

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.

Cigars are being made in Walla Walla out of tobacco grown in that locality.

Work has been stopped again on Salem's city hall. Funds have run out.

Cook county, Or., is putting in a \$1,300 vault for the safe-keeping of its records.

Hundred tons of potatoes are being shipped from Whidby island to British Columbia for seed.

The cost of running the city government of Port Townsend, Wash., has been reduced \$1,000 annually.

There is a rumor that the Great Northern will build to Ellensburg, Wash., branching off at Rock Island.

Thirteen men are employed at Aberdeen making plans and calculating areas of the lands for the local board of appraisers.

Sheepmen about Walla, Wash., are moving their sheep and preparing for the lambing season, which promises to be unexcelled.

One of the moneyed men of California is expected at Pataha, Wash., soon in the interest of a projected plan to condense milk at that point.

The Franklin county, Wash., treasury is looking expectantly for \$6,934 in taxes which the Northern Pacific will pay in some time this month.

Farmers about Walla Walla are raising another \$2,000 to prosecute their freight rate reduction claim before the Interstate commerce commission.

It is said that the W. C. T. U. at Gold Hill, Or., is the largest in the state, with the exception of the one in Portland, having forty members after being organized only a month.

The bobwhite quail ordered at Walla Walla from Kansas have arrived, and have been turned loose on Mill, Spring and Cottonwood creeks. Although eight dozen were ordered, owing to the carelessness way they were packed only twenty-eight arrived alive.

Frank Sedera, brother of John M. Sedera, a well-known horse trainer of the Middle states, has arrived from the East to make Spokane his home and to pursue his vocation. His father will arrive from Illinois April 1 with a string of seven trotting horses.

Gilliam county, Or., has a fugitive horse thief, Hugh Medlock by name, who appears for food or something every once in a while, and is given chase by the officers. He escapes on the back of a faithful horse which he has trained so it clears barbed wire fences like a deer.

Notwithstanding the low price of wheat, a larger acreage is being sown in the north part of Benton county than ever before. It is usual to sow but a few acres of the ground, but the entire area is being sown to grain this season. The farmers are nearly through sowing.

A strong effort will be made to have Mrs. Grier, the Garden Springs, Wash., murderer, pardoned. The principal points urged in her favor will be the circumstantial character of the evidence and the woman's state of health, which it is claimed will result in insanity if she be kept in confinement.

The track on the Great Northern between Everett and Lowell, Wash., is being raised eighteen inches, which will bring it above high water mark. It is understood that the force at work on the tunnel in Everett will shortly be increased, and that gangs of men will be kept on each end of the tunnel.

Controller Weed says last year the running expenses of Spokane averaged \$13,750 a month, viz.: Salaries, 12,000, and electric lights, \$1,750. Now the salary list is about \$500 each month, and the bill for lighting, etc., \$550 a month, or \$10,550 in all. This would make a saving of \$3,200 a month this year over last.

A telegram from Monte Cristo, Wash., announces that the main vein in the Mystery mine has widened out so that the output of that mine alone will be increased 100 tons a day, and will be sufficient to run the concentrator to its full capacity, 200 tons of ore per day, without taking into account the Williams and the Pride of the Mountain mines.

The government has increased the mail service between Baker City and Carson, Union county, Or., and commencing April 1 the stage line of Beggs Bros. will make daily trips between Baker City and the point named, via Sparta. Carson is within seven miles of Cornucopia, to which place a branch line will be run. Baker City people are very much elated over this increased service.

The directors of the Owyhee ditch have decided to issue bonds and take up their notes. The holders of the majority of the notes have signified their willingness to make the exchange. While the notes are not negotiable very readily at face value, the bonds will be as good as gold, for they are a first mortgage on the property and will float at par. This will also place the ditch on a sure footing, as it will give the company ten years in which to raise the money for payment of its debts.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the amount of ore shipped from West Kootenai, Idaho, this winter, mostly caused by the uncertainty of the weather and the frequent breaking up of the roads, says the Nelson Tribune. The ore shipped in November was valued at \$104,500, in December at \$101,825, in January at \$263,025, and in February at \$121,462. The January shipments even do not represent the full productive capacity of the country, but they represent more nearly than the others the productive capacity of the district with the present means of communication, provided these means of communication are kept at a maximum of efficiency. In forming an idea of the present production of the country, the ore shipped from the Blue Bell mine from Aberdeen, Wash., for reduction at Pilot bay should also be taken into account. No returns of this are available, but the value of the ore now accumulated at Pilot bay must be considerable.

ARMENIAN SUFFERING.

Many Lives Lost From Poverty and Starvation.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Moush, date not given, and forwarded from Kars yesterday. It says that the Armenian priest, Hachador, and his son were ordered by gendarmes to sign a document ascribing the massacre to the Kurds, and clearing the Turks of all blame. The Hachadors refused to do so. Gendarmes then placed heated triangles around their necks. The commission desires to examine the two victims, but the latter are too ill. The Turkish government tried by every means to compel the survivors of the massacre to return to their respective villages, and rebuild the huts. They promised money, seed corn, exemption from taxes and the restitution of property. Nearly all refused, and subsequently were terribly treated. Some returned, and now are literally starving if not dead. Many who were wealthy and respected are now in abject poverty. The correspondent quotes an instance of villagers practically naked, and subsisting on millet seed. The stock of this seed, he says, must have given out a fortnight ago. These people had no hopes of help, and were probably dead. If assistance be sent through the delegates in Moush or the American missionaries in Bitlis, some lives may be saved. He writes of girls of 14, 16, 18, and 20, who were sold as slaves, and taken without food or fire in a hut at night during a snow storm. He names six villages where the few survivors of the massacres are starving.

LANDS GRANTED IN IDAHO.

The Selection of These Given Under the Enabling Act.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Smith has overruled the commissioner of the general land office in a decision affecting the selection of lands to complete the grants of the state of Idaho under the enabling act. The commissioner had several selections for cancellation because the particular tract selected was less than a quarter section, the law providing that selections for less than a quarter section, and the secretary states that in the cases chosen by the commissioner it appears there are other selections by the state adjoining the tract of less than a quarter section, and he construes the law to mean that the state shall make its selection in as compact a form as possible, and that its lands shall not be scattered about in forty and eighty-acre tracts. When there are other selections adjoining, in all more than a quarter section, the secretary holds that they are valid.

AMERICANS RELEASED.

They Were in Jail in Nicaragua for Lynching a Native.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, dated March 5 last, relative to the cases of seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matigpa, Nicaragua, since September last, on a charge of lynching a native of Nicaragua who had confessed to having participated in the murder of a German in the neighborhood. The minister reports that after the seven men had been in jail some time two of the party—Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe—confessed to having committed the lynching alone, and declared the others knew nothing of it. Thereupon the five innocent men were released. The minister reports that Gilman and Hoppe were held in jail and were tried for the lynching last January. They were acquitted, and the minister reports they were set at liberty.

WORSE THAN HANGING.

Horrible Treatment of a Condemned Murderer in Colorado.

DENVER, March 18.—Henry Tyson was tried to-day by a jury to ascertain his mental condition and found sane. Tyson, on the stand, said he was convicted for murder six years ago, but had never been sentenced, as he was found to be insane. In 1889 he was sent to the Canon City penitentiary. He said he was placed in a dark cell and kept in solitary confinement therein for three years, during which he saw and spoke to no one and had no exercise or recreation. He was released from the dark cell in 1892 he had to be carried out. He was deaf and his eyes so swollen that he could not see. He has slowly recovered partial sight and hearing. Tyson will probably never be sentenced, as the laws under which he was convicted have been altered.

ABOUT THE NAVY.

Action of Secretary Herbert Regarding Nomination of Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Herbert has decided that he will recognize and confirm the nominations of naval cadets received by him from outgoing members of congress, under the special provision contained in the naval appropriation bill, in those cases which were handed into the department before noon March 4. There are three or four cases where the nominations came in after the hour of 12, and the secretary is not clear as to the competency of the congressmen to make them after they had themselves ceased to hold office, he has referred to the attorney-general the legal question, and will withhold his answer as to these cadets until an decision is returned.

Fava Was Irregular.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The officials of the state department are somewhat surprised at the action of Baron Fava, in communicating directly with the governor of Colorado respecting the protection of Italians in that state. His course was irregular, but it is not probable any official notice will be taken of the matter, particularly in view of the extremely discreet and temperate manner in which the ambassador presented his case to the state department.

Everett, Wash., claims to have a fine site for a military post in the tract of the Tulalip Indian reservation, where 200 acres are available for military purposes.

THE END AT OLYMPIA

Washington's Fourth Legislative Session Adjourned.

THE GAVEL FELL AT MIDNIGHT

Every Important Bill Was Passed Upon and It Rolled Up to Its Credit Many Meritorious Measures—The End Came Without the Usual Crash or Jam.

OLYMPIA, March 16.—The fourth session of Washington's legislature adjourned sine die at midnight. It had its work well in hand. Every important bill was passed upon, and the end came without the usual crash or jam. Not a bill was up during the day that did not receive proper consideration, and so well had the sittings committee worked that only a few were killed. Governor McGraw occupied an ante-room signing several bills. He was also for a time an interested listener to the debates. During the day and night over eighty-two bills were passed. Large crowds of ladies and gentlemen filled the lobby until a late hour. Both houses worked spasmodically during the last hours. There was a recess from 9 to 10 in the senate, and unimportant bills were taken up after that.

The fourth legislature surprised everybody by leaving a very good record behind it. Two weeks ago it looked very much as if little good would be accomplished, but about that time both houses settled down to business, and it rolled up to its credit many meritorious measures. The people were given a grain inspector; the state land department was reorganized; the military wastefulness was stopped; the deficiency bill in public offices was made an impossibility in the future; interest and penalty on taxes was reduced; a non-deficiency law was enacted; county expenses were reduced; the county salary fund was partly abolished; the school-book trust was crippled, and laws were passed that will allow cities and towns to validate their enormous debts and fund the same.

The general appropriation bill was the last to be considered. There was a difference of about \$100,000 between the house and senate bills, and the conference committee passed several hours of the afternoon and evening in consideration of these items. The principal one was \$50,000 for the military. The conference was not ended until 9 o'clock, when minority and majority reports were decided upon. It was 11 o'clock before the house by a party vote adopted the majority report, which, among other things, gave the military \$40,000 for two years.

One of the most exciting incidents of the session occurred in the house this morning, when Hutchinson's senate bill to provide for the state publishing its school text books came up for consideration. There was a most eloquent debate over the measure, and its final passage was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The state printer, who has the right to buy the books, is claimed the school children will be able to purchase them for about 33 per cent of the present rate. The passage of the bill was a direct slap at the American Book Company and other trusts of this character.

The house defeated the senate by vote of 46 to 19, failing to receive the necessary two-thirds, and the question of woman suffrage will be a dead letter for at least two years.

NEGROES FOR LIBERIA.

The International Migration Society's First Installation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The Danish steamer Horsa sailed from here this evening for Savannah, having been chartered by the International Migration Society to take about 200 negro colonists from Savannah to Monrovia, Liberia. The steamer is under command of Captain Henry Wiborg. The emigrants will be accompanied by an agent of the society. The Horsa will probably arrive at Savannah Sunday, and, if possible, will sail for Liberia the same day. The society has organized its first party of emigrants with great care, selecting them mainly from Mississippi. In making the selections only men, both single and married, of good physical condition have been chosen and permitted to join. The married men will be accompanied by their wives and families. The society has made arrangements to give unmarried colonists ten acres of land, and those married twenty-five acres upon their arrival in Liberia. The Liberian government will allow the colonists for three months until they have built their own houses. Good mechanics, carpenters especially, it is claimed, can have plenty of work at good wages, while those familiar with farming work can engage in coffee-growing.

Spilled Ammonia in the Water.

HAMILTON, O., March 16.—Ex-Governor Campbell, after placing a glass of water to his lips at dinner last evening, rose, staggering and foaming at the mouth apparently speechless. He managed to say, "My throat is burning." An investigation was made and a servant had placed a bottle of ammonia in the ice chest in such a way that when the lid was closed the contents were spilled into the drinking water. Physicians administered antidotes quickly, but the ex-governor is still suffering severely.

Portugal and Brazil Made Up.

LONDON, March 16.—The Central News' correspondent at Lisbon says that the British minister in Rio de Janeiro has been successful in his mediation between Brazil and Portugal, that the treaty has been renewed, and that diplomatic relations will be resumed soon. The coolness between the countries began when a Portuguese warship carried Admiral da Gama and other conspicuous insurgents beyond the jurisdiction of the Brazilian government.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

President Huntington's Interview With Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Collis P. Huntington had an interview with the secretary of the interior to-day regarding the interests of the Pacific railroad and regarding the report that the secretary intends to issue an order directing no more patents for land to issue to the Union and Central Pacific roads until there has been a settlement of the indebtedness of these companies.

Huntington represented to the secretary that the lands had all been earned in time, and in many cases they had been transferred to persons who had occupied them from ten to twenty years. He also said the companies are not seeking patents in instances where the road has not disposed of the lands, as they became taxable as soon as the patents were issued. The states and counties in which the lands are situated were more interested in securing patents, as they have entered the taxes as soon as the patents passed. Further than this the companies desired to dispose of these lands to secure money to meet payments now about due. Huntington thought it would hinder the company securing money on land if such an order had been issued, and represented that nothing ought to be done by the government to prevent the company raising funds.

Huntington, however, did not consider this of so much importance as he did the question of settlement for the Pacific roads' debt, and he believed recommendations made by the secretary of the interior would have great weight in the next congress. He insisted that behind 1897 the government must set or it would lose heavily. Huntington expressed the hope an act of the secretary and the commissioner of railroads would elaborate on the subject of indebtedness and advise a just and equitable plan of settlement.

FOR THE EXPOSITION.

South American Countries Will Display at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—General Isaac W. Avery, one of the three special commissioners of the Cotton States and International exposition, now in South America, writes from Santiago, Chili, that the government has made a preliminary appropriation of \$10,000 in gold toward making an exhibit of its resources at the exposition in Atlanta this fall. General Avery writes that in most of the South American countries he has encountered considerable opposition among certain business elements, which saw no good in encouraging close business relations with the United States, which they argued would benefit the United States at the loss of the business interests of the South American countries. This opposition has been everywhere silently aggressive and influential, and hard to either placate or conquer, and has been especially strong in those larger and wealthier countries, but it had gradually yielded to the true consideration that the interests, with the established facilities, must take the cream of all new business created by this undertaking of the United States. The newspapers of Chili have been very complimentary in arguing an appropriation, and the leading chambers of commerce have advocated it. The Argentine Republic has already appropriated \$30,000 in gold, and Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia have already sent official acceptance of the invitation to participate.

TWO YEARS FOR RENWICK.

Confesses His Fault and Is Sorry for His Wife.

SPOKANE, March 16.—An interested audience assembled in Judge Buck's court this morning to hear the case of W. G. V. Renwick, late deputy in the auditor's office. Attorneys for Renwick notified the court they had concluded to carry the case no further, and their client pleaded guilty to embezzlement. Judge Buck then sentenced the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Renwick said:

"I've sinned I know. Without sufficient thought for the consequences I succumbed to temptation. As to my past services, since I came here from the Sound in 1891, my friends and intimate acquaintances are well acquainted. I introduced the best method of an expert accountant for keeping books that there is in the state. My work was always thorough. My only fault is that I was tempted and fell. I assure you that I will never be guilty of a like offense again. My greatest sorrow is for my young wife, who expect to be out in about eighteen months."

Mrs. Lease Was Successful.

TOPSICA, March 16.—Mrs. Mary Lease, orator and politician, has won her latest fight. Recently George A. Clark was appointed by Governor Morrill to succeed her as member of the state board of charities, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate. When Clark attempted to take the office a few days ago Mrs. Lease refused to vacate, stating her term did not end until 1896, and she took steps to hold the office. Examination of the records to-day shows that in his message to the senate Governor Lowell nominated Mrs. Lease as successor of Captain Rhodes. Thus her term did not expire until next year.

Morphine Rather Than Ops.

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 16.—Charles Perry, under sentence to be hanged the 2d, for murder, took morphine yesterday with suicidal intent and died last night. Among his effects was found a letter denying that he committed the murder for which he was to hang. He left a letter addressed to an Italian paper in San Francisco, which has been forwarded according to his wishes. It is thought he was a member of the Italian Mafia Society.

The Law Is Unconstitutional.

DENVER, March 16.—The supreme court to-day handed down an opinion holding that the bill passed by the legislature for the relief of the Eastern farmers is unconstitutional. It will not therefore become a law, and the destitute farmers will have to look elsewhere than to the state for seed with which to make a fresh start this spring.

PORTLAND SHUT OUT

California Objects to Competition in Flour.

OREGON MUST SHIP ELSEWHERE

Flour Spaced on Steamers for the Orient Engaged by San Francisco Flouring Mills for the Next Two Months—Oregon's Only Recourse.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The steamer City of Peking sailed yesterday for China and Japan, and all of her available space for freight was taken. The principal item of her big cargo was flour, and there has been a scramble for flour for this article. It has been learned that contracts are being made for flour shipments on both the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental steamers as far ahead as May 1.

The reason given for this rush for freight space on the part of flouring men is the demand for room made by Portland millers. Strange as it may seem to San Franciscans, flour is being manufactured in Oregon and shipped to Hong Kong by way of San Francisco, and put on the Oriental market to compete with the products of California. Oregon people shut out from shipping by the Canadian and North Pacific steamers, for the reason that those lines are carrying all the cargo that they can handle. With Puget Sound shut out from them Oregon millers had only one recourse and that was to ship by the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental lines.

What arrangement has been made with the Pacific Company to transport flour to San Francisco is a secret. A special rate it is understood has been given to Oregon manufacturers by local Chinese lines, which enables them to compete with California mills. The latter naturally have the preference when it comes to shipping for the reason that they are the direct supporters of the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental lines, and also because they pay a high rate. To shut out Portland millers to as great an extent as possible nearly all the flour space has been engaged on steamers to sail between this date and May.

CHEERS FOR AMERICA.

England Denounced for Not Extending Aid to Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., March 15.—At a meeting of the West End relief committee last night John Boyd, governor for the poor asylum and an ex-member of the colonial legislature, denounced the British government for allowing the people of Newfoundland to starve on the streets, and the British flag to be starved off the flagpole in Newfoundland, while England gives thousands of pounds to the Armenians and protects African trading companies, leaving the people here to beg and to die.

Seven hundred families in the east end of St. John's were provided to-day with three days' provisions from the Boston relief contributions. When the Halifax steamer, Grand Lake, left this port this morning she had among her passengers Mr. Faye, who came here in charge of the American relief contributions. At the hour of the steamer's departure 4,000 people were on the wharf to see Mr. Faye off. When the steamer was swung out from her pier the American flag was hoisted and the people cheered. The banner was greeted with many hearty cheers. Cheers for Mr. Faye and Boston were given. The highest praise is given Mr. Faye for the manner in which he has managed with the contributions he had among his passengers. Mr. Faye, who came here in charge of the American relief contributions. At the hour of the steamer's departure 4,000 people were on the wharf to see Mr. Faye off. When the steamer was swung out from her pier the American flag was hoisted and the people cheered. The banner was greeted with many hearty cheers. Cheers for Mr. Faye and Boston were given. The highest praise is given Mr. Faye for the manner in which he has managed with the contributions he had among his passengers. Mr. Faye, who came here in charge of the American relief contributions.

An Untimely Loss.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The large factory building at 33 and 35 South Fifth avenue burned to-day with a loss of \$100,000. The top floor was used as a laboratory and workshop by Nicola Tesla, the electrician, whose loss is \$10,000. The destruction of Tesla's workshop comes just when it was whispered in the scientific world that the inventor was on the eve of the greatest of discoveries connected with the problem of improving the electric light. It is feared the disaster may result in the physical collapse of the great inventor. He has long been in a state bordering on exhaustion through overwork. Mr. Tesla is the controlling electrical engineer of the Niagara Power Company, and of many other important concerns.

The Tyler-Last Chance Controversy.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Smith has rendered a decision in the case of the Last Chance Mining Company vs. the Tyler Mining Company, being a claim made by the former for the Tyler lode in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. A portion of the Tyler claim overlapped the Last Chance, but the patent waived the right to the overlapping portion. The Last Chance, however, asked that no patent be issued while there was pending in the supreme court a case affecting the title of the property. Secretary Smith holds as the overlapping tract had been waived by the Tyler Company a patent shall issue for its claim.

Russia's New Navy.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The government is laying down at the St. Petersburg navy-yards two ironclads, a cruiser, a gunboat and fifteen torpedo boats. From the same yard she recently launched five cruisers, an ironclad of 10,000 tons, and a cruiser and a training-ship will be begun shortly. An ironclad and four torpedo-boats are equipping at Nicolaief, where another ironclad has been begun. Other warships are building at Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at Copenhagen and in England.

One Thousand Shots a Minute.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 15.—It is stated a gun has been invented here discharging 1,000 shots per minute. It is operated by electricity, and is eight feet long. The utmost secrecy as to the inventor of it is maintained.

A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Such the Cuban Revolution Is Said to Be by an Authority.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Spanish minister Senor Murruaga, has received within the past few days several threatening letters from manufacturers of high explosives in this country. The writers have asked him to purchase their explosives for use against the Cuban insurgents, and have stated that in the event of his refusal to do so they will be sent gratuitously to the rebels to be used by them in the destruction of the Spanish troops and Spanish property in the island. The letters have been thrown into the waste-basket, and have been given no further consideration by the minister.

A high official authority in Washington states that the so-called revolution in Cuba is really a "tempest in a teapot." This gentleman says that the alleged insurgents do not exceed in the aggregate 1,000 men; that they are not patriots as the term is understood here, but separate bands of roving banditti, who have combined for selfish purposes, and who are endeavoring to give a political color to their action by posing as native Cubans desirous of throwing off the yoke of Spain. The same authority states the present troubles are fomented by certain Cuban adventurers in the United States, who are using their followers in Cuba as a means to collect money from the United States, the most of which finds its way into their own pockets.

It is asserted that the 20,000 Cuban cigar-makers in this country are contributing \$12 each of their monthly wages to the support of the revolution. It is claimed that through various sources upward of \$60,000 have been contributed by Cuban sympathizers here, and that while some of this money has been expended for arms and munitions of war, most of it will be converted to the personal use of the men who are instrumental in collecting it.

An unqualified denial is given to the report that the governor-general of Cuba, Senor Calleja, is to be recalled, and his office filled by another gentleman, who will have a practical dictatorship. Senor Calleja, he is said, given entire satisfaction to the Spanish cabinet, and there is not the slightest probability that he will be removed.

WILL PAY THE PENALTY.

A Washington Counterfeiter Voluntarily Gives Himself Up.

SEATTLE, March 15.—The first case of an accusing conscience, influenced by religion, that ever came to the notice of the federal authorities in this city was brought to light last Monday afternoon, when Thomas Gorman, a big ironmoulder by trade, walked into Commissioner Emery's office and asked United States District Attorney Brinker to have a warrant issued for his arrest for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit coins. Gorman said that he had confessed to the officers of the Salvation Army and made up his mind to do the same to the authorities. He said that he had passed \$180 in this city and also in Tacoma during the past two months, and that he would go to jail for a year, using an electric plate to plate the lead money. He said that he did not know the penalty for his offense, and did not care as long as his conscience, which was bothering him, was clear and he had stoned for his crime. He was sent to jail in default of bond to await trial in June.

MONTANA'S SILVER STATUE.

Bold Attempt to Steal It From a Kansas City Dry Goods Store.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—What was doubtless an attempt to steal the \$225,000 gold base of the famous Montana silver statue exhibited at the world's fair was frustrated here to-night. The statue is on exhibition in the dry goods store of a local firm. It rests in plain sight of the street and is easy of access. Late to-night two men, who were later developed, had hidden themselves in the store when it was closed this evening, got so far as to wrench an iron beam off the door where the statue stood, and were opening both doors when discovered. The men fled and were pursued for several blocks, and although fired at half a dozen times, escaped. They left the tools which would have been necessary to remove the statue, showing their intentions. Tracks in the alley near by, where a rear door had been opened, indicated the men had conferred. The store was that for which Ada Rehan posed as a model.

THOSE WRECK TELEGRAMS.

Prosecution Called Upon to Produce Them in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—In the strikers' case in the United States district court to-day Harry Knox, the leader of the Sacramento lodge of the A. R. U., testified that at least six of the signatures alleged to be his on telegrams introduced by the prosecution were forgeries. Attorney Monteith for the defense had served notice on District Attorney Foote to compel the production of telegrams alleged to have been sent by Superintendent Wright, of Sacramento, to Auburn and Willows, to wreck the two trains taken from Dunsmuir and Truckee by strikers. It is said that the telegrams have been destroyed; but the defense has copies of them taken off the wire by operators on the other side of the receiving stations. Had the trains been wrecked, as is alleged they were ordered to be, any of the A. R. U. men who went to Sacramento to aid the strikers there might have been killed.

The Business Men Determined.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The commercial bodies of this city last night issued an address to the people, stating in substance, that the interference of a few thousand organized laborers in the commercial affairs of the city would be no longer tolerated. The address indorsed the right of an employer to hire whom he chose, and warned those who have taken the law into their own hands that they must desist. It also expressed a willingness to meet the men amicably, if they will return to peaceful methods and accept work, but declared that they must otherwise stand aside.

SHOT DOWN LIKE RATS

Negroes Massacred on the New Orleans Levee.

FIRED ON BY WHITE LABORERS

The Trouble Has Been Brewing For Some Time and Was Caused by the Blacks Taking the Places of the White Steammen.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The thick fog early this morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered, and which they penetrated with Winchester rifles all aimed at the colored non-union workmen on the ships loading at the docks. The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men.

The police saw the attack, but no arrests were made, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the massacre all was quiet, and the governor saw no grounds for interference; but today the business men are denouncing both the executive and peace officers; the militia is ready to move; an appeal to the federal government has virtually been made, and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The cases which led to the trouble have been of long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white steammen claim that the colored men, who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work and gradually crowd the white men off.

The white association then severed ties with the blacks and refused to work with them, or for men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the steammen in this. Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately, the white steammen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro laborers from necessity.

The white union finally determined to retaliate upon the stevedores, by offering to reduce rates and deal with the stevedores. The white longshoremen accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the steammen asked, but the steammen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the steammen their wages and place the stevedores over their shoulders, but this the steammen declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored steammen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The smoke and fog combined made the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board the ship, and had just raised the tarpaulin of hatch number 2 when the attack was made. They were taken completely by surprise, and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge aboard the ship, while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about 200.

After the bloody work the men hurried off as fast as they could. The white men came in a body, moving along the levee up town unmolested. After their departure a large number of policemen made their appearance on the scene and cleared the wharf of the large crowd which had gathered. Many of the negroes were hurried to the scene as fast as possible, and was very much disappointed when told that there were no arrests made. The negroes fired upon were in the employ of Stevedore Geddes, of the Harrison line of steamers. It is said that the reason there was not a sufficient force of police on hand when the trouble occurred was that the hour to begin work was 7:30 o'clock, and the police had received orders to report at that time.

INDEMNITY LANDS.

Secretary Smith Decides in Favor of the Northern Pacific.