

500,000 CIGARS

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, Prices Lower Than Manufacturers' Quotations.

We offer the following cigars at prices quoted for CASH ONLY.

- Per 1,000 Seal Cigar "Conchas" \$15.00 The Right Center 17.00 Gossip 22.50 Grand Inquisitor 25.00 Vida Mia 25.00 Flor de Comercio 27.50 Speckled Leopard 29.00 Speckled Cutana 32.00 Pride of the West 35.00 Spanish Crown, Havana filled 45.00 The Broadwater, Havana filled 44.00 Hoffman House "Elegantes" 58.00 Hoffman House "Rothschild" 67.00 Belle of Helena "Perfection" 63.00 Montana "Perfection" 63.00 H. Uppmann "Perfection" 70.00 La Rosa Adelaide, Key West El Telegraf Adelaide, Key West 65.00 Bouquet "Forget Me Not" Key West 65.00 Garcia, "Conchas Esp." Key West 68.00

In lots of 1,000 cigars delivered free to any part of the state. Money must accompany all orders and when sent C. O. D. a remittance to cover express charges must accompany same.

L. L. ISRAEL & CO.

Helena, Montana. Telephone No. 123



NEVER RIP SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS.

Were unable to say anything in reference to this line of goods that will do them justice. They are cast on seamless patterns from the best oil grain and satin glove grain uppers, have good heavy bottoms, cut from best of sole leather and warranted not to rip.

You know how you have been bothered with your boy's shoe ripping, buy the Never Rip School Shoe and you will have no more such trouble.

W. E. THISTLEWAITE

THE CASH SHOE MAN.

SOLE AGENT.

TARIFF BILL LAUNCHED.

Reported to the Senate and Will Be Called Up Early Next Month.

Some of the More Important of the Changes From the Wilson Bill Indicated.

The House Passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill and Then Adjourns Until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The tariff bill was today fairly launched on its way in the senate, Mr. Voorhees reporting it and giving notice that on April 2 he will call it up for consideration.

When the democratic members of the finance committee completed consideration of the tariff bill it was submitted to the full committee, republicans and democrats. The most important change is in the sugar schedule, a change being made by which an additional duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound is given on all sugars above ninety-eight degrees by polariscope test, or which are above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color.

All sugars, syrups of cane juice, or beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above eighty degrees, shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree of fraction of degree above eighty, and not above ninety degrees shown by polariscope test, shall pay one-hundredth of a cent per pound additional, and above ninety and not above ninety-eight degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of degree shown by the polariscope test, shall pay a duty of two-hundredths of a cent additional, and upon all sugars testing above ninety-eight degrees by polariscope test, or above No. 16 by Dutch standard in color, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon sugars testing above ninety-eight degrees.

Other changes agreed upon by the subcommittee: Limes 15 per cent ad valorem, instead of 10 per cent in the Wilson bill, duty to include the value of covering of baric. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unannealed, not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot, instead of 18 cents. All above the dimension given, 30 cents per square foot, instead of 25 cents. All sheets of iron or steel, common or black, thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and black tangers iron or steel pickled or cleaned, are changed from nine-tenths of a cent per pound to three-fourths of a cent, and the provision, strike out of the original senate bill, that this change shall take effect Oct. 1, 1894, is restored. Tin plate, tinned plate and tinned lead are changed from one cent to one and one-fifth cents, and the provision that the rate shall take effect Oct. 1, 1894, is restored. Cast iron pipe of every description, 2 1/2 inches and over in diameter and lead or cast iron pipe, unchanged from the senate sub-committee rates, as are iron ore and coal duties.

On the internal revenue schedule the present taxes on cigars are substituted as to cigars weighing more than three pounds, and cigarettes not weighing more than that, the provisions in the income tax amendment relating to building and loan associations, which were exempted by the house, and which the senate sub-committee struck out, have been restored, with a proviso that the tax shall not be levied on such as make no loans except to shareholders to build homes. A new paragraph is inserted, broadening the definition of the term tobacco manufacturers and bringing within the purview of revenue regulations various methods of tobacco treatment, but exempting growers of tobacco from the definition.

The bill reported to-day provides specifically for the repeal of section 3 of the Kinley act, the reciprocity section, and inserts the following abrogating treaties made under this section: "And agreements or arrangements made or proclaimed between the United States and foreign governments under the provisions of said section are hereby abrogated, of which the president shall give such notice to the ambassadors of said foreign governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements."

The following section, which was inserted in the bill by the senate sub-committee, has been eliminated from the bill, the effect being to leave the Hawaiian treaty in full force, and "that the president of the United States shall immediately, upon the expiration of this act, give notice to the government of the Hawaiian islands that the United States intends to terminate the treaty of June 3, 1875, made between the United States and his majesty, the king of the Hawaiian islands, as provided in the fifth article of said treaty, and it is hereby further enacted that after the expiration of twelve months from the time of giving such notice said treaty shall be terminated and its provisions cease to be obligatory upon the contracting parties thereto."

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

Passed by the House, Being the Fourth Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The house, after a call of committees, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the sundry civil bill, the pending question being Mr. Black's point of order against two clauses in the paragraph relating to soldiers' homes, and requiring disbursing officers of the homes to give bond and make an accounting to the treasury department, and requiring the board of managers to make annual reports to the secretary of war.

Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, was not convinced that the policy of placing the homes under the war department was a good one, but argued that the investigation into the general affairs of the homes should be made. The chair sustained the point of order and the paragraphs were stricken from the bill.

Mr. Heiman, of Montana, and Mr. McCleery, of Minnesota, proceeded to criticize the amendment to the appropriation to the general land office, adopted at the investigation of Mr. Holman, amending the timber reclamation act of 1891. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, also criticized Mr. Holman's amendment to the timber culture reclamation act. Mr. Holman made a brief explanation in defense of the amendment, and the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Tawney

upon the Holman amendment, and by Mr. Johnson on the timber culture appropriation \$24,000 for the postoffice at Buffalo and \$30,000 for the postoffice at New York. On a rising vote the Holman amendment was carried—seventy-seven to sixty-one. Mr. McCleery demanded a yeas and nays. The decision of the rising vote was reversed and the amendment was lost—ninety-four to 122. Mr. Bowers withdrew his demand for a yeas and nays on the Buffalo and New York amendments and the bill was then placed on its final passage and passed without division.

A clash then occurred as to the order of procedure. Mr. Ostwald, of Ohio, attempting to move to go into committee of the whole for consideration of the military academy appropriation bill, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, as a question of privilege, called up the O'Reilly-Joy contested election case. Mr. Wagoner, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration against it. The yeas and nays were demanded on the question of consideration raised by Mr. Wagoner. The yeas and nays were demanded on the question of consideration raised by Mr. Wagoner. The yeas and nays were demanded on the question of consideration raised by Mr. Wagoner.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The Work Done During the Month That Closed March 9.

The following is a summary of the report of the city schools for the month ending March 9: Total enrollment for year, 1,234; enrollment for the month, 1,419; number belonging at present, 1,556; average number belonging, 1,592; average daily attendance, 1,438; enrollment per room for the month, 45; average daily attendance per room, 39; cases of tardiness, 111; days of absence, 1,400; percent of attendance, 94.85; per cent of punctuality, 98.81.

There were nine schools in which there were no cases of tardiness, as follows: Miss Miss Fallerton's, Miss Avery's, Miss Hartley's, Miss Alice Hickman's, Miss Emma's, Miss Kleinmiller's, Miss Miller's, and Miss Hopp's, while ten of the schools had but one case each.

The four schools having the largest attendance were Miss Daisy Blakston's, Miss M. Blackstone's, Miss Fannie Crane's and Miss Claire Botkin's.

The schools ranking highest in both attendance and punctuality are Miss Crane, 98.24; Miss Botkin, 98.03; Miss Blackstone, 98.89; Miss D. Blackstone, 98.85; Miss Burton, 98.85, and Miss Beckman, 98.74.

THE WEATHER MAN.

Doing What He Can to Break the Hearts of the Women.

But he is not succeeding very well, for the ladies are turning out daily in increasing numbers to see the fine display of millinery novelties and staples at the inviting parlors of Miss Stevens, the Broadway milliner. All callers are cordially welcomed by the proprietress, and the rare attraction she has to show her friends are the subject at every glance, where two or more women are gathered together.

Miss Stevens has in stock all the correct shapes and colors, and the trimming is done by artists. But in particular, does Miss Stevens excel in the matter of low prices for the very best of goods. No noticeable is the fact that it has brought many new customers to her parlors, and others are invited.

DETECTIVES.

An article of food may be very fair to look upon, but when the detective force of educated taste and healthy digestion, coupled with good judgment in buying groceries, is set to work upon it, the concealed fraud of the cheap John grocer will surely be detected. It is in view of the constant presence in our midst of these cunning advertisers of "bargains" that the police department is extremely careful as to the brands of goods he handles and recommends to his customers. Messrs. Jacob, Coy & Co. are selling out their refrigerator with special discounts that branch of their business. The firm gives special attention to mail orders.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Catholic Literary society to-night (Wednesday) at 7:30 sharp. The "populists" city convention will be held at Sanford & Evans' hall this afternoon at two o'clock. It is expected a full ticket will be nominated. Eva St. Clair, arrested on the charge of cruelty to a child was yesterday discharged by Judge Crutcher, the evidence not being sufficient to hold her. The funeral of R. McNeil takes place from the family residence, 1907 Hillings avenue, Thursday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

Postmaster Clewell announces that after the first of April the rent of boxes will be drawn, \$1.50; upper tier of boxes, 75 cents; other boxes, \$1.00. On and after March 25 the Northern Pacific will sell the six months California excursion tickets every day, instead of on the first of each month, as heretofore. The Carlotta Opera Co. closed its engagement at Ming's last night, playing to a crowded house. "Dorothy" was the opera, and that it was appreciated was evidenced by the numerous recalls. Reports to the local offices of the Northern and Union Pacific railroads were to the effect that the washouts on both those roads had been repaired and that trains would be running regularly to-day without transfers. H. M. Farber on Monday purchased the bond of the Helena Street Railway Co. at a public sale, paying \$30,000 for them. The other bidder was a representative of the Rapid Transit Co., who bid \$75,000.

The annual meeting of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association will be held at Miles City April 17. Secretary Prentiss has not yet arranged as to railroad rates, but it is expected they will be one fare for the round trip from all western points. Wm. Goodwin was sent to the county jail yesterday for twenty-four hours by Judge Crutcher. He was found guilty of assaulting Mrs. Mary Spellman. Archie Reed, who assaulted Archie Goodwin, was fined \$10 and costs, which he paid. Sheriff Castle returned yesterday from Missoula, having in custody J. W. Childs, alias Williams, arrested on the charge of burglary. Saider was one of the Handman company that played Rip Van Winkle in Helena, Williams being its stage name. When the company left for Missoula with Handman to give Rip Van Winkle in that city, Saider took with him a line of stage effects belonging to Nick Williams, as soon as the latter discovered his loss he notified the authorities and Saider's arrest followed.

EVERYONE INVITED.

To call and see a complete line of china, glassware, lamps, silverware, etc. Prices to suit every purse. Best goods at lowest prices. F. J. EDWARDS, 8 Park Avenue.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

Leave your order for Easter flowers now. Exeter lily, calla lily, roses, carnations, tulips, daisies, sunflowers, etc., at the SIXTH AVENUE GREEN HOUSES.

LOUIS KOSSUTH IS DEAD.

The Grand Old Hungarian Patriot Has now Joined the Great Majority.

For More Than Forty Years He Had Been Exiled From His Native Land.

Never Reconciled to the Dual Arrangement of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—His Eventful Life.

TURIN, Italy, March 20.—Louis Kossuth died at 10:05 this evening. He was and extremely painful. He showed signs of consciousness until the last. He expired in the arms of his son and died pressing the hand of the Hungarian deity, Karolyi. Members of his family and a few intimate friends stood around the bedside of the expiring patriot.

Louis Kossuth was born in Hungary in 1802. His parents were poor but of noble rank. Choosing the legal profession, Kossuth studied law at the Protestant college of Sarospatak. In 1832 he began his political career at the diet of Presburg, as editor of a liberal newspaper, which, owing to the oppressive character of the press laws, was not printed, but transcribed and circulated. The liberality of his views took strong hold of the people, and in 1847 he was sent by the county of Pesth as deputy to the diet. He proved to be an able debater and was soon recognized as leader of the opposition. Among the objects at which he aimed was the emancipation of the peasants, the elevation of the citizen class and the freedom of the press. The French revolution of 1848 was a stimulus to Kossuth; it led him



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

to demand an independent government for Hungary, and constitutional government in the Austro-Hungarian territories. The Hungarian revolution and the insurrection in Vienna, in 1848, are ascribed to the effect of his speeches. When the ministry was dissolved Kossuth was placed at the head of the committee of national defense, as such he presented with energy the measures necessary for carrying on the war against Austria. In 1849 the national assembly declared the independence of Hungary and that the Hapsburg dynasty had forfeited the throne. Kossuth was then appointed provisional governor of Hungary. He was beset with difficulties as a Russian army came to assist the Austrians. He resigned his dictatorship and when the Hungarian patriots were defeated at Temesvar in Aug., 1849, Kossuth fled into Turkey, where he was held a prisoner until 1851, when he was liberated and exiled to England. In December, 1851, he came to America, where he was enthusiastically received. In June, 1852, he returned to England, residing there until the Italian war against Austria broke out, when, at the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel, he settled in Turin, Italy, where he had lived for the past thirty years.

The "populists" Diet issued a congratulatory address to Kossuth in honor of his nineteenth birthday, and the protestant church of Turin, in which he was christened, was entirely rebuilt and decorated. Kossuth's health, however, was not equal to the dual arrangement of Austro-Hungarian empire. He wanted Hungary to be what he fought for in 1848-49, perfectly independent.

Big Railroad Consolidation Scheme.

St. Louis, March 20.—It is learned here from a high railroad source that one of the most gigantic consolidations of railroad interests within the past decade is on the tapis. It is an invasion of Gould territory by the Vanderbilt and Standard Oil people, who now control the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The scheme is a union of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, a Vanderbilt property, running from New York via Washington and Baltimore to Cincinnati, with the Big Four line, another Vanderbilt property, which will be used to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Galveston, Texas, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, a Standard Oil property. This would give the Vanderbilt's a line from Galveston through to New York.

Hanged Side by Side.

ROSE HILL, Ia., March 20.—The bodies of John Reed, aged 20, and Etta Shaw, aged 13, were found last night hanging to the limb of a tree, the couple having committed suicide. No cause is known for the act. They were both members of respected families.

Long Agony Continued.

DENVER, March 20.—The contempt proceedings against Mayor Vanhorn and Fire Commissioners Barnes and Mallins were again postponed until to-morrow. The attorneys asked time to prepare papers.

The Opening.

A. S. A. Fisher's military parlors continues to-day.

PERSONAL.

Col. F. M. Malone, of Miles City, is registered at the Helena.

A. Levy, of Levy & Elias, of the Plymouth Clothing house, left for a month's visit to California yesterday.

W. B. Raleigh, of Raleigh & Co. he, returned from the east yesterday. He purchased while away lots of new goods.

Robert F. Mason, the new postoffice inspector in charge of the Helena division, arrived yesterday, and at once took possession of his office.

DeWitt G. Ray, of The Boston Boat and Shoe Recorder, passed through this city yesterday on his way to the Midwinter fair, after visiting which he will make a tour of the western states.

MISS ELLA KNOWLES HURT.

She Meets With an Accident While in Hutter's Saturday.

Miss Ella Knowles, the well known attorney, is confined to her rooms on Rodney street with a broken rib and a number of severe bruises, received in an accident at Hutter's Saturday last. Miss Knowles went to Hutter's that morning to attend court at the hearing in the Hesperia lode case. Arriving at Hutter's she took a hack to go to town. On the way the driver of the hack tried to pass between a loaded wood wagon and the sidewalk just at a point where there was a city hydrant, and the horse becoming unmanageable began plunging around. Miss Knowles was then thrown from one side to the other of the hack until she succeeded in getting the door opened and sprang out on the sidewalk. Another hack was procured and she was driven to the hotel. At that time Miss Knowles was unaware that she had received any more serious hurt than bruises and a general shaking up. She attended to her business in court, went back to the hotel and remained there until Sunday morning, when she came back to Helena. It was not until Monday, when the pain she was undergoing became almost unbearable that she thought to consult a doctor, and went to the office of D. Wm. Treacy. The doctor found upon examination that one of the ribs on the left side had been broken close up to the breast bone. He prescribed the usual remedies in such cases, among them rest and cessation from active work for a time. Miss Knowles is compelled to stay in bed until she is able to get on her feet, but she is expected to be about again in a week.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The Amount There Was on Hand at the End of the Fiscal Year.

The report of State Treasurer Wright for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1893, is out. The condition of the finances of the state at that date was as follows:

Table with financial data: Unappropriated cash, \$3,126 11; Estimated cash, \$3,296 29; Total cash, \$6,422 40; School fund interest, \$49 41; University fund interest, \$1,025 82; Total cash on hand, \$7,503 93; College of agriculture and mechanics, \$2,538 88; Public building fund, \$443 37; Public building fund, interest, \$45 34; Stock interest and detective fund, \$2,223 48; School fund interest, \$49 41; Sheep inspector and indemnity fund, \$7,294 52; Unexpended balance in general fund, \$1,457 38; Investment in warrants, school fund principal, \$12,961 98; Principal, \$4,912 47; School fund interest, \$1,044 23; University fund interest, \$1,025 82; Public building fund—principal, \$2,272 95; Investment in burglar bonds, \$2,969 00; Investment in Craig school bonds, \$1,650 00; Total accounted for, \$29,119 21; There was paid out during the year \$472,925.48 on the general fund, \$14,216.02 on the stock interest and detective fund, \$2,565.19 on the sheep inspector and indemnity fund, the receipts during the year from all sources were \$518,286.54, an increase of \$10,180.05 over the previous year.

A BASE IMITATOR.

Member of the Colorado Legislature Following Breckinridge.

DENVER, March 20.—Denver society is discussing a scandal similar to the famous Breckinridge-Pollard trial. The principal actor in the local affair, according to the Rocky Mountain News, is H. E. Sims, a member of the ninth general assembly from Arapahoe county. Sims, for some time has been engaged to be married to a daughter of a prominent Capital Hill family, and the date of the wedding had been set for March 13. After deceiving the girl, Sims induced her to go to Pueblo on a visit, and while she was there he married Miss Marie Landon, a teacher in one of the city public schools and a most estimable lady. The couple are now in California on their bridal tour. It is understood that the wife was unconscious of her husband's duplicity.

The betrayed girl knew nothing of the secret marriage until her return home to prepare for her own wedding. It is feared the shock will be serious in its results.

ISSUE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Where Men Not Voted for Have Held Office All Year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The democratic state convention met here to-day to nominate a state ticket. A curious condition of affairs has existed the past year. When the legislature met last May its first duty was to meet in grand committee to count the ballots at the last state election. The parties were of even strength in the grand committee, but the house was democratic, and it proceeded to change the complexion of the grand committee by ousting the republicans and seating two democrats. Then the senate, which was republican, refused to go into grand committee and the governor protracted the assembly. The result was that the old officers were continued in power. To test the opinion of the people on the question, it was suggested that the former tickets be renominated. The republicans did this, and the democrats followed their example to-day.

THE BILLINGS PRISON.

Plans are Being Gotten in Shape During the Governor's Absence.

Before leaving for Des Moines on Sunday to attend the convention there Gov. Rickard requested Attorney-General Haskell to look up the matter of the plans for the Eastern state prison at Billings, and try to have the matter in shape for action on his return. The plans submitted by architect William White of Great Falls, have been accepted, conditionally on his furnishing working details for the main building. As soon as these are furnished the attorney-general will consult with the superintendent of the work at the Bear Lodge prison, and prepare the details for the submission to those who care to bid for the construction of the Billings penitentiary. The work will be given out by contract, and will cost not to exceed \$45,000. This will include the preparation of the stone, which is to be taken from the quarry on the grounds where the prison is to be built.

Floods and Washouts.

NAMPA, Idaho, March 20.—The record of the Idaho division of the Union Pacific for the past week has been floods and washouts. No trains have been able to get through since Monday, a week ago, but arrangements are now completed for transferring at Owyhee, 30 miles east of here. The first delay was caused by a landslide near Mountain Home. Three trains were killed and the engineer injured. Great damage was done by the breaking of the O'chard irrigation dam. The wreck of a freight train at Huntington and a flood between Shoshone and Pocatello completed the mischance. There is a great amount of snow in the mountains and the chinook winds made it impossible for stages to reach Silver City or Idaho City for several days.

Democratic Primaries and Convention.

For the purpose of nominating candidates for aldermen and selecting ten delegates and ten alternates to attend the city convention, the democrats of this city are requested to hold their primaries Thursday evening, March 22, 1894, at eight o'clock, at the following places: First ward—City hall. Second ward—Hotel Stockwell, Warren street. Third ward—Parson's hotel, Park avenue. Fourth ward—Gerhauser's block, Rodney street. Fifth ward—School house. Sixth ward—Hose house—Lyndale avenue. Seventh ward—Hose house, Breckenridge street.

The democratic city convention will be held at Electric hall, Wednesday, March 23, 1894, at eight p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of mayor, city treasurer and police magistrate.

DANIEL HANLEY, Chairman.

READY TO SHOOT WILLIE.

He Had Told Madeline So Many Lies That She Became Desperate.

Intended to Turn the Pistol on Herself, Breckinridge Being Killed.

"Madeline, How Soon Can You Marry Me?" "Willie, I Can Marry You Right Away."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Cross-examination of the plaintiff in the Pollard-Breckinridge case began this morning by the reading of letters written by Miss Pollard to Rhodes in November, 1894, in which she invited him to meet her at a certain place. Miss Pollard represented that she had received her mother regarding the cause of her absence from home when the letter to Rhodes was written and her first child was born. Miss Pollard continuing, said: "When it became necessary for me to go to the foundling asylum, it became necessary to invent some story to account for my absence. Just what the story was Col. Breckinridge could probably tell better than I, since he wrote the letter."

Questions as to her employment in Washington brought replies that she had been in the agricultural department and the census bureau, both having been secured by Breckinridge.

"Did you ever represent that you wrote for newspapers?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"I did," Mr. Breckinridge said I had to make up these depositions to account for myself, because I was a young woman here under his protection with no visible means of support."

"Then these depositions, or frauds, were practiced by you and Col. Breckinridge to cover up your relations?"

"Yes, and there was a great deal more."

"You visited houses of assignation together in Washington?"

"We did, up to May 17, 1893, after the secret marriage which is said to have taken place on the 23rd of April. I know she had stopped with him twelve days and nights. He said he had been engaged to her when he was in the army, but would never marry her."

"Did you stop with Col. Breckinridge at the Hoffman house, New York, registering as his daughter?"

"I did, May 17."

"Did you occupy the room next to his?"

"Yes."

"Did you intend to shoot him in that room?"

"I did. That for the first time during the case, Judge Wilson warmed up, to the old time fire which had been expected of him and eagerly anticipated. He feared Mr. Butterworth, putting to him question after question, designed to bring out the facts that Col. Breckinridge was married in New York. This marriage was admitted by Butterworth, who said it was not in question."

"Do you admit the secret marriage?" asked Mr. Wilson sternly.

"We admit a marriage—leave out the word 'secret'—on April 23."

"The story of the attempt to shoot Col. Breckinridge in New York was told by Miss Pollard. This was the day following the secret marriage."

"On Sunday night he came to tell me, with a great flash of triumph, said a company had been formed to shoot Col. Breckinridge. He was with me, and Mr. Fairchild and all prominent capitalists with a capital of \$50,000 for some sort of a railroad scheme. He was to represent them and might go to Europe in a day. He was to go back the next day near noon, saying 'Madeline, how soon can you get ready to marry me? I may have to leave for Europe suddenly.' I said 'Willie, I can marry you right away.'"

"After he had gone again I found a revolver in his traveling satchel and it awakened my suspicions, because he had told me so many lies. I had confided to Whitney and Fairchild, and found that they had seen him, and did not expect to find him there was no private carriage where he said there was one waiting for him. He asked no question, but I put my suspicions were aroused. I was with him, I said: 'Are you going to keep your solemn promise to marry me? If not I am going to shoot you and myself with a revolver I found in your bag.' He said: 'My darling, I am going to marry you and that on the last night of this month.'"

"Did you and he ever have any scenes before these unfortunate occurrences?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"Life could not be altogether pleasant with any one living with Col. Breckinridge. People had sent me an anonymous letter telling of his relations with a negro woman."

Mr. Butterworth then veered around in his cross-questioning to the visits of Miss Pollard and Col. Breckinridge to the office of the Washington chief of police. Miss Pollard had gone to the place that Breckinridge was stopping with Mrs. Wing. She strode into the room where they were and both bowed behind a door. In an impassioned tone Miss Pollard continued:

"I said to him: 'Come with me. I said he came. Col. Breckinridge had seated himself in a chair in Major Moore's office, removed his hat and mopping his brow, broached the matter with this introduction: 'Major, this is one of the plans they had not seen him, and did not expect to find him there was no private carriage where he said there was one waiting for him. He asked no question, but I put my suspicions were aroused. I was with him, I said: 'Are you going to keep your solemn promise to marry me? If not I am going to shoot you and myself with a revolver I found in your bag.' He said: 'My darling, I am going to marry you and that on the last night of this month.'"

"After further questions, Butterworth asked if she had not always had it in her power to ruin Col. Breckinridge, to which she replied she had, but never made a threat to him until he broke his promise. She said she gave up her babies, because he insisted that they would be traced to him."

At this point the witness broke down with emotion and the court adjourned.

Floods and Washouts.

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Prof. Radolph's Lectures.

This evening Radolph's opera house promises to be crowded with an audience to listen to Prof. Radolph's lectures. "The Attitude of Romanism toward the United States and the Public Schools." The subject is one of present interest. The Liberty league has the matter