WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, - - - MARCH 31, 1894

CAREY'S ARID LAND BILL.

Washington advices under date of March 23, states the senate committee on public lands will probably soon take up Senator Carey's bill granting each of the arid land states and territories a million acres each of public lands to be sold to settlers in lots of 100 acres each. The secretary of the interior endorses the bill and the commissioner of the general land office has written a letter in which he takes an advanced ground in favor of the improvement of the arid regions by placing the work under the control of various states.

He said: "The states are highly interested in the reclamation of the arid lands within their boundaries and the settlement and cultivation thereof by individual citizens. The work is too vast to be undertaken by the general government. Local and community interest under state control will stimulate results with far greater seal and success. The principal proposition involved, the reclamation and settlement by individuals in small holdings, meets my strong approval and this bill seems to me to present a full opportunity for a practical experiment and under proper safeguards."

The states and territories to which the bill will apply if it becomes a law are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Mantana, New Mexico, North Drkota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced and passed by the Massachusetts legislature making it a penitentiary offense to ask a fellow being to take a drink. The bill, it appears, was introduced as a joke but on a rising vote was passed by nearly two to one, and by a majority of twenty on roll call. Unless the bill is vetoed by the governor, the bean eaters will be compelled to abstain from treating, under penalty of being rammed in jail.

THERE are a number of applicants for the clerkship of Judge Williams court, notably Mreesrs. Ben C. Crawford and C. H. Hoff, of this city and Mr. Fields of Nogales. From our knowledge of these gentlemen we are satisfied that anyone of them could fill the bill to a nicety, but considering the information at hand we are constrained to believe that Hon. Ben C. Crawford will draw the long straw. Col John H. Martin is said not to be a candidate for the judicial sunbeam.

IN view of the current reports as to the salting of the Columbia mines in southwestern Pima, we are of the opinion that such business should be made a penitentiary offense. If it is not already so on the statute books of the country it should be made so. We do not believe in making a whole country suffer because of the rapacious rascality of a few designing and unscrupulous individuals. Arizona has suffered much from this class of misdoings and the sooner a halt is called the better for the whole community.

THE Saturday Review published in Phoenix, joins the CITIZEN and Bulletin in their protest against the payment of public money for foreign "write ups". A number of cases are cited in evidence of the unsatisfactory results arrising from such class of advertising. In no instance has the game been worth the candle. In concluding its article the Review says:

Support the papers of Arizona with the same liberality that has been bestowed on the outside press, and Arizona papers will protect the territory against the encroachments of the ousiders. But every dollar sent outside for advertising is fostering the enemies of Arizona as well as statehood, and weakening the local press, the only safeguard for Arizona or her institutions.

J. A. REAVIS, or as he fondly calls himself, "Peraltarenavis" is in town for the purpose of wetnursing his enormous land grabbing scheme. Heretofore we have refrained from adding to his notorious reputation by more than casual reference to him. He stated to the writer, when on a former visit here, that he preferred to be called vile names by the press of the territory rather than not be noticed at all. This is the class of individual he is, gaping for notoriety no matter, in what guise so long as it reaches him. As he was not receiving the usual course of treatment that is generally accorded him he boldly advertises his pretentions knowing full well that such course will draw attention to him. We have gratified his weakness to the above extent.

THIS issue of the Arizona Silver Belt completes its sixteen years, during which time it has never failed to appear on the appointed day of publication. The eight hundred and thirty two numbers of the Belt contain a truthful history of Globe and occurrences in Gila county since their inception, as well as much information pertaining to the territory at large. Our efforts have been directed, first for the advancement of our town and county, and second for the welfare of Arizona, and while the results have not always been tangible, we believe they have borne fruit and the Belt has been a factor of some force in the partial development of this district, and in the maintenance of order and good government. The pecuniary returns have been slender, but we have survived newspaper opposition, as well as the enmity of individual, some "dressed in a little brief authority," whose self concent was their chief, if not only, stock in trade. The Belt still lives, and will continue, with the consent of the Almighty, to work for the interests of Globe and Gila county.—Silver Belt.

We take off our hat to the Belt. It has ever been a good paper and has labored faithfully for the interests of its town and county. It has been fearless for the right as it saw the right and the wish of those who know its worth is that it may long continue in the field of its labors. Its veteran Editor, Judge Hackney, has done more than any man in the southwest to mould public opinion and shape the territories of Arizona and New Mexico for future greatness. Close to a half century he kept to the front of civilization and did yoeman service in its behalf. That his days of usefulness, although numbered, may yet be many is the prayer of his friends of whom no man has more.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION

In October last, says Harper's Weekly, an irrigation congress assembled at Los Angeles. This convention was attended by delegates not only from all of the trans-Missouri states and territories but also from various countries in America and Europe. At that time an inter-state organization was perfected for the purpose of holding inter-state and local conventions in the interest of this great western industry. One convention has since been held in New Mexico and three in Kansas, and now another inter-state convention is called to meet at Omaha on the 21st instant.

It is thus seen that great interest is taken in this subject throughout the western half of the United States. This ancient industry is comparatively new in civilized America, but has already attained large proportions. The last census reports an area of nearly four million acres cultivated by irrigation in the trans-Missouri country. A little more than two-fifths of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is either sub-humid or arid. In the sub-humid regions precarious agriculture is possible without an artificial supply of water, but crops very often fail for want of rain, and irrigation is necessary for perennial success. In the arid region all agriculture depends on irrigation.

SUPPOSE that the New York World interest itself in Arizona to the extent that the local papers have, or to any extent, it may then have some ground for asking for $300 per column for a "write up" that nobody will read. People who really want to know some thing of a country go to the local papers of that region for their information.—Phoenix Herald.

CONSIDERING the pending pension bill, which is but a temrorary makeshift of the democratic party, every Grand Army man who voted the democratic ticket at the last presidential election ought to be ashamed of himself and take his medicine without a murmur. The republican party has ever been the friends of the veterans and if they forgot past favors in the time of need they must not now complain if the enemy bears on them unpleasantly heavy.

THE press of southern Arizona, with one or perhaps two exceptions, are decidedly averse to the payment of public money for foreign write ups. Particularly is this the sentiment of the republican papers, but among the democratic papers the Graham County Bulletin, Globe Silver Belt and Phoenix Review must not be forgotten. Evidently the juncketing trips of eastern philanthropists, at so much per column, will not be defrayed by Arizonans.

A MONTH ago we published a dispatch from W. F. Foster, of St. Joseph, Mo., announcing certain storms and cyclones which he predicted would come on given periods in March. In a letter to the CITIZEN he referred to the telegram and asked that we carefully note the issue. The result has been as prognosticated. The storms, cold weather and cyclones are now history, painfully so to those who seriously suffered from their terrible severity. That the weather laws are gradually being understood there can be new no doubt.

THE Juana Walker case that has been dragging its slow course through the courts for the past year came to a sudden ending in Florence a few days since. Under the rulings of Judge Rouse a marriage could not have been contracted between John D. Walker and an Indian woman, and any offspring resulting from such union could not inherit the property of the deceased alleged father. This disposes of the case so far as the lower courts are concerned, but it is understood that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court by the attorneys for the Juana Walker side of the case.

THE president's veto of the seignorage bill will bear the strawberry mark of the Wall street money interests.

FOREIGN theatrical companies are to import their paraphernalia free of duty "for temporary use." This will be hard upon the purely American companies that have to fight against the competition of foreign artists, but nothing American goes under this administration except the soup house—and that, by the way, is a foreign product.

THE department of Agriculture at Washington obtained 66 samples of "strictly pure olive oil" (all imported), representing as many different brands, as a test. On analysis it was found that not one of the 66 was pure, several or them did not contain a single drop of olive oil, while others were adulterated with articles that were nauseous and harmful.

CHAIRMAN MANLEY of the republican national committee was in Washington last week. He says the committee is anxious to hear from any republican who has a suggestion to offer either for or against the proposed change in allotting the representation at national conventions, which will materially reduce the representation of the hopelessly democratic states, and that nothing will be definitely decided until it is endorsed by the sentiment of the party.

COMMON WEAL COXEY is out of luck. A portion of his army has been disbanded and a call to settle a little indebtedness of $24,000 is temporarily distressing him. This liability was incurred through the purchase of a famous $40,000 horse with which he hoped to head the procession. To relieve him of this troublesome embarrassment an appeal has been made to the populists throughout the country, and a flattering response of $4.50 has been forwarded for his relief. When the general first stood in his togs of war he felt as big as a red barn, but the toad behind the barn was mammoth in its proportions to the general when he faced the attachment in the hands of the Pittsburg sheriff.

IT is readily apparent to even a casual observer, that the interests of settlers and homesteaders, on the so called land grants, are safe in the hands of Attorney Reynolds and his wide awake assistants. During the present session of the land court more than one witness for the grants, who coddled themselves into the belief that they were experts on such matters, have left the stand with a wondering "where am I at" expression on their faces. Turkey talk don't go with him. The personnel of the land court and its legal make up cannot be improved on in this or any other country. The judges are of fine personal appearance, learned in the law, grave and dignified. Their presence on the bench inspires confidence and impresses the visitor with the wisdom of President Harrison's appointments. We believe, and we believe it honestly, that if a man wants only what is right under the law he is going to get it so far as the court is able to give it to him, no matter what his proposition before it may be.

THE SEIGNORAGE BILL.

Rumors are thick connecting the president with a dicker, or attempted dicker, with the silver men in connection with the bill for the coinage of the seignorage, now awaiting the action or non-action of the president. Some of these rumors have it that a deal had been made with the silver men by which the bill would be signed in exchange for the votes of the silver senators for the tariff bill; others that a majority of the house coinage committee had promised to report no other silver bill if this one was signed, and still others that an offer had been made to the silver men to sign the bill if they would promise to vote for a bill authorizing a long term 3 per cent bond issue. Representative Sweet, of Idaho, a republican member of the coinage committee and a silver man, was so indignant at the rumor concerning a majority of that committee having made a promise concerning the future action of the committee that he prepared a resolution directing that committee to investigate and report upon the following questions; Were such assurances given the president? If so, did the committee authorize them; and if so, whence the committee derived its authority? If such authority was given by the committee who was authorized to convey the assurance to the president? If no such action was taken by the committee, then if any member or members assumed to speak for the committee and the house, that their name or names be ascertained and reported to the house.

Mr. Cleveland is placed by the coinage bill, as the saying is, "between the devil and the deep sea." If he follows his own inclination he will veto it, but the party pressure is so great that he hesitates. He gets no consolation from his cabinet, which is divided—Gresham Herbert and Smith favoring his signing the bill; Bissell, Lamont and Olney advocating a veto and Carlisle and Morton non committal but believed to be friendly towards the bill. Mr. Cleveland has until the 29 inst. to decide, but every day brings additional pressure on both sides.

GRAND JURY BILLS.

They Work Promptly and Expeditiously.

The present grand jury, says Deputy Sheriff Frank Proctor, is one of the promptest and best ever together in Pima county. They are business men and do their work with method and dispatch. Yesterday they met for the first time and this morning they returned four indictments and ignored one bill. Their findings were as follows:

TRUE BILLS.

Ramon Martinez; grand larceny. The prisoner is the man found with Mrs. Judge Meyer's jewelry. Among the articles taken were—

One diamond cross, value, $100.
One gold watch, worth $30.
One pair diamond earrings, value, $50.
One gold brooch, value, $15.
One gold chain, value, $75.
One diamond ring, value, $100.

Francisco Murrieta; resisting an officer. Murrieta offended at Greaterville who made things uncomfortable for Constable Mendoza last November 6th.

Miles Thomas; grand larceny. He is held for stealing a varied assortment of goods, including some jewelry as follows, from the ranch home of Seward Brown:

Three gold rings, value $20; and a gold watch, value $35

It is told in connection therewith that when Brown caught Thomas, Thomas having failed to get the shotgun in the corner as already published, backed away, the jewelry in hand and and said: "Now which will you take—me or the jewelry? If you take me I'll throw these rings and watches where you won't find 'em.

Brown told him to lay down the jewelry and it would be all right. Suddenly Thomas did so. "Now," said Brown, "I guess I'll take you too;" which he did.

Adrians Brunnet is held for grand larceny, for stealing a $50 shotgun and a $10 saddle from the water company, on Dec. 27th last.

Each of the worthies under arrest are in a fair way for conviction and Yuma.

They were up to plead in court this afternoon.

BILLS IGNORED.

Nalberto Moreno and Cruz Trusado, charged with murder near the James Brown ranch last fall, were dismissed from custody.

LITTLE WOMEN'S WEAR.

PALE blue is trimmed with white lace and a rich coral pink is appropriately made up with ruches of the same color.

CHINESE silk or closely figured challies, now so abundantly displayed in every shop, make very pretty dresses for young girls.

DARK silk dresses, strange to say, are worn by young girls of school age at evening entertainments. Many lovely colors are chosen, such as violet, pansy, dark blue, all shades of red and dark green.

FRENCH cashmere, as shown this season, displays very beautiful designs of groups of flowers, such as violets, lilacs, morning glories, pansies and daisies. This material makes up very prettily for girls and is much made use of; as also is crepon, with or without a figure, and camel's hair, both plain and figured.

For dancing school are charming little gowns of white or delicate tinted crepons, made with straight plain skirts, very short full waists, giving an empire effect, short puffed sleeves and shoulder ruffles. Very often a bertha of lace surrounds the neck, and they are worn with or without guimpses.

SKIRTS are as varied as those for grown-up women. They are in circle shape, gored in front and on the sides, and straight. The straight skirts, however, predominate, and two breadths of double-fold goods, or three of twenty-inch are used. The skirts may be lined or unlined. Most straight skirts are simple hemmed.

The store of Juan Bojorquez at Nogales, a general merchandise place at one time the biggest business in Nogales, has been closed by creditors. At one time the stock was above $10,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. JOSEPH, N. F., On Saturday morning the fresh water bay, just out side of the harbor, filled with ice among which there was plenty of seal. Large numbers of men all along the coast went to hunt them. Towards the evening the wind shifted to the west and the ice began moving out. Most of the hunters reached the land but forty were carried out and the ice field began breaking up. Vessels could not go to their rescue till yesterday. These returned today and reported that most of the castaways were brought near the shore by the tides and swam to land. Eight were nearly dead from the cold and nine are still unaccounted for. Of these six were found all badly frostbitten. Four were on a floe three of whom were frozen to death and the third so badly frostbitten that he may die.

DENVER, Colo., March 26.— Van Glynn in the district circuit court today dismissed the contempt proceedings, the injunction against Mayor Harrison and the fire and police commissioners, Barnes and Mullins and empowered the latter to assume the seats to which they had been appointed by Governor Waite, at once.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The fatal termination of the illness of United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, which has been anticipated any moment for several days, came early this morning. As the end approached his breathing became labored but he lapsed into unconsciousness and suffered so pain. He died at 7 a. m.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—An attachment was issued today against J. S. Coxey for $600 for mill supplies, on the ground that he had abandoned his business to lead the Industrial army to Washington. When he reaches the border of the county he will be arrested and brought here and required to give bail. The company organized here to accompany him disbanded.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is said to be strong probabilities of new instructions to the monetary conference to be called at the invitation of Mexico. A well founded belief is that it will take place next autumn.

Romero, Mexican minister, declines to speak on the subject, but it is understood that he brought the matter to the attention of the state department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—James Gilpsy, a plumber, was killed by a blow from the first of an unknown man on Market street early this morning. Gilday had addressed two women and their male companion sought to punish him with the result stated.

OMAHA Neb. March 26.—The union Pacific telegraphers have compromised with officials of the road. They talked the matter over with Supt Korty and his recommendation was submitted to president Clark who approved it. The exact terms are not known but the men claim a victory. They secured all the concessions demanded.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Carnegie, Phipps & Company have paid the government $140,448, the estimated loss through frauds in armor plate which been carried on in the steel works. These frauds were made known to the navy department by workmen in the employ of the Carnegie works by previous agreement. Informants receive $35,000

FRESNO, Cal., March 26.—A sensation in the Heath trial, this morning was caused by the testimony of Mrs. Cora Palmer who on the night of McWhirter murder was taking her husband to town to take the 2:30 train. She passed a buggy containing Reel Terry, the city attorney. A piece of burning cloth had been thrown out of the buggy which set fire to the grass by the roadside. She stamped out the fire and picked up a partially consumed cloth which proved to be a black cloth mask and handkerchief bearing the name of R. I. Heath. The handkerchief was given in testimony. Mrs Palmer is dying from consumption and had to be brought to the court on bed. Her testimony made a profound impression. Heath was visibly affected.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The hearing in the Pollard-Breckenridge case was resumed this morning. Judge Bradley opened the session with a decision as to the admission of certain affidavits objected to by the prosecution. He excluded the deposition of Dr. Lewis who deposed that Colonel Swope had come to him to get him to perform a criminal operation on a Miss Pollard, on the ground that it was hearsay. He admitted the deposition of Roselle, the man to whom Miss Pollard was engaged to at one time, on the ground that Miss Pollard's maturity and character had been brought into the case by her claims that she was an innocent school girl when seduced by Breckenridge. One or two other deposition were admitted, though the judge expressed a regret that he could not exclude them on account of their filthy character.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Cleveland's private office at the executive mansion, was scene of unusual activity today, as the leading silver men of congress appeared before him to urge that he sign the Bland bill. At one time there were fifteen of them ranged around the president, and entreating with him. They came singly and in state delegations.

Representatives Williams, Forman and McDonald, of Illinois, were present, with Representatives Martin, Brookshire and McNagny, of Iowa. Accompanying them was a son of ex-Secretary of the treasury McCulloch, who came as a western banker, to urge the signing of the bill. Representative Bryan was there to urge the desire of the far northwest that the bill be signed.

Representative McMillin of the ways and means committee was just back from a visit to his state, which satisfied him, he says, that a silver veto meant a political disaster. Representatives Tucker and Wise of Virginia were there, with the Virginia senator, Mr. Hunton, on the same mission, Representatives Patterson of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama, Carruth of Kentucky, Black of Illinois and Sibley of Pennsylvania, added to the gathering.

Every one of the callers was an ardent silver man, except, possibly, Mr. Black, and he too, was there to urge that the people of Illinois wanted the bill signed. The president had a cordial greeting for the various congressmen, and showed much interest in the various plans presented. It was evident, however, that he was much worried, and that the strain was telling upon him. One congressman after another was heard. They spoke with great earnestness. No effort was made to conceal the feeling that the existence of the present majority in congress depends upon the signing of the bill.

Representative McMillin said no democrat could be elected to congress in his state who would indorse a silver veto. He was just back from Mississippi, where, he said, the most intense feeling existed in opposition to the veto. Representative Bryan of Nebraska took for his text the significant fact that the center of the population in the United States was 800 miles west of New York. He said the northwestern people, whether right or wrong,

At this point President Cleveland framed the reply to the many pleas. He stood by the side of his large desk, one hand resting on it, and spoke to the fifteen or twenty earnest men before him. He spoke of his anxiety to help the congressmen and their people by such action as would be best for the whole country. It was not a question about majorities in congress or of any other personal or self-consideration. He told them that they had his sympathy and he earnestly wished he was at liberty to look at the matter and act solely from their point of view. In fact, nothing would please him more than to leave the matter to be settled by congress, but congress had turned it over to him and upon him rested the responsibility which he could not and would not evade.

The performance of his full duty obliged him to consider, not the interests of this or that section, but the welfare of the whole people, and that duty he should endeavor to discharge to the best of his ability. To that end he has sought information from all sources and heard all interests. He intended to take all of the facts into consideration and to base his decision upon the conviction that he should reach as to the interests of the whole people. He spoke feelingly of the gravity of the responsibility thus imposed upon him by the differences in various localities. He pointed out some of the features urged against the bill. He did not say they were fatal defects, yet the tendency of his statement was to show that he could not yet reconcile himself to the views the silver men had expressed.

Mr. Cleveland spoke for fully fifteen minutes. When the main body of the congressmen had retired others arrived and then a string of silver pleas continued throughout the public hours of the president. To one of the congressmen Mr. Cleveland pointed out that his main fear was against the sanction of the bill which may cause a run on the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes in gold.

An important criticism andvanced by President Cleveland was that the phraseology of the Bland bill was defective in the judgement of eminent legal authorities. The president pointed out that the wording of the section directing the coinage of seignorage was such that, while it seemed to authorize $55,000,000, it was open to the construction that the amount should be $110,000,000. While not stating the defect was fatal, the president seemed to regard it as a serious matter in such a measure. The South came strongly to the front in the letters and telegrams piled upon Mr. Turner's desk, nearly all of them praying for a veto.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Assistant Secretary of Interior Reynolds rendered a decision today which will greatly enlarge the pension rolls. It will admit to pensions a large number of insane, idiotic and permanently helpless minor children of deceased soldiers, where pensions of the former had ceased by the children attaining the age of sixteen years, prior to act of June 27, 1890. The decision holding that the act of 1890 has the effect restoring these dependent persons to the rolls during their life or continuance of disability.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, March 27.—Coxey's army arrived at 1 p. m. The streets were crowded with people to get a glimpse of the famous "Good roads" leader and followers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The funeral services over the remains of Senator Colquitt were held in the senate chamber this morning. The remains will be taken to Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. March 27.—The marriage of Jules Patenotre, the French ambassador, to Miss Eleanora Louise Elverson, daughter of James Elverson, publisher of the Enquirer, occurred this afternoon at Elverson's residence.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—At the opening of the Pollard-Breckenridge case this morning there was a change of policy. Moore was put on the stand by the defense. He denied that at either of the two interviews in his office between Miss Pollard and Breckenridge, that the latter said anything about Miss Pollard bearing two children to him, or being pregnant. On cross-examination he admitted that a great deal had been said during those interviews and it was entirely probable that he had forgotten a part of it. He also reaffirmed the statement made by him when witness for Miss Pollard, as to Breckenridge's promise in his presence, to marry her. The bearing of the parties was not such as to lead him to believe that this promise of marriage was merely a scheme between the parties not made in good faith.

ASPEN, Colo., March 26.—Thirty tons of ore have been taken from the Smuggler mine that run 90 per cent. silver.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The senate committee on judiciary today authorized favorable report upon the bills providing for additional judges in the seventh, eighth and ninth judicial districts. The seventh circuit comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; the eighth, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; the ninth, California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—George V. Mulligan, city treasurer of Healdsburg, Sonoma county, died here today, it is said, of a broken heart. Last October Mulligan was decoyed from home at night by two men who took him to the treasurer's office, made him open the safe, stole $3,500, then led him to a grove, tied him to a tree and decamped. He was accused by some of being short in his accounts, and having "faked" the story of the outrage. The shock and humiliation arising from this charge is directly the cause of his death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—James Gilday, a plumber was knocked down by an unknown man on Market street, early this morning, and a few minutes afterward died from a fracture of the skull. The man who struck the blow was with two women. They walked away. Walter O. Elmer, a lithographer, gave himself up to the police tonight, confessing that he struck the blow from the effect of which Gilday died. Elmer says Gilday addressed an insulting remark to one of the women with him, and attempted to squeeze her hand. He sought only to punish him with a beating.

CHICAGO, March 28.—General Coxey, of the Good Roads army, arrived here this morning. He went at once to the stockyards to see about the sale of a consignment of horses. It was said he would come to the city later to talk with those interested in his movement on to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—A plot was discovered this morning by which notorious murderers expected to free themselves from the county jail. Already the work of tunneling through the jail wall had been commenced. Three men who had done this work were hurriedly transferred to the county jail at San Jose. They were Thos. St. Clair, Hermann Sparf and John Hamsen. This three were convicted of the murder of the second mate of the bark Hesper on the high sea. It was their plan to kill the officers and cook, seize the ship, the captain's wife, and $14,000 in treasure that was on board, and turn pirates. They are all under sentence of death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Seven of the ten days allowed by the constitution for the consideration by the executive of a bill, have passed since the seignorage bill was laid before the president, and still there has been no action on the measure. It had been assumed in certain quarters that the president had made up his mind yesterday what disposition he would make of the bill, and would today announce his decision in the cabinet. If he did so the fact cannot be learned, and indeed, two members of the cabinet, after the meeting, which was shorter than usual, stated that they were even then ignorant of the president's intention.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Stewart says he does not intend making any response to Coxey's reply to his letter, saying he is coming notwithstanding the remonstrance.

In the senate Dolph introduced a joint resolution declaring the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the construction of a canal at Nicaragua commonly known as Clayton—Bullwer treaty no longer in effect.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Two thousand men employed by Crane Brothers, manufacturers of iron pipe, struck this morning and the company discharged them. It is said the plumbers, gas fitters and steam fitters will refuse to handle any pipe turned out by the company until the men are taken back. This will probably seriously interfere with building in this city and may spread to other building trades.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The preliminary examination of William Fredericks, for the murder of Bank Cashier William A. Herrick, commenced this morning. Great interest was manifest was manifested in the examination, the court room being so crowded that a number of police were required to maintain order. Murmurings could be heard to the effect that lynching was too good for him. Witnesses were called who gave testimony in no essential respect differing from the facts of the the case already published.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—Great republican enthusiasm is manifested here. Governor McKinley arrived this morning and spoke to a big crowd at the West hotel. He afterwards delivered a longer talk to the state league of republican clubs at the exposition building. He was received by two thousand delegates with tumultuous applause. Everywhere this is taken as the opening of the McKinley campaign for the presidency. There will be a big rally at the exposition tonight.

"I regret" said the senator, "that such is a fact. The danger is that Coxey's army, while it may not be large, before it reaches Washington, may become the nucleus of a gathering of hard characters from the large cities near Washington, who will be so much in the majority as to give character to the whole organization. I fear the movement will result in much hardship and suffering and I think Mr. Coxey is on the wrong road to accomplish his purpose."

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28.—The Mexican government is in earnest regarding the American Financial union and will be ready shortly to treat with the United States on vital matters connected with the defense of the white metal as a monetary standard.

TURIN, March 28.—The funeral services over the remains of Louis Kossuth were held in the Evangelical church this morning. The ceremonies and demonstrations of the people were most impressive.

WASHINGTON March 28.—A bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was introduced into house today by Stewart, republican from Nevada. It was laid on table for present.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Cleveland has informed speaker Crisp that he would not submit his veto of the silver seignorage bill to congress today.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the house the democrats mustered today and will try to push through the O'Neill-Joy and English-Hilborn election contests from Missouri and California today.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Bentner is satisfied that the judicial committee will retain control of the Union Pacific and he is acting on that theory. Today he moved in the judiciary committee that a committee of five be appointed by Chairman Culbertson to investigate the charges made against the Union Pacific. A resolution brought out an animated discussion from the members of the committee from which it was apparent that energetic action against the Pacific roads would be taken.

DENVER, March 27.—The populist city committee held a meeting here this evening. There were present fifty men and perhaps a dozen women. The doors were locked. Later the delegation filed out of the room and went into the governor's office, where they demanded that H. M. Behymer be appointed chief of police. The governor says he will recommend to the new fire and police board to appoint Behymer chief rather than John F. Farley, to whom the place was offered yesterday by the new board. Mr. Farley has not signified that he will accept the appointment but has asked for a few days in which to consider the matter.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 27.—Three Navajo Indians, charged with the butchery of D. M. Smith, an Indian trader at Defiance, were today lodged in jail here.

DENVER, Colo., March 27.—Mrs. L. A. Perrin, having registered as a voter, was today drawn on the grand jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Reel B. Terry, who was yesterday implicated in the murder of Louis B. McWhirter by Mrs. Palmer, a witness in the Heath trial which is proceeding at Fresno, left tonight for Fresno to face the accusation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Herbert has received a dispatch from an officer of the wrecking vessel which departed from Boston to save the hull of the Kearsarge, which stranded on Pendor reef, stating that the Kearsarge had been burned and that it was a total wreck.

The Mineral Market.

NEW YORK, March. 27

Lead, dull; domestic..... $3 40
Copper, easy; Lake..... 9 ⅝
Tin, steady; straits.....

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.

Silver Bars..... 59@59⅛
Mexican dollars..... 48½@49½

ANCIENT FASHIONS.

GREEK ladies had steel and brass mirrors, parasols, fans and smelling bottles.

LAY figures for fitting on ladies' dresses were invented in France about 1390.

CORSETS have been found on the mummies of Egyptian princesses of the royal family.

THE women of the middle ages always parted their hair with a small dagger. When not in use it was carried in the girdle.

WIRE hairpins were invented in England in 1545. Before that time the female coiffures were held in place by fine wooden skewers.

KID and silk gloves came into use in Europe about the end of the fifteenth century. At first only princesses and ladies of high rank were allowed to wear them.

FROM 1784 to 1786 the style of hairdressing in Paris changed seventeen times, and went from the extreme of short curls and a skull cap to a hat three feet broad.

IN the Roman catacombs have been found several sets of false teeth, manufactured from ivory to repair the ravages of time in the mouths of Roman beauties.

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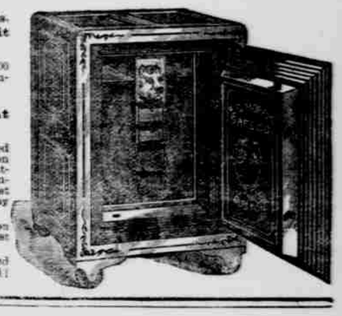

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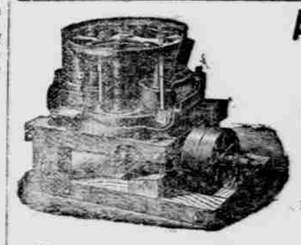

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