguese government in compliance with the wishes of Lord Salisbury. Major Pinto, the note says, quitted Nyssaland and Shire district three weeks ago, sometime prior to the sending of the orders, and is now sick at Mozambique. The note further says that Senhor Gomes never alluded to arbitration during the negotions, but suggested throughout the holding of an international conference to settle the difficulty.

The Panama Canal to be Completed.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The *Paix* says the president of the French commission sent out to investigate the affairs of the Panama canal company on the isthmus, in a speech made at Aspinwall, said that the canal would be completed.

Concessions to Belgian Miners.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—The terms conceded to the striking miners by the mine owners in Charleroi district, are a reduction of the working hours to nine per day and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The London New York Herald Contempt Case.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The motion to commit the managers of the London edition of the New York *Herald* and the *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, for contempt of court for publishing certain comments on the O'Shea divorce case, was argued to-day. The motion was dismissed on the ground of informality in the proceedings, but permission was given for a renewal of the motion, if action is taken within a week.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel Leventhol is not in our employ and has no authority to collect money or do business on our account. We feel it our duty to warn the public against extending him credit or placing any confidence in him whatever, as we know him to be dishonest and entirely untrustworthy.

PAVEY, WALDEN & CO.

REXBURG, Idaho, Nov. 19, 1889.

Great Western Manufacturing company, Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Mr. Joseph W. Wilson has successfully started up our mill, and we hereby relieve you from further responsibility. The roller mill plant, including steam power plant, furnished by you, is superb in every detail. We are indeed well pleased with our mill. The flours are of the very best, and the clean up is entirely satisfactory. In our many years of business experience we have never dealt with a more prompt and honorable house than the Great Western. Wishing you success, we remain yours truly.

REXBURG MILLING COMPANY,
THOS. E. RICKS, president.
By JAMES GILLESPIE, secretary.

Joseph W. Wilson, agent, Great Western Manufacturing company. Lock box 952. Office—Valley house cottage, Salt Lake.*

IDAHO STATEHOOD.

Bishop Budge Answers Delegate Dubois' Charges.

DELEGATE CAINE'S REFUTATION

Of the Charges Against the People of Utah—What Ex-Governor Stevenson Had to Say About Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The adjourned hearing before the Senate committee on territories on the admission of Idaho was continued this afternoon. Delegate Dubois having yesterday made some personal allusion to Mr. Budge, of Idaho, who is here in the interest of the Mormons of that territory, that gentleman was granted an opportunity to reply, which he did. In a very frank and lucid manner he explained his marital relations. He said he had never been indicted for polygamy as alleged. He had been indicted for unlawful cohabitation, upon which charge he was tried and a jury of non-Mormons acquitted him without leaving their seats. He showed wherein Mr. Dubois had made erroneous statements calculated to mislead the committee, relative to the Mormons in Idaho. He was asked many questions by members of the committee relative to the organization of the Mormon church, and as to the nature of his duties as president of a stake, which he answered readily. His answers and explanations appeared to be satisfactory.

Governor Shoup and ex-Governor Stephenson, of Idaho, who were present, made some explanations relative to the charge of extravagant salaries and other expenses contemplated by the proposed constitution.

Judge Jerry Wilson, in his usual forcible manner, answered some of the remarks of Dubois made on Monday. He commented upon the extraordinary decision recently made at Salt Lake city by Judge Anderson and read some extracts from that decision showing that men who possessed all the qualifications for citizenship were denied that boon solely because they were connected with a church some members of which, it was alleged, had thirty years ago spoken or written against the government of the United States. Just such rulings as this might be expected from the Idaho judges under this constitution, if Congress approved it. Indeed, he frankly stated before the committee that the object of the so-call test-oath clause was to disqualify all Mormons. He warned the committee not to permit such a dangerous power to be given; it was impolitic, unwise, and un-American.

Delegate Caine, of Utah, was the last speaker. He said that the statements made by Delegate Dubois relative to the Mormons of Utah were quite as untrue as those concerning these people in Idaho. He said that he had been for nearly forty-three years a member of that church. He had lived in Utah over thirty-seven years and claimed to know something about Mormonism and the Mormons. The trouble with Delegate Dubois was that he accepted as gospel truth all the stale slanders which had emanated from apostates and other enemies of the Mormon people, and had never investigated for himself. He said the best answer to these stories and to the political harangue of Judge Cradlebaugh of thirty years ago and of Judge Anderson of a few weeks ago, was the work which the Mormon people had accomplished in Utah and the adjoining territories. He said he had the honor to place in the hands of each member of the committee the history of Utah by Hubert Howe Bancroft, of San Francisco. This was not written by a Mormon, but by a man who for himself had investigated the whole question. In those pages they would learn what the Mormons of Utah had accomplished under the most trying circumstances. He said many of the Senators before him had been in Utah and seen for themselves what had been done. The men who build cities and towns, who open farms, plant orchards and vineyards are not thieves, murderers and cutthroats as the Mormons were accused of being by Delegate Dubois. Referring to Judge Anderson's late decision, he related the circumstances under which it was given and characterized it as a political decision. He said he presumed that the committee had heard of such decisions before. One Senator answered that he had.

In conclusion, Mr. Caine read in a very forcible manner the official declaration issued by the leading authorities of the Mormon church, which was listened to with marked attention by all present.

Idaho Statehood Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Jan 14.—The Senate committee on territories this afternoon listened to statements of representatives of the Mormon church, declarative of the teachings of the church, in support of their argument that the constitution adopted by the people of Idaho for the new state should not be accepted by Congress.

Bishop Budge, president of the Mormon church in Idaho, said he always had been taught to obey the laws of the land and in forty-two years' experience with the Mormons he never knew any treachery to the contrary. The Mormons, he said, were taught to believe in the divine inspiration of the constitution of the United States, and had a higher reverence for it than other citizens. The practice of polygamy was a thing of the past. On the subject of blood atonement Budge said there was no such principle held or taught by the Mormon church.

Delegate Caine then presented the declaration of the officials of the church sent out from Salt Lake city December 12, 1889, of the teachings and doctrines of the church.

Governor Shoup, of Idaho, said the expenses of the state government for Idaho will necessitate an increase in the tax rate from four mills to five and three-quarters mills.

Ex-Governor Stevenson said that if the Mormon church does not teach publicly or privately plural marriage, an official declaration to that effect from the church authorities in Salt Lake city will settle the question of citizenship in Idaho under the proposed constitution. They have, he said, a remedy for the evils complained of in their own hands.

England Condemned in Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The papers of this city roundly abuse England for the stand she took in forcing Portugal to accede to her demands relative to territory in East Africa. The Spanish Republicans are closely watching the course of events in Lisbon.

The Gentlemen's Agreement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—An important meeting of the Inter-state Commerce Railway association was begun this morning, which will probably decide whether the association shall continue its existence. The association is a year old and is best known as the "Gentlemen's agreement." Rumors of cutting of rates have been rife and this will be a matter discussed. The decision of Chairman Walker holding that the traffic arrangement between the Union Pacific and the Northwestern was not a violation of the agreement will also come up. The meeting is being held behind closed doors.

The threatened outbreak and rupture in the association was put off indefinitely by the appointment of a committee consisting of Commissioners Walker, Farthorn and Midgely to consider measures necessary to the perpetuation of the association and to report at the next quarterly meeting. This prevented the airing of grievances at the meeting and everything passed off harmoniously. An adjournment was taken shortly after 1 o'clock without any other important questions coming before the body.

Revision of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Before the House ways and means committee to-day A. P. Ketchum, of New York, said he was an importer and manufacturer of leather and asked that the present duties upon such goods be retained. Nearly all the large dealers took this position, even where their manufacturing interest largely exceeded their importing interest. The latter business was in a prosperous condition, and the duties were satisfactory from the protective view. French calf skins twenty-three years ago were largely imported into this country under a duty of 35 per cent. Although the duty had been reduced since 1883 to 20 per cent., so great had been the progress in our domestic manufacture that there were now few skins imported.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

To make unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Sherman's bill.

Authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the supreme court.

George offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to enquire into the propriety of reducing the penal bonds required of manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or, at least, where the manufacture is carried on by manual labor of the manufacturer. Referred.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Call in relation to the claims of Florida, under the swamp land grant, and in relation to the alleged unlawful selections of land in Florida, were taken up, and Call addressed the Senate.

Plumb went on to say that Call had some sessions ago appealed to him as chairman of the committee on public lands to report a bill to ratify and confirm the title to certain railroad lands in Florida, so that all alleged frauds, said Plumb, were to be condoned under certain circumstances, but were never to be condoned in speech.

Dolph as a member of the committee on public lands, made an explanation and justification of the act of that committee in the last Congress in respect to a resolution of Call's on the same subject, and Call disclaimed having made or attempted to make the slightest imputation on that committee. Without action on the resolution, the Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—McKinley, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill to simplify the law in relation to the collection of revenue. It was ordered printed and recommitted.

Perkins, of Kansas, moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of the bill to provide town-site entries and lands for Oklahoma.

This was antagonized by Adams, of Illinois, who wished the House to consider the Silcott matter, and the motion was defeated, 65 to 97.

Bland demanded tellers. His friend's Oklahoma bill was again defeated, 96 to 108, and Adams called up the Silcott report, accompanied by a bill appropriating $75,000 to reimburse members. Adams argued in favor of the bill, holding the sergeant-at-arms to be a public officer.

Hemphill, of South Caroiina, advocated the adoption of his bill permitting members to bring suit in the court of claims for their salaries and opposed the bill of the majority because he could find no statute declaring the sergeant-at-arms a disbursing officer. He thought the House should not appropriate public money or pay debts.

Holman contended that the fund remaining in the office of the sergeant-at-arms, $83,000, should be divided pro rata among the members who were losers by the defalcation. Pending further debate, the House adjourned.

A New Railroad Power.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—A special from Chatham, Ont., says the storm of yesterday blew a flat car of the Ontario & Quebec railroad yard at Jeannette's creek. The car rolled rapidly eastward until within about two miles of Chatham. There it crashed into a construction train filled with laborers. The construction train consisted of an engine pushing two box cars and drawing a box and flat car. Three men were probably fatally injured and twelve received injuries more or less severe.

Three-fourths of your ailments arise from liver troubles, which Simmons Liver Regulator cures.

BURNS' ANNIVERSSARY.

Under the auspices of the Caledonian club a concert and ball will be given in the G. A. R. hall on the evening of January 24, 1890. *

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. C. Smith & Co., druggists. 1

NEW WALL MAP.

The necessary orders having been given, a new wall map is in process of publication. The map will be 6x7 feet in size, drawn to a scale of 660 feet—one inch, varnished and mounted on rollers. Lot and block numbers will be given, and map show every addition filed for record up to and including December 20, 1889. It will be the finest and most complete wall map ever made of Salt Lake city, and will be delivered in latter part of February, 1890. Orders for this map left with Jesse W. Fox, city surveyor, or Parsons & Derge, booksellers, will be filled by me.

W. H. WHITNEY.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING.

The members of Salt Lake chamber of commerce and all public spirited citizens are hereby invited to meet at the chamber Thursday evening, January 16, to consider what can best be done the coming year to promote the welfare and progress of the city. The directors bespeak a full meeting, and desire every one to come prepared to add something of value to the discussion.

F. SIMON, Vice President. *

FOR $22.50

You can get a gent's suit made to order from our celebrated home-made cassimere at JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 Main street. *

For economy, buyers who like to buy for one dollar three dollars worth of goods, such as clothing or shoes for their children, should go to the receiver's sale, 73 East First South, opposite Salt Lake theater. *

PROVO EXCURSION.

There will be a grand excursion on Friday, January 17, 1890, over the Rio Grande Western railway, leaving Salt Lake city at 10:35 a. m. Tickets for round trip $2.00, good to return until Monday evening, January 20, 1890.

J. L. DAVIS, Manager. *

NOT MUCH, MARY ANN.

A Memorial to Abrogate the Fifteenth Amendment.

KUNZE IS GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

The Other Cronin Convicts Sen to Joliet—Officers of the Czar's Body Guard Suicide—A State Reception.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—General West yesterday introduced in the senate a memorial to Congress, asking for the abrogation of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, and instructing the Mississippi delegation in Congress in accordance therewith. The memorial further directs the secretary of state of Mississippi to furnish a copy to the governor of each state in the union to be laid before their respective legislatures.

Suicide of Russian Officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Colonel Nocikoff, an officer of the Czar's bodyguard, and some other officers of the same corps, have committed suicide. It is supposed they have been implicated in the recently discovered plot against the life of the Czar.

It is reported that the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Serguis, will shortly be banished from the capital for meddling in politics.

An Evening State Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The first of the evening state receptions of President Harrison's administration was quite a brilliant affair. It was given in honor of the diplomatic corps, whose members attended more generally than usual. This fact is in part attributable to the presence of the delegates to the Pan-American conference, many of whom had never witnessed an event of this kind in this country. Among those present were members of the cabinet, nearly all the justices of the supreme court, many Senators and Representatives and a large number of other prominent officials. The President was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and nearly all the ladies.

Kunze Granted a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Judge McConnell, in his decision granting a new trial to Kunze to-day, said, in part: "I think it would be mere pretense for me to take more time to deliberate on this matter. I would not arrive at any different conclusion in several days than I have now. It has weighed upon my mind during the trial that the defendant should have a fair trial. Since its conclusion it has weighed upon my mind whether they had a fair trial, whether the jury had reached such a conclusion that within the limits that a judge has a right to question whether the verdict was a just one. Judge Wing said the defendants were prejudiced by not having been granted a separate trial, yet the trial disproves this because the theory generally accepted by the public, and urged by the state, that a conspiracy was formed in Camp 20, was not accepted by the jury as shown by the acquittal of Beggs. As to the jury, of course, it is more satisfactory to a trial judge to have a jury of men absolutely without opinion as to the merits of the case, and this course was followed in securing the first four jurors, but was dropped when it became evident that it would be impossible to obtain such a jury in the county. The impression of the trial judge as to the character of a juror from his whole examination, would be taken by a higher court as the judgment of a jury. From the manner in which the question was approached, I am convinced that any one who watched the manner of the trial judge during certain parts of this trial, they would have been convinced that it was determined to have a fair jury. As to the evidence, a judge is not called upon to say whether, if on the jury, he would have come to the same conclusion. As to one of these defendants, I am convinced the evidence is insufficient. First, the evidence against John Kunze is that of James, who saw him in a window across the street, and never saw him again until in court. I do not think his identification reliable. I also desire this identification of William Mertes, who claimed to have seen Kunze one evening. Nieman, a saloon-keeper, did not identify Kunze positively. This murder sprang out of Irish politics some way; it is not necessary to even conjecture how. But there is no motive for Kunze to have taken part in the crime, even if Mertes and James were to be believed and Nieman had been more positive. There is no difficulty in reconciling these facts with his innocence. I mean to say he might have been in the Clark street flat and all the other places, and still have been innocent. I believe the verdict of the jury was not only unwarranted by the evidence, but was an absurdity.

As to the other defendants I overrule the motion for a new trial."

"Is there any motion for arrest of judgment?" asked the court.

Forrest asked the usual stay of execution until a supersedeas could be secured. The state's attorney protested vigorously, demanding that the prisoners be sent at once to Joliet.

To-night Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were hurried from the jail strongly manacled and taken to Joliet on the 9 o'clock train. They arrived at the penitentiary about midnight, and with little ado were put into solitary confinement until to-morrow morning, when they will be formally entered and clad in prison garb. Their sudden transfer was a great surprise to the prisoner. It appears that State's Attorney Longenecker decided early in the evening to take immediate advantage of the ruling of Judge McConnell and at once gave orders to Sheriff Matson to have the prisoners removed to the penitentiary.

Military Riot in Rio de Janiero.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Captain Gromer, of the steamer Herschel from Rio de Janeiro, which arrived to-day, gives the news of an encounter between soldiers in that city. It seems that on December 18 it was discovered that a part of the army, about two hundred men in number, was opposed to the republic and strongly favored the monarchy. The provisional government sent a company of artillery to arrest the insurrectionists. They opened fire on the soldiers, and it was reported that over one hundred of them were killed.

The Wyoming Legislature.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—All the members were in attendance when Territorial Secretary Meldrum convened the two branches of the eleventh legislative assembly to-day. S. W. Downey, ex-Congressional Delegate, was made speaker of the house. The senate postponed permanent organization. There are thirteen Democrats and twenty-three Republicans in the assembly. Each party controls a house, the Democrats being in the majority in the senate.

Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate committee on pensions to-day unanimously directed Chairman Davis to report a dependent pension bill. The title of the bill reads as follows: "A bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor and providing pensions for their widows and minor children and dependents."

The Senate committee on finance to-day continued the consideration of Senator Sherman's bill to declare trusts unlawful. After adopting several amendments which do not affect the principal scope of the measure, the committee ordered favorable report to be made to the Senate.

A New Union Pacific Appointment.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The *Times* to-night says that circulars are now in the hands of the printers announcing the appointment of H. A. Johnson as general freight agent of the Union Pacific & Fort Worth consolidation in Denver, with W. W. Newlin as general freight agent at Fort Worth, and George Ady as general passenger agent at Denver.

Paris Papers Censure England.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The papers have unanimously censured the policy followed by England in her dispute with Portugal as a violation of an act of the Berlin conference.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—After being called to order this morning the house began the fifth ballot for temporary secretary. The ballot resulted as yesterday, 50 to 50. After taking five more ballots, which resulted the same way, the house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Gardiner, of Washington, Republican, is quite sick and occupies a cot in the house chamber.

A HEALER OF THE SICK.

Mrs. Diana Dovey's Peculiar Method of Treating Particular Domestic Pets when Ill.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Diana Dovey, wife of B. G. Dovey, died at her home 26 West Fourth street on Saturday of pneumonia brought on by la grippe. Mrs. Dovey's life was a strange one. She was an English woman fifty-seven years old. She came to New York thirty-five years ago, and shortly afterward married Mr. Dovey. Ever since the couple have jointly and successfully engaged in doctoring the ills of dogs, cats, birds and all other kinds of domestic pets. Their place of business was often changed, but they always remained in the district lying south of Washington square. The reputation they acquired as healers of domestic pets, while not national, is far from being local, patients frequently being forwarded to them from all parts of this and adjoining states.

Mrs. Dovey's specialty has been treatment of cats, birds and poodle dogs. Her calling made her known to a host of fashionable owners of aristocratic pets in the city, so much so that hardly a day passed, and often several times a day, but carriages that would instantly be recognized on Central park drives rolled up to Dovey's establishment to convey Mrs. Dovey to scenes of canine or feline suffering. Mrs. Dovey's influence over particular patients was remarkable. By fondling them their malady seemed to disappear, and it was seldom that restored health did not result from this treatment. Personally she loved the pets for whom she labored, and never was as happy as when in her own home surrounded by a collection of birds which under her training learned to live in harmony.

Brice Elected Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Calvin S. Brice was to-day at noon elected to the United States senate, receiving a majority of the votes in either branch of the legislature. In the Senate Shaw, of Lima district, nominated Brice. Ganmer, of Zanesville, seconded the nomination. Schneider, of Cincinnati, nominated Murat Halstead; Massie, of Chillicohe, nominated ex-Governor Foster. The vote in the senate was: Halstead 1, Foster 14, and Brice 19.

In the house a call was demanded to bring in members, Brown, Democrat, of Hancock, who is sick, was carried to the hall in a chair. The only other Democrats absent were Troeger, of Holmes, and Lawler, of Franklin, who is ill. Willis and Blair, Democrats, were absent. Hunt, of Sandusky, presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, which was seconded by Belville, of Montgomery. Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Laylin. On the roll call the vote of Counts for Brice was received with cheers, as was also that of Munson, two of the members who were credited with being bolters. Smith, the third caucus bolter, voted for L. T. Neal. His vote was received with a subdued murmur. Penell, a strong Brice man and worker, voted for Foster by mistake and before he could make a correction, the house was in an uproar with threats that the hall would have to be cleared unless order was maintained. The vote in the house stood Brice 57, Fisher 52 and Neal 1. Brice was declared the choice of the house, having received a majority of the votes. The result will be canvassed by the senate and house in joint session to-morrow. The joint result of the two branches is Brice 76, Foster 66, Halstead 1 and Neal 1.

Earl Cairns Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Earl Cairns died to-day from inflamation of the lungs. Earl Cairns became quite prominent several years ago, when, as Viscount Garmayle, he was sued for breach of promise by Miss Fortescue, the actress, who obtained a verdict of $50,000 damages against him. He subsequently married Miss Olivia Berens.

No harm ever done by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.

O'Connor and Hanlan.

TORONTO ONT, Jan. 14—As far as aquatic matters are concerned, Joseph Rogers has severed his connection with oarsman William O'Connor Rogers says; "In paying attention to him I have been obliged to neglect my own work and my business is rapidly increasing." In reference to Hanlan's remark that he would yet win the championship, Rogers said: "I don't think he would have any chance against O'Connor. Hanlan is a great oarsman, but a greater than he has appeared in person of William O'Connor."

Waked Up Effectually.

A lethargic, dormant condition of the liver is hardly to be overcome with drastic cathartics and nauseous cholagogues. A gentler, pleasanter and far more effective means exists of arousing the organ when somnolent. This is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, vouched for by the medical fraternity, tested by the public for many years. A resumption by the biliary organ of its secretive function, with the activity attendant upon health, a return to regularity of the bowels, and a renewal of digestion, are the no less happy and certain results of using the Bitters systematically. Its laxative effect is never painful and drenching, its tendency being rather to perpetuate regularity than to produce a copious action. Malaria, nervousness, debility, kidney troubles and neuralgia it subdues effectually. *

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

GOSSIP OF TANGIER.

Consul W. Reed Lewis Arrives from Morocco.

HE CONTRADICTS THE SLANDERS

That were so Industriously Circulated About Him—The Personal Venom of the British Minister and His Wife.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—[By cable to the New York *World*.]—W. Reed Lewis arrived here yesterday from Tangier. When Blaine learned that Lewis did not wish to go to the United States till he had sifted the gossip of Tangier, which accused him of murdering his wife, he wired him that while the state department gave no heed to gossip of this nature, he wanted him to obey the summons to go to Washington. If he did not wish to return he could resign. Lewis cabled back refusing to resign, saying he was a victim of persecution and that his resignation would place the United States government in a false position. Blaine's response was cabled to Consul Sprague at Gibaltar ordering Lewis' removal. Sprague, acting under instructions, placed Vice Consul Stalker in charge. When Stalker was appointed Lewis started for the United States. I called upon Lewis yesterday.

"Your side of this queer story has not yet been told."

"I shall tell it when I get to Washington," he answered. "I am prepared to defend myself in every particular."

"What have you to say to the American people who have been told of these serious charges against you?"

"So far as the charges growing out of protecting Americanized Moors, charges of extortion, charges of raising money under false pretenses, charges of whipping miscreants are concerned, I will say nothing. Those were answered by me in person before Mr. Blaine last summer, and this is sufficient answer that I was returned to my post.

"When I got back to Tangier I learned for the first time that reports enamating from Lady Kirby Green, wife of the British ambassador in Morocco, accused me of murdering my wife. I called on Sir W. Kirby Green, who told me that his wife was not an official person, that he as minister was not to be held responsible for anything she said.

"Kirby Green advised me, and subsequently wrote me to the same effect, that the best policy was to treat the gossip as woman's tittle-tattle and let the whole matter drop. I said to him that reports which accused a man of murdering his wife could hardly be considered tittle-tattle.

"I had nothing further till I had occasion to call on the German ambassador on a business matter one day, and he refused to receive me because of the reports that had been circulated about me during my absence. This snub compelled me to take official notice of the current gossip.

"Consul Folsom, of Sheffield was in Tangier on leave of absence at the time and at my suggestion he received permission from the state department to take the evidence. Kirby Green, his wife, and others who are connected with the foriegn embassies and consulates at Tangier who had been instrumental in circulating the reports against me were asked to put their words on record under oath, but all refused.

"All the testimony that could be obtained was taken and sent to Washington. For instance, Lady Kirby Green made the statement that a servant in my house had said that the night my wife died the door to the room was locked, and that I refused to open it when she wished to respond to cries of distress. But the servant referred to was willing to testify under oath that she never said such a thing; on the contrary, she never heard any cries of distress. Further, the night my wife died the servants were constantly passing in and out of the room. My wife was conscious till the moment she died. We had just returned from a trip through Spain when she was taken ill. She had been suffering from heart disease for years. When she was taken ill on the night of her death, I applied the treatment recommended by Dr. Gray, who had been attending her. I did administer chloroform to ease pain, but not in sufficient quantity to render her unconscious. She was not unconscious before she died. Dr. Gray was examined before Consul Folsom, and said that he had treated my wife for heart disease, and that he had told me death was likely to occur any moment. I asked Dr. Gray if he considered an inquest necessary. He said no. If an inquest had been ordered, then as coroner for American subjects as well as consul, I should have been compelled to sit on an inquest over my wife's body.

"Testimony was also taken from Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, who had treated my wife for heart trouble. He visited my wife socially the very day she died. The servants who were in at the time of her death, the undertaker and several other witnesses were examined. Their testimony disposes of the ridiculous talk in the New York newspapers to the effect that my wife's face was eaten by rats. For the sake of my children I was compelled to take notice of the reports against me, to prove them false and put myself in a position to deal with the people who circulated them."