

TO HANG BY THE NECK

Sentence Passed Upon Hayward at Minneapolis.

TIME FIXED AT THREE MONTHS

The Condemned Man is Reconciled to the Inevitable and Now Fully Expects to Hang, Still Protesting His Innocence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—Harry T. Hayward came into court today in the same leisurely, calm manner that has characterized his demeanor throughout the trial, and surveyed the crowd coolly while his handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds urged for a new trial by March 28. He said he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one, and while he did not believe in capital punishment, it was his painful duty to pass sentence in accordance with the law.

"The sentence of this court," he continued, "is that you be taken hence to the county jail, and there confined until after a period of three months' time, and that you then be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until dead."

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling. As he left the courtroom for the jail, "Hang him," "Take him to the gallows," "Yah-h-h murder!" and similar cries greeted him. There was no attempt at violence though. All that had been well looked after, and there would have been prompt action in case anything of the kind had been attempted. A moment later Harry Hayward was again in his cell with the death watch doing duty at the door. Hayward accepts the inevitable and expects to be hanged. He said to-day:

"Hanging is not the worst, by a good deal. It is nothing compared to the stigma that a hanged man leaves behind him. I am innocent, but I have been convicted. That tells the story so far as I am concerned now. I shall be hanged beyond a doubt in my own mind, but I shall go to the scaffold as I went to-day to my sentence. I have no faith in the result of a new trial. The evidence put in by the state is too strong against me. Oh, no, it's all over but the final ceremony. I fully expect to be hanged."

"Have you no hope at all in your mind?"

"Well, there is the shadow of a chance, but it is scarcely more than a shadow. The perpetrators of this crime concealed their tracks well, and I have but one hope that the truth will come out. If Bixt is sentenced to death he will confess to the truth and exonerate me. Of course I feel that it is the remotest possibility. He might not do it, but I think he would. Oh, no, I have no confession to make other than that I am tired of this reviling and parading. I expect no new trial; hope nothing from it if I get one, and expect to be executed according to law. Good afternoon."

OPPOSES THE BONDS.

The Issue of \$17,000,000 is Contested in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The amicable suit to determine the validity of the Market-street bonds has been complicated by the attitude of George H. Whittell, one of the stockholders, who opposes the consolidation of street railways, for the extension of which the \$17,000,000 bonds were issued. Whittell's attorney charged that the suit was not genuine, and that the railroad company and the holders were in collusion with I. W. Holliman, president of the Nevada bank, and other capitalists, who agreed to take a million dollars worth of the bonds if the supreme court approves of the consolidation. Whittell explained his amicable suit by affirming that the margin of profit in purchasing corporate bonds is small, and that attacks made by genuine stockholders, who think they have a genuine grievance, are not frequent; but that when such attacks are made by professional stockholders, who purchase a few shares merely for the sake of taking advantage of some flaw or defect which accident or inadvertence has caused to exist in the proceedings for the authorization and issuance of the bonds; that litigation over such attacks, if it occurs, usually eats up whatever margin of profit there would otherwise be in the investment. So, as a measure of ordinary business prudence, the suit was brought to determine positively the liability of the stockholders issuing the bonds. The insertion of the value of the Central Railroad company stock was the point on which the stockholders divided, Whittell wishing it placed at \$500,000. Attorney Robert V. Hayne, in an affidavit filed with the supreme court, says:

"George Whittell admitted that his shares of stock in the Central Railroad Company were only worth \$1,000, but agreed, if he were paid \$10,000 for them, he would make no further opposition to the proceedings. After upbraiding him for such conduct, the consolidation was tried to drop Whittell from the case as an intervenor, but he brought suit on his own account, and is now wedged among those who are trying to settle the matter in a friendly fashion. The stockholders who have objected to the consolidation will thus have a representation through him."

The Unknown Kentucky Plague.
ASHELAND, Ky., March 13.—Latest reports from Floyd county, brought by a local traveling salesman just returned, are not at all encouraging for the early suppression of the strange malady that is raging in the Mad river country. It has become so violent the physicians of the surrounding towns refuse to visit the victims. The deathroll has exceeded fifty already, and the disease is on the smallpox resemblance, except that it chokes the victim to death, beginning in the stomach and rising to the throat. In almost every case it has been fatal, the victims seldom living three days after the attack.

ANOTHER WINGED BOAT.

A Welsh Seaman Who Thinks He Has Solved Aerial Navigation.

New York, March 13.—Johann Alfred Jonasson, a seaman, about 25 years old, displayed behind barred doors in George Hanson's boarding house, No. 17 Hamilton street, yesterday, a flying machine which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation. Jonasson got his idea while bound on the British ship Celtaunah from Cardiff, Wales, to Cape Town, South Africa, when watching a flock of sea gulls. He had finished the rough outlines of an aerial ship when he reached England again. He made an effort to launch his scheme there, but was laughed at by all. He came to this country eighteen months ago, but discouraged by the ridicule heaped upon him even by his own countrymen, he finally shipped for the West Indies. Returning last week he began work on his model behind locked doors and labored daily to complete his flying machine. The model is shaped like a boat and is 6 1/2 feet long. The frame and top are covered with canvas. In the top in front of the seat of the navigator are two skylights by which he can see. In the bow there is a wheel with a shaft to a stern and bow propeller. The operator with the right hand revolves the propellers, while with the left he works a wheel which makes the wings move like those of a bird. The wings are to be 16 feet long, with rounded ends. The rudder is made of canvas, is 10 feet long and shaped like the tail of a bird. It is 8 feet wide at the outer end.

MANY WERE STARVING.

The Supplies Sent to Newfoundland Were Badly Needed.

St. John's, N. F., March 13.—The goods for the relief of the suffering poor of St. John's, which were brought here by the steamer Grand Lake from Boston a few days ago, all have been landed and stored free of cost, and are being distributed to-day. The opinion of the committee in charge of the distribution is that the quality of the goods was never excelled in St. John's. The amounts for distribution in other places are being carried to their destination by the railroad company free of cost. The number of destitute families in St. John's is increasing daily, and the reports from outposts are to the effect that the people in many localities are in utter destitution. A dispatch from a small settlement on the southwest coast signed by the parish priest, who received here to-day, stating that forty families were starving there and there was nothing to give them. The dispatch also asked that assistance be sent them immediately. This same condition exists in other parts of the island. About 2,800 families in St. John's and its suburbs are in distress and are being assisted by the relief committee as much as possible. At a meeting of the clerical relief committee held to-day resolutions of thanks to the good people of Boston and New England were unanimously adopted for their haste in replying to the appeal for assistance from this place with such a magnificent donation of food which was so badly needed.

MADE A SENSATION.

The French Navy Must Be Much Improved.

LONDON, March 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that M. Lockroy made a vigorous attack in the chamber of deputies today upon the administration of the French navy, comparing the English and French navies much to the detriment of the French fleet. The chamber evidenced its distrust of the admiralty and its sympathy with the speaker. The Post correspondent says Lockroy made a sensation in parliamentary circles, and that doubtless the government will be compelled to add to the naval programme, owing to the feeling that Russia's friendship cannot be retained unless the combined fleets be equal to the English navy.

The Oregon's Side Armor Tested.
WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has accepted 315 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor, nearly half of the side armor for the battleship Oregon, made by the Carnegie Steel Company, as the result of a trial of an 18-inch plate at Indian head to-day. The plate received two shots from a 12-inch gun, the first with a velocity of 1,046 feet per second and smashed to pieces on the face of the plate, which was scaled a little at the point of contact but was not cracked. The second shot had a velocity of 1,236 feet. This penetrated nine inches and then broke up, but it cracked the plate from top to bottom. The plate, however, was pronounced to be of good quality.

An Old Game Successfully Played.
SAN JOSE, Cal., March 13.—A number of young men have been lured by an old swindle. They answered an advertisement offering a position at \$30 a week, with the proviso that they deposit \$100 cash as guarantee of good faith. They were to go to work this morning for the "Morgan & Miller Pacific Real Estate Company," which opened offices here a week ago. Today members of the firm cannot be found, having departed after fleecing several victims.

Insurance Compact a Monopoly.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Continental insurance case was resumed in Judge Morrow's court this morning. Mr. Delmar, for the prosecution, made his final arguments. He touched upon the scope of purpose of the underwriters. He declared that the intent of this board was to obtain a monopoly of the insurance business of this coast, and when this was done rates of insurance would be fixed regardless of the wishes of the people. It was the sole object of this company to drive from the field all competition.

The Oxar to Be Crowned.
VIENNA, March 13.—It is reported here that the coronation of the oxar will take place in Moscow in the latter half of May.

WHAT IT HAS DONE

The Work of the Late Dockery Commission.

A SAVING TO THE GOVERNMENT

Actual Annual Reductions in Government Expenditures Over a Half Million Dollars, and Will Continue So for a Number of Years.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of congress, created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law governing the executive departments, has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the commission so far have been put into practical operation, and have been from time to time made public. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated \$41,245, while the actual annual reductions in government expenditures made as a result of its work amount to \$407,501. The review continues:

"The reduction is not for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years. The members of the commission, however, feel that the expedition of public business and added security to the government in its methods of accounting under the new systems inaugurated would have followed had the reduction in expenses, even if there had been no diminution in expenditures."

A census of the departments held at the direction of the commission discloses the fact that in the executive government and its establishments at the national capital there are employed 17,999 persons, and of this number 11,697 are employed in the eight executive departments, and 6,302 by the department of labor, the civil service commission and the fish commission, which are under the civil service law; 8,307 are of the class subject to competitive examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,243 of them entered the service after such examination, and of the whole number employed 5,165 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at Washington.

The commission also reported a concurrent resolution, which provided for the enrolling of congressional acts by printing, which received the approval of both houses. The commission says its value from the standpoint of both accuracy and economy is illustrated by the fact that not a single error has occurred under the system up to this time. Much space is given to a recital of the benefits which the review asserts have been accomplished as a result of the commission's work, and subsequently incorporated in a bill approved by the president July 31, 1894. The estimated annual saving resulting from this reform is put at \$237,430. The recommendations made by the commission and not acted on relate among other things to the reorganization of the office of supervising architect, contested land cases, repeal of the land-contest act, transfer of duties of receivers of land offices, public surveys, abolition of the office of solicitor of internal revenue, bonds of government officials, checking of money orders, abolition of naval officers at all ports and the establishment of a substitute for the New York and New England official letters. These reforms, the commission estimates, would effect an annual saving of \$449,929.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association's Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, of which Charles Budy was elected president at the last meeting, met this evening with 400 present. The new constitution was adopted. The most important feature is the omission of anything which may be construed as contumacious strikes. The remaining officers were provided for to-night by the election of J. J. Carroll, treasurer; H. H. Rumbold, chairman of the board of directors; John Reston and William Burns, of Chicago, members of the board of directors.

Corresponding Secretary Cusick lives in Chicago, in which city headquarters of the order are located.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

HAVERTHILL, Mass., March 12.—At a largely attended meeting of the striking shoeworkers today a motion to declare the strike off was carried. All operatives who have been on strike against the contract system are free to return to work to-morrow, and those whose places are not already taken by non-union employes will probably be taken back on the same condition existing previous to the strike.

AFTER TWO MONTHS' IDLENESS.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 12.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day notified 1,000 steelworkers to report to-morrow, when operations in the steel works will resume after two months' idleness. Work will begin on a 1,000-ton order of rails for a Georgia railroad.

New Mining Contrivance.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., March 12.—Albert Baker, a young mechanic of Goldendale, has recently invented a placer mining machine. It is built with wheels within the tubular connection from the wire sieves to the quicksilver amalgam. It requires about six miners' inches of water to run it to such an extent that it will require the steady effort of three good shovelers to supply the feeders. When the machine has been set in position it has the appearance of an old-time fan mill. Scores of eager spectators, many old coast miners, within the past week, have viewed the machine working in the black sands on the Little Klickitat, at a point within a stone's throw of Goldendale.

Hydraulic Mining in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—News that the California debris commission has been refused an appropriation sufficient to enable it to continue its work for much longer than four or five months has caused a big influx of petitions for the resumption of hydraulic mining in various northern counties, and the commissioners have plenty of work on hand. The 18th instant slight applications to resume hydraulic mining will be heard.

FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

Revolutionary Forces Repulsed by Federal Troops.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald's Panama special cable says: Advice were received here late last night of the landing of an armed expedition and desperate battle at Boca del Toro. The rebel expedition came from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was led by the notorious Mexican revolutionary inciter, Carrizosa Garcia. He had with him as lieutenants Pereira Castro, Sifonoro More and others. An attack was made on the quarter at 6 o'clock in the morning and the fighting was continued until 9 o'clock. It is reported Garcia was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, who in turn was killed by the rebels. The reports received here indicate that many were killed on both sides. Reinforcements were sent from Panama at midnight on an express train. They left the train at Colon and there embarked on a steamer and were hurried to Boca del Toro. It is also reported that fifty men were landed at Boca del Toro from the United States cruiser Albatross. Governor Arango has issued a decree declaring the department of Panama a state of siege. The functions of the civil courts have been suspended.

The steamer Premier, which arrived at Colon from Cartagena yesterday, brought aboard political prisoners, who have been lodged in jail. Further consignments of arms and ammunition has been received from New York.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following cable was received by Secretary Herbert today, dated at Colon:

"A slight engagement has taken place resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. The Atlantic has landed a force to protect American interests at or near the neighborhood of Boca del Toro, Colombia."

RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

MANAGUA, March 12.—Officials of the British legation state there is absolutely no truth in reports in the firing on an American vessel by a British ship.

MEXICO THREATENED.

Another Ancient Volcano Reported in Eruption.

CORDOBA, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 12.—The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves last Sunday night, and have increased in force constantly since. The volcano is now vomiting poisonous gases, and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from a hundred apertures in its great maw. The earth for a hundred miles around is shaken perceptibly with subterranean rumblings. Great alarm is manifested in the cities of Cordoba, Orizaba, Kalapa and the dozens of small villages scattered within the scope of the strange and interesting phenomenon. The shocks as yet have not been of a serious nature, and no damage from them has been reported. The rim of the crater glows like fire, and the thick gases rolling down the mountain sides cause the sides to the summit, which adds to the density of the smoke and the grandeur of the spectacle.

For the public safety the governor of the state will soon name a commission of scientists to make all the investigation into the eruption possible, and to make recommendations looking to the protection of inhabitants of neighboring villages. The present eruption is in Mexico the most important since the coffee plantations are not yet thought to be in danger, nor will they be unless a heavy fall of ashes occurs, which is not considered probable. Masses are being said in all the churches of the locality to ward off the impending danger.

EFFECT OF FEE'S DECISION.

An Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Existing at Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., March 12.—Umattila county had an addition to its citizenship of 1,000 Indians Saturday, when Judge Fee rendered his decision. The effect, no doubt, if sustained by the higher courts, is to remove all restrictions from them excepting in handling their lands, which were allotted under conditions. The Indian chiefs who were under arrest for resisting a United States officer, were immediately released and a council called at Young Chief's camp, some miles above the agency. The council was a quiet one. Near the agency Captain Richard camped with troop D, of the Fourth cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, accounted for heavy services. Agent Harper says:

"I called the troops because Judge Fee's decision removes all authority over the Indians. No power now exists to prevent the Indians becoming intoxicated and endangering the lives of all on the reservation. They are now free to follow their natural inclinations and drift back to savagery."

A radical change in the relation of Indians to the people of this county renders some people timid. There are expressions of fear that dire results will follow. The Indian agent under the new regime can merely tell the Indians' land to the whites. The Indian court is done away with. Indian policemen have been discharged and the state courts have complete and sole jurisdiction.

A Clever Forger Caught.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—Detectives arrested a man to-day who is said to be one of the cleverest forgers in the country. His name is variously given as Arthur F. Hudson, J. S. Dodge, Frederick L. Raymond and William L. Adams. The man's operation is said to have extended from Washington, D. C., where he was in jail for a time, to San Francisco, and he has visited St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Milwaukee and other places in his career.

The Lexow Indictments.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The World says this morning that District Attorney Fellows is authority for the statement that the oyer and terminer grand jury will report to Justice Ingraham this morning and file fifty or sixty indictments, which, it is understood, will deal with the police department only and the returns of the Lexow committee's investigations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Ashland, Ore., is to have a church built by popular subscription. The spring run of salmon has begun jumping already in Rogue river. Spokane county, Wash., issued \$24,063 in warrants during February. Fall wheat is reported in excellent condition in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Wash. Walls Walla's council has voted to resume the use of the electric light system recently discontinued. The steamer Alcatraz is unloading fifty tons of track iron at Marshfield, Ore., for the Coos bay railroad. Watcom, Wash., reduced its debt \$8,000 in January and February. Its city warrants now bring 95 cents. The state university students are collecting the native flowering plants of Oregon and putting them out in the campus. The Japanese government has been asked for an appropriation of a sum equaling \$18,000 for the establishment of a consulate at Tacoma. The new game law of Oregon is received with much favor in the mountain districts of Linn county, especially the sate prohibiting the use of bounds, and the prospect of relief is grateful. The New Whatcom, Wash., Commercial Club has begun to stir itself to see the proposed military post for Beaufort bay. Tacoma and Seattle have been actively at work for several weeks. Mining in the Swank, Wash., district will begin much earlier this season than usual. It is feared that the water supply will be short, and the miners will make every moment of the time count as long as it lasts. The case of the Oregon National bank of Portland against J. D. Gardner, of Seattle, and others is on trial before Judge Parker in the superior court at Tacoma. It is on a \$4,500 note and comes up on a change of venue from Judge Osborn's court, Seattle. It cost a little over \$100,000 to run the city of Spokane, Wash., during the month of February aside from the money expended on the new waterworks. Salaries of course formed the principal item, but amounted to less than usual—only \$10,000. For this month the salary list should be still lighter owing to the reduction of the police force. It is reported at Everett, Wash., that Mr. Rockefeller and President Hill, of the Great Northern, are likely to unite their forces in a strong combination at Everett under which the Pacific steamer works will build four large steamships for the Pacific coast business of the city authorities. The option asked is equivalent to a money bonus of \$1,500,000 for Mr. Hill, it would mean great prosperity for the barge works and the distribution of a large amount of money. The Tacoma Clearing-House Association has petitioned the chamber of commerce to use its influence with members and business men to the end that they accept British Columbia coin as par, in conformity with the action of associated banks agreeing to do likewise. The petition points out that British Columbia buys annually on the city of the line \$3,000,000 worth of products, and says the merchants should join with banks in encouraging this trade.

C. B. Wright, the Philadelphia millionaire, has offered Joshua Pierce \$5,000 to secure him an option on the water and light plants he sold Tacoma two years ago for nearly \$2,000,000. Some of the citizens have thought the price paid him was too much, and as a result a \$100,000 damage suit against Mr. Wright is now pending in the superior court. His offer has been referred to the city authorities. The option asked is to give him sixty days in which to purchase the plant for the price he received.

The surveys for that portion of the Columbia and Red Mountain railroad in Washington are now nearly completed. The road was recently incorporated to build an extension of the Spokane Falls and Northern into the mines in the southern part of British Columbia. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls and Northern railroad, has for a year or two been endeavoring to secure a charter for a road. He has now gone to Ottawa and expects to have no difficulty in securing a Canadian charter from the Dominion government. The portion of the road located in Washington will be about eight miles long, the line beginning at Northport on the Columbia river, the present northern terminus of the Spokane Falls and Northern. This part of the road will be built during the coming season. No contracts have yet been given out. The line in British Columbia will make the total length of the road about twenty miles. Since it was first known that the deaf mute school was to be moved five miles out of Salem, Or., objections have been vigorously urged by many friends of the institution, and notwithstanding a farm has been purchased and buildings erected at a total cost of \$25,000 the deaf mutes may not be moved to the new building. Since their visit to the reform school Superintendent Irwin and Secretary Kincaid have expressed themselves as doubtful of the propriety of having the mutes so far from the city. It is said the new building can be used as a girls' department of the reformatory, being only one half mile away, or, as suggested by Mr. Irwin, it could be converted into an institute for the feeble-minded, thus relieving the large number now crowded into the insane asylum. The deaf mutes and blind schools are now located near together, and the superintendent thinks it would be a matter of economy to keep them where they are and reduce the number of state employees by combining the management of the two.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The Woman Suffrage Bill Virtually Filled at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The woman suffrage bill came up in the senate this afternoon. Gesford, a Democrat, introduced an amendment designed to kill the bill, letting the law remain as at present. The amendment carried—22 to 18. Senator McGowan gave notice of immediate reconsideration, and in a ringing speech criticized the Republican senate for failure to indorse its party platform. He said:

"What are platforms for? Can you expect the people to again trust us if we so shamefully violate our pledges? We must carry out our platform. It is not a matter of principle now; it is a matter of honesty or dishonesty, a matter of truth or falsehood. You cannot, you dare not violate the mandate of your party. I appeal to you not as individuals, but as Republicans. What more right have you to ignore this plank of the platform than any other?"

Loud applause greeted his speech. Gesford said he was not here to defend the Republican party, but defied McGowan should show any plank in the Republican platform pledging the party to woman suffrage. Gesford contended that the bill was unconstitutional, and McGowan knew it. He said, in conclusion:

"No man so believing could afford to violate his oath of office. I am unqualifiedly, determined and eternally opposed to woman suffrage."

The senate refused by a vote of 23 to 16 to reconsider the vote, by which the bill was virtually killed.

Langford's "tramp bill," as it is designated, but which is really a bill directed against the industrial army, which was beaten in the senate Friday, was reconsidered this afternoon, on motion of Orr, chairman of the committee on corporations, and passed.

MANFIELD, THE ACTOR.

He Says a Few Plain Things to a Cincinnati Reporter.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, spoke in a disgusted strain yesterday to a reporter. He said:

"I am an Englishman by birth, but all my sympathies and ambitions are American. The great stumbling block to the American drama is the worship of anything foreign. For years Europe sneered at American authors and actors. They have stopped now. But the snobs of this country have lost their cue, and still put on colored glasses before looking at anything native. If Henry Irving had been announced to play in no matter what, he would have been greeted with a \$3,000 house. Yet, what is Irving? He is no better actor than I am. But he is a theatrical diplomat, and has the art of knowing how to keep his name continually before the public. He is a stage mountebank, who knows how to break into print with advertisements of himself. But is that true art as we understand it? It savors too much of the actress who loses her diamonds once a year."

TO BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 11.—The formal opening of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad next week will mark an epoch in the history of Arizona. While Salt River valley is one of the most productive to be found anywhere, that section has been unable to find a market for its products. Northern Arizona, which covers an area of 150 miles distant, has been compelled to purchase supplies from California and Kansas. The completion of the road brings the two sections within a few hours' communication, and Northern Arizona will join with Phoenix next week in the day celebration of the opening of the road. Excursions are booked from Chicago, Denver and other cities.

THREE CAPTURED.

Also Nearly Half a Peck of Spurious Dollars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 11.—United States Marshal Smith and a force of deputies to-day captured Joseph Tribble, Edward F. Friberg and John Hart, all well-known residents of Forbes, a town eighteen miles from here. A set of counterfeiting tools, including nearly half a peck of spurious silver dollars, were also taken. The dollars purport to be the issue of 1893, and are of such good quality that it is almost impossible to detect them from genuine. Tribble made a confession, and other confederates will be arrested to-morrow. For some time the countries north of here have been flooded with spurious dollars, and a government detective has been unable to locate the makers.

Consumption Not Contagious.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The resolution to isolate consumptives at the pesthouse came before the hospital trustees yesterday. A protest from Dr. Amick's attorneys threatening legal action was read. Two hospital doctors persisted that consumptives be sent to the pesthouse. Four smallpox patients are there. Mayor Caldwell and other trustees opposed the removal. By unanimous consent the resolution was tabled indefinitely never to be resurrected. Mayor Caldwell suggested the use of the Amick treatment at the hospital. Definite action was deferred. This victory won, Dr. Amick will battle for consumptives records to physicians and consumptives who write to him.

The Oldest Printer.

NORWICH, Conn., March 11.—Joshua Bartow, the oldest printer in the United States, died in this city to-day. He was born in Preston City, January 7, 1809; learned his trade on the Norwich Weekly Courier, and then went to New York city. He made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley at the time, and was employed with him on the New Yorker and later on the Tribune.

One Good Sign.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—As evidence of a revival in business, W. H. Mills, of the Central Pacific land office, says the present demand for townlots and lumber lands is greater than it has been for ten years. Applications for lots for school and church sites since January 1 have been greater than for all of 1894.

THE STATE TEXT-BOOKS

This Question Now Before Olympia's Legislature.

BOOKS AT THEIR ACTUAL COST

Two Bills Passed the Senate, One Making an Appropriation for the State by Its Board of Education to Compile and Issue Its Own Series.

OLYMPIA, March 9.—Hutchinson's bill appropriating \$50,000 for issuing a series of text-books to be distributed to school children at the actual cost of publication passed the senate this afternoon by a vote of 27 to 4. A similar measure by Shaw was also on the calendar, but was indefinitely postponed at the author's request. Senator Frink urged that the senate pass Hutchinson's bill, for the reason that the state has been and is being systematically robbed by that gigantic octopus, the American Book Company. He stated that he had given the matter close examination, and was convinced that the saving to the state would reach \$450,000 annually. He cited an estimate secured on the cost of printing the text-books now used, and showed that a certain philosophy now sold at \$1.25 can be sold at 56 cents with a 40 per cent profit. He said the state should ignore the company and break the combine at any cost. The bill provides for a series of books to consist of speller, five readers, two arithmetics, two grammars, two physiologies and one history. The books are to be compiled by competent persons employed by the state board of education. The printing and binding is to be done by the lowest responsible bidder residing within the state. After printing the books the electrolyte plates are to be returned to the state for safekeeping.

Another important bill bearing on the school-book question was Pusey's, which passed the senate this afternoon. It provides that the state board of education shall contract in May of the present year for a series of text-books to be used for two years. The bill is drafted with consideration for the general depression which now exists, and stipulates that no proposal shall be accepted unless the retail price is 33 1/2 per cent less than for books of like grade, quality and workmanship furnished by the contract of 1891. The bill also confers upon the state board of education authority to issue primary certificates on first-grade examination certificates.

MONEY LEFT BEHIND.

Verdict Rendered in the Barron Will Contest.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 9.—The trial of the great Barron will case closed to-day with a verdict in favor of the contestant, George Barron. The jury after six hours deliberation brought in a verdict embracing two special issues. They found that the testator, Edward Barron, was of sound mind when he executed his will, February 4, 1893, and also that he had been unduly influenced by his wife, Eva Rose Barron. The jury stood 9 to 3 in favor of the contestant upon both of these issues. A twenty-days' stay of proceedings was granted upon motion of counsel for the widow. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. The appellants now have control of the \$2,000,000 estate. Pending the appeal Attorneys Delmas and Morelio will file a motion for a revocation of the will. The trial was in progress five weeks.

The Iowa Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A special telegram from Adel, Ia., says a mob of masked men and well-armed farmers, mounted on blanketed horses, rode into town about 2 o'clock this morning and demanded of Sheriff Payne that he give them his prisoner, Crawford, one of the men who robbed the bank yesterday. The sheriff told the crowd he would defend the prisoner with his life. After the sheriff promised that he would not remove Crawford from the county the mob departed. Crawford has made an additional confession to the effect that the gang went to Indianapolis Monday to rob the bank, but were frightened away.

The Boundary Question.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 9.—William Ogilville, chief of the Canadian surveyors who have been locating the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, arrived from Juneau this afternoon, and says there is no prospect of a dispute between the two governments relative to the boundary. Both governments have engineers in the field gathering data, which will be submitted to the international commission for its guidance in locating the boundary. He says most of the Yucan placer mines are in British territory.

One Brand of Oranges Cheaper.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The fruit exchange has decided, in view of the strong competition of Sicily seedling oranges and stress of hard times in Eastern markets, to reduce the price of Southern California seedlings ten cents a box. This will make the price \$1.50 for fancy, \$1.25 for choice and \$1.10 for standard.

San Francisco's Moral Wave.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Police Judge Low has issued warrants for the arrest of fourteen property owners who have been charged by the grand jury with having leased their property on Dupont street for immoral uses. The property owners met this morning and arranged for making a united defense.

New Designs for Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Silver certificates will soon be replaced by a new issue of new designs. New designs of ones, fives and tens have been prepared. The designs are very artistic.