dence that Boxwell will be the speaker.

FROM HANNA STANDPOINT.

Regard the Caucus Result As Favorable to Their Candidate.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—Late tonight Senator Hanna and his associates, at their headquarters, gave out the following statement regarding the result of the caucuses tonight:

"The result of the caucuses tonight assures the support of Senator Hanna, and that the intrigue of disloyal Republicans with the Allen O. Myers-John McLean Democracy for the election of a free silver man to the senate will not be successful. Mr. Kurtz and his associates had claimed that the Republicans could not muster more than 35 votes in tonight's house caucus; instead of that, 52 were present, and at least two others would have attended but for illness. They boasted constantly that they would keep at least 27 Republicans out of the house caucus; instead of that, but one-third of that number remained away. In the senate caucus every Republican was present, with the exception of Burke of Cleveland. Of the ten absentees two were detained by illness, one of them sending word that he would support the nominees of the party, while of the other eight it is known that some will vote for Senator Hanna. Tonight's results encourage the friends of Senator Hanna, and the fight will go on to the finish. They feel that sentiment of the Republicans of the state and county is thoroughly aroused against this plot to overthrow the will of the people and obtain control of congress by the election of a free silver senator with Republican votes, and it is confidently believed that this public sentiment will be so felt by men who hold the power to determine this question that they will not refuse to vote with the party which elected them."

The absentees at the house caucus were M. S. Bramley of Cleveland, contractor; John E. Griffith of Marysvale, attorney; James Joyce of Cambridge; John P. Jones of North Lawrence; James Manuel of Centerville, contractor; Harry C. Mason of Cleveland, attorney; J. C. Otis of Cincinnati, physician and druggist; William A. Scott, jr., of Canton, insurance and real estate; D. O. Rutan of Carrollton, farmer and wool grower, was absent on account of illness, and made no announcement of his intentions as to his vote, and A. M. Griffith of Sabine, detained by illness, sent word that he would support the Republican nominee. The absent senator was Vernon H. Burke of Cleveland, attorney.

At the Republican senate caucus there were two absentees—Senator Burke of Cleveland and Senator Voight of Cincinnati, the latter being the only fusionist in that body. Voight has been counted among the supporters of Senator Hanna. The Republicans nominated J. Park Alexander for president pro tem of the senate; A. C. Caine for chief clerk, and R. F. Hayward for sergeant-at-arms.

Caine and Hayward are renominated for their old places. Although on the Hanna ticket, Hayward is from Springfield; he is a neighbor of Governor Bushnell, and has been his close friend.

JOINT OPPOSITION.

Agree On McKisson and Bushnell For Long and Short Term.

Columbus, Jan. 1.—The Democrat senate caucus nominated Senator Burke of Cleveland, an anti-Hanna Republican, for president pro tem; Judge Ditty of Hillsboro (Dem.), and friend of John R. McLean, for chief clerk, and Democrats for all the other places. Lieutenant Governor Jones is here and will preside in the senate. It is conceded that the body stands 18 Democrats, 17 Republicans and one fusionist. The attitude of Senator Burke will not likely leave the tie vote to be cast by Lieutenant Governor Jones.

The following Democratic senators were appointed a steering committee on organization and the senatorship: Long, Doty, Broadin, Pugh and Fink.

The joint caucus of anti-Hanna Republicans and Democrats that endorsed Mason for speaker, caused a surprise by nominating Griffith of Union for speaker pro tem. While Griffith has been counted on by both sides and was reported as sick at the Republican caucus, it is believed that this takes him out of the Hanna list and enters him with the opposition.

The Democratic house caucus appointed the following committee on organization and the senatorship: Gaman, Stivers, Atkins, Bolin, Hazlett, Spellmeyer and Durrand.

The Democratic steering committees claimed at midnight that they had all of their partisans except one in line for the organization of fusion tickets, and for anybody to beat Hanna, and that they would show a bold front on Monday.

After the anti-Hanna Republicans and Democrats caucused separately, they met jointly before midnight and nominated Mayor McKisson of Cleveland for the short term, and Governor Bushnell for the long term for senator, and entered into a fusion agreement to organize both houses. Senator Burke was notified to remain away until the senate was organized. The fusion conference adjourned after midnight until 2 p. m. tomorrow, when the steering committees will report.

BUSHNELL INTERVIEWED.

Complains of the Way He Was Treated By Hanna.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—Governor Bushnell, in an interview tonight, made the first announcement of his candidacy for the senatorship. He said:

"I am a candidate only in the receptive sense. I want the members of the general assembly to select for themselves. If I have any political influence, I want to rest upon it right now upon my opposition to Senator Hanna. The people of this state, in my opinion, are tired of boosism.

"I am blamed because of my appointees here, some of them, were working against Senator Hanna. The city is full of federal employees from Washington for him, and nothing is said about that. I am tired of this attempt to hold me up. It seems to me that I do not owe anything to Senator Hanna, after the way I was treated by him and his friends in the last convention.

"If Senator Hanna's friends think they can scare me by threatening to stop the inauguration of officers, they are simply mistaken in their man. Here is ex-Congressman A. C. Thompson of Portsmouth, telling it about the hotel lobbies that if I don't look out I will have no inauguration ceremonies at all. If the people of the state don't want it, I am sure I don't care."

MAJOR DICK EXPLAINS.

Reasons Why Certain Legislators Were Not at the Caucus.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—When seen after the caucus Major Dick, who is Senator Hanna's manager, explained the absence of certain legislators by saying that Manuel, of Montgomery county, and Joyce, of Guernsey county, did not attend the caucus for the reason that they would not vote for Boxwell for speaker, but that both were safe for Hanna. Joyce had claimed that Boxwell had treated him discourteously and assumed that as the reason for his absence. It is claimed that Otis, one of the other absentees, had an agreement to vote against Hanna and Boxwell in case ten men remained out of the caucus.

Major Dick claims that six out of the nine absentees will vote for Senator Hanna. The action of Mr. Joyce was not against Senator Hanna, for he is pledged to vote for him at the proper time.

About the Hanna headquarters it is claimed that the absentees in favor of Hanna, are Jones, Manuel, Otis, Scott and Joyce.

Consistent Grief.

From a Chicago Paper: "Do you think Julia will always keep on mourning for her husband?"

"Yes; she is going to marry a man named Black."

LITTLE WONDER WINS

Michael Ahead Thirteen Laps In Race With Taylore.

FRENCHMAN WAS GAME

KEPT UP A GOOD HEART IN A LOSING RACE.

Taylore's Saddle Broke In the Twentieth, and Time Lost In Exchanging Gave Michael a Clear Lead of a Mile—Other Events at Madison Square Garden.

New York, Jan. 1.—Jimmy Michael of Wales again demonstrated his superiority as a middle-distance wheelman tonight before a crowd of over 12,000 people in his 25-mile match race with Eduard Taylore, France, on the board track at Madison Square Garden.

"Billy" Young, who had Taylore under his careful supervision in training for this race, said tonight, after the race was over, that his man should have started with a higher gear than 94. But the work of his man, after he exchanged his broken machine for one geared to 104, was not up to his trainer's expectations, and there is no reasonable doubt from his work that Michael can give a mile in 25 to the Frenchman and beat him easily at that.

Men, women, boys and girls thronged every available inch of Madison Square Garden tonight for the regular indoor bicycle races, which were held under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing association. The board track was arranged so that the riders had to cover ten laps to complete a mile, and the measurement was vouched for by three city surveyors.

TEN THOUSAND.

At 9 o'clock it was estimated that 10,000 people were in the big building, and then there were fully half as many more clamoring for admission at the entrances. The trial heats in the preliminaries began at 8 o'clock, and the finishes in every instance were very close. In the first heat of the best two out of three races of the one-mile scratch race between Jean Gougoltz of France and Nat Butler of Boston, the Frenchman won by half a wheel from the Boston man, after a very hot race in 2:29 1-5.

During the intervals between the first and second heats, Arthur A. Chase, the English rider, spun around the track in a mile paced exhibition, which he covered in 1:58 2-5, paced by two tandems.

The second race between Gougoltz and Butler was paced by Freedman of Portland, Ore., and Butler won in a hard drive by six inches. Time—2:14 4-5.

A pursuit race between Harry Elkes of Saratoga and James Warburton of England was then the next on the programme. Elkes caught his man easily after traversing one mile and one lap. Time—2:47 1-5.

The third heat of the match was then run off. Butler had the pole and caught the pacer while the Frenchman was high on the bank. For eight laps Butler held the lead by half a wheel, and at the beginning of the ninth the pacer dropped out and Gougoltz cut loose. In the last two laps the Frenchman out generaled the Boston man, and after a hard spurt Gougoltz won by three-quarters of a wheel, thus winning the race.

BIG EVENT.

The big event of the evening was the Taylore-Michael race. Taylore won the pole on the toss. The Frenchman's gear was 94 and Michael's 106. The riders got on the scratch line at 10:20. Taylore rushed off and caught the pacers in the first turn with Michael two lengths behind. Taylore rode like a whirlwind and at the end of the first mile led Michael by a length. In the first lap of the second mile Michael forged ahead and at the end of the third mile he was one lap to the good. In the fourth mile Michael gained a lap, and in the fifth he had the same distance to his credit.

Taylore was out-classed in the eighth mile and Michael passed him for the third time. Time at the end of the eighth mile for Michael 16:07.

Taylore lost his pacemakers in the tenth mile and at the beginning of the eleventh Michael was close up to him, and passed him, then being four laps to the good.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The spectators by this time were worked up to the highest pitch of excitement. The Frenchman was evidently beaten, but he stuck to his work and was seemingly not disheartened when Michael passed him on the thirteenth mile for the fifth time.

Michael ran up another lap to his account in the fourteenth mile. In the seventeenth mile Taylore rode around after Michael's pacemakers for three laps, but the effort weakened him considerably, and he had to lay up, and Michael ran ahead another lap at the end of the 15th mile.

Taylore's saddle broke in the twentieth mile and in exchanging wheels he lost two more laps, thus giving Michael a clear lead of a mile. The wheel which was substituted for Taylore's damaged one was geared to 104, but the French rider was unable to cope with the superlative efforts of the "Little Wonder," and the Midget gained another lap at the close of the twenty-third mile. From this to the end of the race Michael went so swiftly that it took all the starch out of his rival, and Michael finally won by 13 laps. Time by miles:

1	2:04		14	28:39	3-5
2	3:59	4-5	15	30:42	1-5
3	5:59	1-5	16	32:59	3-5
4	7:59	3-5	17	35:06	
5	10:03	2-5	18	37:07	
6	12:02	4-5	19	39:14	
7	14:01	2-5	20	41:23	2-5
8	16:07		21	43:32	1-5
9	18:16		22	45:43	1-2
10	20:15	2-5	23	47:46	1-5
11	22:21	2-5	24	49:46	1-5
12	24:30	3-5	25	51:54	2-5
13	26:34	2-5			

Half Mile, Professional.—Final heat won by Edward Walsh of Boston (80 yards); Fred J. Titus, New York (ten yards), second; F. F. Goodman, New York (ten yards), third; G. I. Kramer, Chicago (30 yards), fourth. Time—1:03 2-5.

One Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Final heat won by George Schofield, Richmond Hill, L. I. (30 yards); G. C. Schreiber, New York, second (70 yards); O. V. Babcock, New York (scratch), third. Time—2:13 4-5.

GREAT PIGEON SHOOT.

Heikes Won Cast Iron Medal and Is Champion Wing Shot.

Dayton, O., Jan. 1.—Rollo O. Heikes and Charles Grimm of Clear Lake, Ia., shot here today for the castiron medal and the title of champion wing shot of America. Heikes won by a score of 93 to 90. The conditions were 100 live pigeons, five traps, 30 yards rise. A light, steady wind from the northwest, five inches of snow on the ground, and the thermometer 20 above zero, were the weather conditions.

HARVARD AND CORNELL.

Both Will Row In the Big Race, and Perhaps Yale.

New York, Jan. 1.—R. H. Lehman, the Harvard coach, accompanied by G. H. Gould and Mr. Willis, sailed for England today on the Etruria. Mr. Lehman said that he would return in April, when he would select the members of the Harvard crew to row in the big race. He stated that the applicants for places in the boat were many, and that last year's crew want to have another trial. Mr. Lehman stated positively that Harvard had challenged Cornell, and that whatever Yale decided to do, his crew would row the Ithacans. When asked how a triangular race would be possible when Yale and Harvard had contracted to row at New London, and Cornell had refused, Mr. Lehman stated: "That makes no difference. I am confident that the three crews will meet."

SHARKEY AND MAHER.

Sailor Wants to Fight the Latter Under Any Conditions.

Pittsburg, Jan. 1.—Thomas W. Sharkey, the pugilist, writes to the Dispatch from Vallejo, Cal., saying he is willing and anxious to fight Peter Maher under almost any conditions, and at any place. Sharkey requests that Maher sign articles and mail them to him at once, so arrangements can be made for a go soon after the Sharkey-Jeffries contest.

As both men claim to be anxious to get at each other, a fight between them seems to be an assured fact.

HARVARD WINS.

Chess Champion In Inter-Collegiate Struggle.

New York, Jan. 1.—Harvard is the chess champion in the intercollegiate struggle. The sixth annual chess tournament of Harvard-Columbia-Yale-Princeton came to an end today, when the final round was played, when the Harvard men finished their game first, each of them winning from Yale, and making a team score of ten points out of a possible 12.

California Jockey Club.

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—Results at Ingleside:

First Race, Six Furlongs, Selling.—Miss Rose won, Soniro second, Towanda third. Time—1:15¾.

Second Race, Six Furlongs.—Traverser won, St. Calatine second, Imp. Tripping third. Time—1:14½.

Third Race, Steeplechase, Short Course.—Reno won, Esperance second, Silverado third. Time—4:26.

Fourth Race, Two Miles.—Marquise won, Can't Dance second, The Bachelor third. Time—3:29¾.

Fifth Race, Mile and an Eighth.—San Marco won, Little Cripple second, Walter J third. Time—1:58½.

Sixth Race, Six Furlongs, Selling.—George Rose won, Sorrow second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:15¼.

Seventh Race, Seven Furlongs.—Eddie Jones won, Torsida second, San Antonio third. Time—1:27¾.

Goddard Knocked Out.

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 1.—In the eight-round contest between Joe Goddard and Theodore Van Buskirk, Referee Colford awarded the decision to the latter. The fighting was tame up to the fifth round. Goddard was knocked down in the sixth. At the close of the fight Goddard offered to knock Van Buskirk out in 12 rounds, and it is possible that an agreement may be reached between the men for a fight.

New Indoor Record.

Milwaukee, Jan. 1.—Edward Aldridge established a new indoor unpaced record for 25 miles, riding the distance in 1:01:32. This performance also lowers the world's outdoor unpaced record for the same distance, made by A. F. Senn, who made the record at Louisville, Nov. 18, 1895, in 1:02:37.

Tie Game of Football.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 1.—The football game today between the Multnomah Athletic club and the Portland Athletic club, resulted in a tie, neither team being able to score.

GOLD FACTORY CLOSED.

Mysterious Silence Reigns at Brice's Antimony Shop.

Chicago News: A disappointing atmosphere of inanition enshrouds the once busily thrumming gold factory at Lowe avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The slender chimneys from whose lofty wide-mouthed tops writhed forth dense clouds of smoke poison the air no longer with their noisome gas-laden output; the great length of black pipe pursuing its sinuous way about the high-fenced, waste-cluttered yard has begun to turn a light brown with the ravages of the weather-fastened rust; no more the high, dingy red sack-house wherein was collected the ore-laden dust breathes vaporous clouds and the white wraith-like sacks within flap their collapsed sides dismally, striking against the resonant sheet-iron pipes as if beating a dirge to their departed usefulness.

Silence, enigmatical, weird and mysterious, has overpowered the roaring furnaces and throbbing engines. No longer can be heard the loud, reverberant clanging of the furnace's fire-imprisoned doors; the cheery whizz and whirr of the draft fans; the thundering crash and groaning of the laboring machinery; and the eerie shrieklings of the echoes racing wildly amid the black smoke and age-grimed rafters of the great bare loft. But for a single pipe puffing a tiny thread of steam no outward sign of busy occupancy is apparent.

"Crowds used to come out here to view the place," said a man who passes the buildings daily, "but they come no more. People, awe-stricken and wondering-eyed, were wont to steal up to the windows under the concealing protection of the night and peer through, endeavoring to catch glimpses of the bustling, fire-lit scene within, and little clusters gathered on the street corners and about the tables in the neighboring saloons, discussing the affair with all the animation lent by the enticing optimism of hope. But they are gone. The dream seems to have faded to an indistinguishable blur, and faded out; the vision of a great four-horse truck, laden until every bolt and spring screeched, with the pigs of the bright yellow ore, and lumbering along the street, scatter the precious hunks like an overloaded coal wagon, has wasted into the prosy reality of a decrepit one-horse ramshackly ash wagon carting away uninteresting debris. Hope has given way to jeers. Vague possibilities still entertained by adventurous spirits are treated with derision, and the gold-making seems to have gone the way of Ponce de Leon's Florida bower-hid spring."

At the factory this black view of things seemed not to be held, and it was announced that Mr. Brice was so pressingly busy that he could not be seen. The doors were tightly closed and placarded with the familiar information that admittance was denied. Without, naught could be seen. The windows were curtained with the thick shades, and the only sign of life was a coal wagon lumbering slowly out of the yard.

The "I-told-you-so" man was rampant, and pointed out that the following modest little advertisement has appeared often of late, alternating with the pronunciamento of gold stock selling Mr. Lamoreaux:

"FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF the National Metallurgical company's stock. Address —— ——."

"Now," said one of a questioning turn of mind, "the gold factory may have something up its sleeve, and it may turn out all right, but for my part I'd sooner $2,000 grubstake a consumptive apoplectic bound for Dawson City in the dead of winter, than take stock in that advertisement."

"This factory has not shut down," said Mr. Brice, who was interviewed later, "nor is it going to shut down."

Where She Finds Her Voice.

Chicago Record: "My wife is too timid to read a club paper."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; but you ought to hear her at an auction."

BISMARCK'S HEALTH

London Paper's Unfounded Report of the Count's Death.

POPE LEO WAS RADIANT

INCIDENTS SURROUNDING NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

William's Reply to McKinley's Thanks For the Emperor's Condolence—Thin-Skinned Royalty In Dublin—New Year's Greetings Between Russia and France.

London, Jan. 1.—The Evening News prints a dispatch from its own correspondent at Berlin, saying:

"The one remark on the lips of every body is 'Bismarck is dead.' Although expected for months, the event has caused a great shock. It is the sole topic of conversation in the hotels and cafes."

Berlin, Jan. 1.—6:40 p. m.—Owing to disquieting rumors, an official agency says:

Count Herbert and Count William Bismarck and Dr. Schweniger are at present on a visit to Prince Bismarck. There has been no change in the prince's condition during the last few days. He appears regularly at meals.

Hamburg, Jan. 1.—The report that Prince Bismarck died today is unfounded. The prince today received no personal visitors. Callers left their cards.

Freidrichsruhe, where the Bismarck estate is situated, and where the former chancellor is living, is situated 18 miles by rail from Hamburg.

The last report received by the Associated Press regarding the health of Prince Bismarck was contained in a dispatch from Berlin, dated Dec. 29. It read as follows:

"It is asserted that, owing to his insomnia, the medical attendants of Prince Bismarck have advised him to abstain from all work and excitement for some weeks to come. Dr. Schweniger believes in the possibility of a cure, but not a rapid one."

A dispatch from Berlin, Dec. 27, said: "The Hamburger Nachrichten denies that Prince Bismarck's gout is better, and says he cannot walk or sleep, and is unable to read or answer his friends' letters. The former chancellor is described as being very angry at the statement that his health is satisfactory, and is quoted as saying: 'If the gentleman who wrote that were in my place he would be able to get an idea of what a satisfactory condition is.'"

WILLIAM GETS MELLOW.

Reply to McKinley's Thanks For Emperor's Condolence.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—At the court reception today Emperor William was most pleasant and affable. He spoke in English to the United States Ambassador Andrew T. White, and to the British ambassador, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, in German to the Austrian ambassador, Count von Szogyney-Marich, and in French to the other ambassadors.

Mr. White delivered to his majesty President McKinley's message, thanking the emperor for his expression of condolence on the death of Mrs. McKinley, the president's mother. The emperor spoke very feelingly on the subject, referring to the relations between the mother and her son, who, he remarked, was his mother's pride.

The emperor also said he was glad he had sent Von Hollenben to Washington as Germany's ambassador, adding that the doctor was liked by them, as his majesty knew.

The emperor asked after Mr. White's relatives, and this afternoon he called at Mr. White's residence.

As usual on new year's day there was a religious service today in the chapel of the castle. It was attended by the emperor, the empress and ex-Empress Frederick.

ALL COUNTRIES SENT GIFTS.

Yesterday Pope Leo Celebrated a Notable Anniversary.

Rome, Jan. 1.—The 8th anniversary of the pope's first celebration of mass was observed at the vatican today. Fully 300 delegates from Catholic societies and parochial committees to the Sala Della Loggia of the vatican at 8:30 this morning, and shortly after that hour his holiness was carried in on a sedia gestatoria, amid the acclamations of the spectators.

The pope officiated at his own diamond mass, the music being furnished by the choir of the Sistine chapel. The venerable pontiff then attended a mass of thanksgiving, kneeling on a prie dieu. At the conclusion of this mass his holiness, in a strong voice, pronounced the papal benediction. He then took his seat on the throne, and received the delegation until 10:30, when he was borne out amid the acclamations of those present.

His holiness had a most radiant face, and it was evident that he was enjoying excellent health. He received hundreds of rich presents. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary sent him 50,000 florins in gold in a gold casket, and the queen regent of Spain sent a massive gold and chased goblet. His gift from the United States was a diamond cross. President Faure sent seven Seviers vases, and the present from the sultan of Turkey was a superb diamond ring. Every country sent a large contribution to the pope.

TAKEN AS AN INSULT.

Lord Mayor of Dublin Dispensed With the Military.

Dublin, Jan. 1.—The lord mayor's ceremonies today passed off quietly. Lord Robert, the commander of the forces in Ireland, had accepted an invitation to take luncheon with the lord mayor, but withdrew his acceptance owing to the latter's acceding to the demands of the Nationalists that the lord mayor dispense with the usual military escort and bands of music. The Conservative members of the corporation thereupon made public a letter to the lord mayor, declaring that his action was intended by his advisers as an insult to the queen.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Extremely Cordial Between Czar and President Faure.

Paris, Jan. 1.—The czar, in his own name, and in the name of the czarina, has sent President Faure an effusive telegram, expressing their sincere good wishes for the president and "friendly France." President Faure replied that their imperial majesties "touch the hearts of all Frenchmen."

The official New Year receptions were held at the Elysee palace today, with the customary ceremonies.

President Faure, at the New Year's reception of the ambassadors, replying to their congratulations, said:

"Faithful to the principles which have constantly guided the government of the republic, France will not be wanting in the task she has set herself in the work of civilization and peace. The results obtained in 1897 were not such as to discourage our efforts and hopes. Thanks to the firm spirit of union which has constantly prevailed in the council of the powers, the supreme interest attaching to the maintenance of peace has emerged intact from difficult trials."

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

Hungarian Premier Talks of the Compact With Austria.

Buda Pest, Jan. 1.—Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, received the Liberal diet today, according to custom. He said 30 years' experience had taught Hungary that she must not dissolve the present economic alliance with Austria. Though, of course, there might be bounds to Hungary's desire for its maintenance, recent events in the diet, he claimed, were entirely unjustified and shook parliament to its foundations, and violated its principles. Continuing, the premier remarked that no words were strong enough in expression or sufficiently energetic to condemn these proceedings, but he believed that with the help of the king, the Liberal party would be able to find a way out of the difficulties.

EXCITEMENT IN CAIRO.

Reports That Dervishes Are Preparing Another Movement.

Cairo, Jan. 1.—The Warwickshire and Lincolnshire regiments of the British army have been ordered to start from Wady Halfa for the frontier.

The ordering of troops to the front was occasioned by reliable news from Omduran (the Khalifa's great camp near Khartoum), to the effect that the dervishes are preparing another northward movement. Though the move has not yet begun, great excitement has already been created here.

New Year's Promises in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 1.—The royal family of Italy held the usual reception today. King Humbert, replying to the address of the senate, said the year opened for Italy under happy and peaceful auspices. Replying to the deputies, his majesty appealed to them not to delay the work of parliament.

A BEGGAR'S ELEVATION.

Lifted From Hand to Mouth Existence to a Baronetcy.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 1.—Clarence Danvers Davenport, a young Englishman who has been leading a hand-to-mouth existence in Portland since August, has become a baronet. He received a cablegram today announcing the death of his uncle, Sir Richard Danvers, of Danvers Court, Lincolnshire, England, and informing him that he had succeeded to the estate and title. Money for the trip to England was telegraphed him by the American agents of the estate, and he left tonight to take possession of his inheritance. Davenport drifted into Portland last August. He had been in Chicago, San Francisco and a number of other American cities.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the week by the county clerk of Salt Lake county:

Martin Friedel, Salt Lake City	27
Louisa Nink, Salt Lake City	21
James F. Irvine, Salt Lake City	23
Mable L. Claypool, Salt Lake City	20
Alexander Whitehead, Mill Creek	25
Freda Walton, Mill Creek	22
Thomas Milligan, Salt Lake City	30
May Whiting, Gunnison	22
Christian A. Taylor, Thistle	42
Louisa C. Keenen, Salt Lake City	43
William C. Wightman, Wayne, Neb.	26
Minnie E. Sprague, Salt Lake City	36
Hermann Kammerrath, Farmer's ward	21
Augusta Wunderlich, Salt Lake City	21
August Johnson, Salt Lake City	30
Othella Kindgren, Salt Lake City	22
Robert R. Widdison, Park City	25
Annie Long, Park City	21

ANCIENT CITY NEAR MOJAVE.

Roofless Ruins of Stone Houses That Tell of An Unknown Race.

Exchange: The ruins of another ancient city have been found in the west, this time on Black mountain, about 50 miles from Mojave, Cal. It is in a hollow, between two ridges, and evidence was found that it had been the habitation of a powerful tribe of sun worshipers. The ruins include several massive stone walls, now about two feet above the surface and built with mathematical precision, dividing the surface into parallelograms. There are also the roofless ruins of stone houses, built nearly circular in form and of stones so large as to suggest the use of machinery in handling them.

In each house the door faced the east. In these particulars the houses are counterparts of those found on Poston Butte, near Florence, A. T. The character of the stone used is the same in both places, and the hieroglyphics found carved on the volcanic rocks on Poston Butte are reproduced on Black mountain. Near the center of the ruins is a large boulder, nearly square, having a flat top, with a rude circle shallowly carved on it. The surmise is that the rock was an altar, and that the circle was intended as a representation of the sun. An area of about 65 acres is covered by the ruins.

A Bull In a Coffee Shop.

Pall Mall Gazette: A bull that was being driven along Blackfriars road one morning last week was frightened by the whistle of an engine on the London, Chatham & Dover railway, and got beyond the control of the drovers. The animal raced along the highway and turned into Lambeth road, scattering people in every direction. When near the Bethlehem hospital, the bull rushed at the doorway of a coffee shop, and became fixed between the jambs. Some men then secured it with ropes and led it away.

THOSE FORTUNATE ONES
WHO RECEIVED GIFTS FROM
DINWOODEY'S
Will be sure to enjoy a very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
We wish our friends many enjoyable returns
of the festal week.

ELECTRICAL PLANT GROWING.

Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell university has been asked to go to Finland to construct a series of experiments in electrical plant-growing, in conjunction with Professor Lemstrom, of the University of Helsingfors. The experiments to be carried on have nothing to do with the electric light or with the running of electric light wires through the soil for the purpose of forcing the growth of plants by direct current stimulation. They are to be based on some pertinent observations made by Lemstrom on the effect of the aurora borealis on the plant growth of the north.

It is a well-known fact that the plants of the north arrive at maturity in a much shorter period of time than those plants which are grown further south. It is necessary that these plants should arrive at maturity very quickly, inasmuch as the summer season at the north is very brief, and it has always been looked upon as a wise provision of providence that the plants were enabled to accomplish their business in life in so short a space of time. Professor Lemstrom, however, casting aside the providential idea, states that the rapid growth of plants in the far north is due directly to the light of the aurora borealis. Light is one of the necessary natural agents in promoting plant growth and the efficacy of continuing the daylight by substituting in its place electric light for the purpose of increasing the number of "growing hours" of plants, has already been proven. In addition to the fact that the light of the aurora might tend to increase the number of growing hours of the plants of the north, Lemstrom contends that they are also stimulated by the presence of the large amount of atmospheric electricity, to which, as it is contended, the presence of the aurora is due.

Lemstrom, in furtherance of his ideas, has been carrying on a series of experiments in which plants have been subjected to atmospheric electricity. But these experiments, while in a measure thorough, have not been carried out on a sufficiently extended scale to warrant any large assumptions being made in the matter. It is Lemstrom's ieda that, in conjunction with Professor Bailey, some very important work can be carried on, and it is for this purpose that Professor Bailey is making ready to proceed to Finland.

HOW THE FARM WILL BE ARRANGED.

If the plans of the two experimenters are carried out in the manner which is now contemplated, the results will be an electric farm of a decidedly picturesque character. It is proposed to erect a line of posts around this farm or field in which the experiments are to be carried out. From post to post, through the air, above the ground, wires will be stretched and, at convenient distances along these wires, small knobs or points will project. A static current, such as produced by the Holtz machine, will be sent over the wires, and will be allowed to jump across the open space between the wires from one point or knob to another. A constant flow of electricity through the air will thus be accomplished, and the surrounding atmosphere will be, in a measure, saturated with the current. At least, this is the idea of the experimenters; certainly at night, the scene should be very picturesque. The tiny points of flame jumping from wire to wire, from knob to knob, in a background of darkness, ought to create a picture such as might be thought to exist only in the fabled farms of fairyland. Professor Bailey, in speaking of the scheme, says:

"Our contemplated experiments point to the application of atmospheric electricity to the growing of plants. Lemstrom and myself have devised a scheme by which we are to work in unison—some work to be carried on in Finland and some to be carried on in America. He has recently suggested that I should go to Finland in order to look over his experiments and to be better able to undertake them here. Lemstrom was first led to consider this whole subject by observing the influence of the aurora on the atmosphere and plant growing, and thought that the electrification of the atmosphere had a great deal to do with the growth in the Arctic region. He went to Spitzenbergen for the purpose of investigating the electrical phenomena and the meteorology of plant growing.

"I have recently pointed out to the members of the Massachusetts horticultural society the great effect which atmospheric electricity has on the growth of plants. Atmospheric electricity exerts a very powerful influence upon vegetation. The experiments of Grandeau were designed to determine this point. Plants were grown in the free atmosphere, which is always in a greater or less state of electrification, and also in a wire cage from which the atmospheric electricity is excluded. Maize in the free air was in every way better than the other, not only in bulk of all its parts, but in the amount of ash, and of both nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous matters. Grandeau found that plants deprived of the influence of atmospheric electricity have in the same length of time given 50 to 70 per cent less bulk, and 50 to 60 per cent less fruit and seeds than plants subjected to normal conditions—that is, those to which atmospheric electricity had free access. Cell, shortly afterward, reached similar results. So did Leclerc. But by far the best investigations upon the electrification of the atmosphere in reference to plant growing were those made in Finland and in France by Lemstrom, physicist in the University of Helsingfors.

DUE TO THE AURORA BOREALIS.

"Lemstrom was first led to his inquiries by observations upon vegetation and meteorological phenomena in the high north, particularly in Finnish Lapland and Spitzbergen, where he came to the conclusion that much of the rapidity of vegetation in the short summers is due to climatic electricity. His first experiments were made in the laboratory, and the results were so promising that he at once turned his attention to the field. He made an experiment on a small field of barley in Finland. One portion of the field was covered with small parallel wires, a meter apart, and secured to porcelain insulators, which were secured to small posts on the margin of the field. At intervals of a half meter each wire was furnished with a metal point, from which the current could discharge into the atmosphere. These wires were connected to the positive pole of a four-disc Holtz machine, which supplied the current. The current was supplied from the middle of June to the 1st of September, from 6 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 9 in the evening. The barley was well up when the experiment began. The harvest showed that the electric plot was over 35 per cent ahead of the remainder of the field, and the yield and the quality of the grain was improved.

"Having determined the good effects of atmospheric electricity in high latitudes, Lemstrom now carried his experiment into France. Here he treated cereals, garden vegetables and a variety of fruits. The result was equally good in the warm country. But although these experiments of Lemstrom have shown that the application of electricity to the atmosphere generally influences plants profoundly, and is usually beneficial, we are yet uncertain as to how this effect is brought about. It is highly probable, however, as Lemstrom thinks, that the modification is not the direct result of the electrification of the plant itself, nor the atmosphere, but that they follow some chemical change in the atmosphere which is engendered by the current. This is one of the problems we will attack while working in unison. If it is solved we shall probably know better how far to go with this artificial plant stimulating process. In some cases it is found that stimulation is advisable up to a certain point, but from that point onward it become injurious. If we can reduce the system to a practical basis, our forthcoming experiments and those of the past, will not be or have been in vain." THEODORE WATERS.

Rousseau's Body Was Not There.

London Telegraph: Some disappointment will undoubtedly be felt by the good people of that extra mural and demi-rustic borough, Ermenonville, owing to the discovery that Rousseau's tomb which they pointed to with so much pride, contains not a bone of the famous lover of Julie. The monument stands in the park of Ermenonville, which is owned by Prince Radziwill, who lately ordered it to be opened. Inside were the low relief figures, by Lesueur, of Children of Love and Eloquence, and the inscription in French, "Here lies the man of nature and truth." There is no room for a coffin inside the tomb and so the tradition that Rousseau's body was at Ermenonville, and not at the Pantheon, will have to die. The memorial will be restored and preserved by Prince Radziwill.

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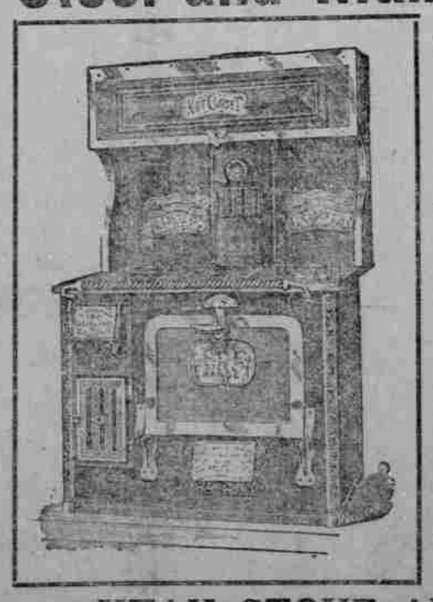
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