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SPECIAL SALE

I have just received a lot of Ladies' fine DONGOLA, VICI AND FRENCH KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES

Mostly C. and D. Wide. They are sample Shoes and very fine goods. I bought them at half-price and you can have them at the same rate. Call early and get your choice, for they won't last long at this price.

\$2.50 PER PAIR

The cheapest Shoe in the lot would be good value at \$4.00 and some are worth much more.

W. E. THISTLEWAITE

THE CASH SHOE MAN.

123 N. Main St.

PLEADS FOR PLUTOCRATS.

Allison Opens the Tariff Debate in the Senate for High Taxes

He Turns Fault-Finder and Complains of the Action of Colleagues.

Bill Introduced Directing the Printing and Refining of Bullion at the Helena Assay Office.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The general public did not seem to have as much interest in the senate to-day as yesterday. A bill was reported by the senate finance committee directing the printing and refining of bullion to be carried on at the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., and was placed on the calendar. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, presented a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the interior to transmit to the senate a list of all the public lands located in the several sections of the states of Oregon and Washington. Mr. Pettigrew, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of agriculture to reply, within two days, to the resolution passed by the senate, about six weeks ago, calling for statistics as to wheat production. A resolution by Senator Peffer, directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws which give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue interest-bearing bonds, was laid before the senate. Senator Sherman moved that it be referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Stewart opposed reference, and urged immediate adoption. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

At two o'clock the tariff bill came up, and Senator Allison addressed the senate. In opening his remarks he complained of the methods pursued in the preparation of the bill, of the incomplete hearing in the committee, and of the difficulty experienced by the minority of the committee in getting information as to the bill. He reviewed the course of the tariff bill to show the leisurely manner in which the democrats had hitherto pushed it through the senate. A house of representatives, elected in 1892, favored a change of the tariff policy, but the president did not regard this policy as of sufficient importance to call an extra session of congress, and he called congress together in special session for the consideration of other matters. The committee on ways and means, which was primarily charged with the consideration of questions of revenue, was appointed at the extra session and on Dec. 19, only a few days after the reconvening of congress, reported to the house what is known as the Wilson bill, and which, passing through the ordinary course of the house, appeared in the senate Feb. 2, 1894, and was on that day referred to the committee on finance.

It was not reported to the senate until seven weeks afterward, and when it was given the report of the committee that brought it into the chamber, being practically the conclusions of only three men. As regards a feature of the bill involving a revenue of \$100,000,000, it came to the senate a minority and not as a majority report. Only five out of eleven members of the committee gave their support to that feature. I am embarrassed in the examination of this bill by the fact that I have not yet been supplied with the necessary statements and points of the bill, to consider it as a great bill ought to be considered.

He said the bill was not an industry which would not be injured by the bill, while many would be as angled to death, Allison went on to argue against the feature of the bill changing the duties from specific to ad valorem, and showed the difficulty of getting just appreciation of the value. At the proper time he would offer an amendment providing that values in the bill be fixed by its price at the time of importation, and showed the difficulty of getting just appreciation of the value. At the proper time he would offer an amendment providing that values in the bill be fixed by its price at the time of importation, and showed the difficulty of getting just appreciation of the value. At the proper time he would offer an amendment providing that values in the bill be fixed by its price at the time of importation, and showed the difficulty of getting just appreciation of the value.

JOY IS SAD.

He Cannot Occupy a Seat to Which He Was Not Elected.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The deadlock which has prevailed in the house for a week past over the Joy-O'Neill contested election case was broken to-day. The republicans refused to answer their names, but the democrats raised a bare quorum and amid some applause the speaker announced that the deadlock had been broken, and that the motion to reconsider the vote by which Joy had been declared not entitled to the seat had been carried. The speaker then stated the previous question to be on the republican substitute for the resolution declaring O'Neill elected and entitled to the seat, the substitute declaring he was not elected and not entitled to his seat.

As the question was being stated, Joy, who had been unseated, came down the aisle from the clock room, hat in hand. The republicans, with hand and voice, cheered their departing colleague. The republican resolution declaring O'Neill not elected to the seat, was defeated, 125 to twenty-three. Mr. Weaver, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. O'Neill made the point that it was an intervening motion and therefore not in order. The chair sustained the point of order, and refused to entertain an appeal from the decision. The last vote was taken on the following:

Resolved, That John J. O'Neill was elected to represent the Fifth district of Missouri in the Eleventh congressional district of Missouri, and is entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted, 128 to twenty-eight. There were some democratic appeals upon the announcement, and by direction of the clerkroom, the substitute was defeated, eighty-three to 136. The next vote was on the second part of the resolution, declaring English not entitled to his seat. Eleven democrats and four republicans voted for contest. The republicans re-

solved to vote on the English portion of the substitute, but the motion to reconsider failed, the result being eleven to 103. A truce was then declared for the night.

His Service at an End.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A cable was addressed to-day by Acting Secretary McAdoo to Admiral Bonham, on board the San Francisco, at San Luis, W. L., relieving him of further duty, and permitting him to return to the United States, either from San Luis direct or from Colon. He has seen his last naval service, for he will retire probably next Tuesday. The San Francisco is now at San Luis, and it is expected she will remain there until to-morrow night, when she will sail for Bluefields, arriving by Monday.

Delegation From Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—B. R. Seal, United States consular agent at Bluefields, and Samuel W. L., a resident of that place, called at the state department to-day for secretary Gresham and explain the causes which had led them to come to Washington as a delegation in the interest of American residents.

Seal and W. L. talked with Secretary Gresham half an hour, and the interview will be resumed to-morrow.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The regular monthly debt statement shows that the cash balance in the treasury, March 31, 1894, was \$183,950,025, of which \$100,000,000 was gold reserve. The interest bearing debt is \$251,960,000; the total debt \$1,031,025,139; total cash in treasury \$790,780,717.

IN THE COKE REGION.

Big Strike Has Been Begun and is Likely to Spread.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 3.—The situation in the coke region is at almost a critical stage. It was at first thought the Frick men would remain at work, but the impression was dispelled to-day when the men at Trotter came out. In the Scottsford district all plants are in operation. The feeling among forgers throughout the region is very bitter. They seem well supplied with dynamite.

Over 1,000 men gathered at the Oliver works to-day with revolvers, clubs and stones and attempted to force the English-speaking workmen into line, but failed. The rioters are nearly all Hungarians.

The situation at the close of the second day's strike is very alarming, and it looks as if bloodshed and destruction of property will only be averted by a resort to the military.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The biggest labor war Rhode Island has ever seen is the result of a strike of two iron millmen. All workers went out to-day.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Over 3,000 printers are locked out because of a demand for higher wages.

TILLMAN GIVES ORDERS.

Assumes Sole Control of the Police of the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—Gov. Tillman has issued a proclamation giving official notice to the municipal authorities of every city and town in the state, and to police marshals, that under the powers given him by section 519 of the statutes, he assumes the sole control of the whole force of municipal police and marshals of the several cities and incorporated towns of the state. They are ordered to enforce all the laws on the statute books.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—Dispensaries here are closely guarded by policemen and are doing but very little business. The "blind tigers" are open, and the seal of the Palmetto state is blown in the bottle.

Cowboys and Reds Do Battle.

EL RENO, Okla., April 3.—Advice from the scene of the encounter between a band of depreying Indians and cowboys was brought by a courier. He reported the fight in progress, that eight or ten Indians were slain, and that the cowboys were wounded. Settlers, rushing to the aid of the cowboys, surrounded the Indians and were slowly picking them out. Two troops of cavalry left for the scene of action, but it probably got a drive before the battle is over. No evidence of excitement is seen among the Indians of this neighborhood.

Murdered Her Tenant.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 3.—Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, a wealthy daughter of the late Bernard Schilling, of Saxony, was found guilty of murder and punishment fixed at ten years in the women's reformatory. She quarreled with Oscar Walton, a tenant, and shot him.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Tontonic will take out to-morrow 250,000 ounces of silver.

PARIS, April 3.—Prof. Brown-Sequard, supposed inventor of the brain-life, died here to-day.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Don Rafael y Gienias, libel author, was elected president of Costa Rica.

BOSTON, April 3.—Griffin and Griffin, featherweights, signed to box eight rounds as catch weights.

DENVER, April 3.—Walter Herbin started to-day on a hayride, Denver to Paterson, N. J., 2,500 miles.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative Wilson is expected on hand to manage the tariff bill when it reaches the house.

LONDON, April 3.—A. M. Wigram, conservative, was elected to succeed James Thoburn, member of parliament, a conservative victor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—John Benson, a miner, recently from Colorado, shot his wife and then himself this afternoon. Both will die.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—Gov. Northern the morning appointed Patrick W. Walker, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, senator to succeed Colquhoun.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The report of the Canadian Pacific for the year ending December 31, shows gross earnings of \$30,000,000, a decrease of \$447,000.

A CLASH AT THE POLLS.

Blood Shed and Lives Lost in Election Brawls at Kansas City.

Catholics and A. P. A. Men Were the Members of the Rival Factions.

Both Sides Evidently Expected Trouble as They Came in Squads and Armed for the Fry.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—A riot between Catholics and members of the A. P. A. occurred about 2:30 o'clock to-day. It was a culmination of the bad feeling that had been manifested all day. Mike Callahan, a well-known politician and Catholic, and supporter of Frank Johnson for mayor, was killed. Jerry Pate, a deputy constable, was shot in the head and will die. J. H. Hornab was shot through the kidneys and will die. Pat Fleming was also shot in the shoulder. Jerry Fowler was also shot. John McGowan was shot, but not seriously.

The two antagonistic elements were solidly divided in their choice of candidates for mayor. That the factions came to the polls expecting trouble is apparent from the number of deadly weapons that were in the riot when the first shot was fired. The riot which resulted so seriously was the climax of a series of smaller riots that took place at other points earlier in the day between the same opposing religious factions.

This riot took place on Southwest boulevard, close to police station No. 3, and those who took part in it had been heated to fighting temper by reports that had been hourly arriving at the station of a mob of about 100 men. An hour before John Geoley, a stone mason, was shot by Walter Water, at the voting place at the corner of Fifth and Campbell streets, and the row was directly due to a fiery debate between two men regarding the principles of the A. P. A., to which Geoley was violently opposed.

The A. P. A., which supported Webster Davis, republican candidate for mayor, had their own workers at the different polling places, and they distributed in some precincts their own tickets, bearing the candidate's name and decorated with the American flag. Jim Fryer, a Fifth ward politician, antagonistic to the A. P. A., who supported Frank Johnson, labor-union and democratic, was active at the polls. The head of fifty constables, which he got Justice Lathaw to appoint last night. It is said they were many of them, irresponsible characters, and were solely the cause of the difficulty experienced in the election. They were to mob the voters before they were to headquarters after the bloody riot was over.

It is claimed that one of Fryer's followers fired the first shot. That one was Mike Callahan, and he was killed the next moment. Then the battle began. The deputy constables at this polling booth and the members of the A. P. A. crowded together in a solid mass, about 100 strong, and every one of them armed. For a minute or two the discharge of weapons sounded like a volley of musketry by a regiment of men, and then five minutes from the time the first shot was fired, the rioters from the station had appeared on the scene and quieted the disturbance. With their first approach the fighting workers ceased and Fryer made a quick effort to hide their weapons.

Fryer's men are claiming that Callahan was an innocent victim. They assert that it was Jerry Pate, an A. P. A. man, who fired the first shot, that the man who shot killed Callahan. Pate was serving as constable, with a warrant for the arrest of John Fryer, Jim Fryer, his son, and Bert Fryer, for alleged felonious assault on a citizen of the city. He and Callahan met and the conflict began.

While the riot was in progress it is said members of the A. P. A. telephoned to Armistead and Argentine, strongholds of the A. P. A., for reinforcements. The A. P. A. men and assurance was given them that the men would be shortly on the way. Members of the A. P. A. deny the truth of this story. The affair is being heatedly discussed at most all public resorts in the city to-night, and feeling runs very high.

About a dozen arrests have been made in connection with the rioting. It is thought there will be no further trouble.

Reports from the morning indicate that Webster Davis, straight republican candidate for mayor, has been elected by a good majority over all other tickets, carrying with him the entire republican ticket.

Dispatches from Kansas and Oklahoma show that with but few exceptions, the republicans have elected their tickets.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

Where There Were Fewer Bullets—Ladies' Day in Colorado.

DENVER, April 3.—This was ladies' day at the town elections throughout the state, and flowers and smiles abounded. At the polls in Highlands, a Denver suburb, the women cast 50 per cent of the vote. Most of the candidates on the republican ticket, including Carrie G. West, as city clerk of Highlands, was elected. At Greeley, Litchfield, Ft. Collins, Globeville, Elyria, Fort Collins, and other Denver suburbs, women were active, and their presence produced disorderly scenes at the polls. Of 207 votes cast at Sterling, 181 were from women. A big vote was polled at Leadville, where the women had been studying up the Australian ballot system.

Returns from the greater part of the state at midnight show general republican victories, occasionally a town returning a democratic majority. At Las Animas the democrats are ahead. At Leadville the republicans have over 400 plurality and have nine votes more than the populists and democrats combined.

CHICAGO, April 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night returns from the republicans have elected twenty-three aldermen, democrats eleven. In the town election the democrats carried the entire vote side ticket, and three out of four in the south side. The republicans carry the north town by 5,000. Proposition for the annexation of the towns of Evanston and South Park to the city of Chicago was carried by over 20,000 majority.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Ninety-six out of 123 precincts in Milwaukee gave Koch, republican, for mayor 18,422; Fehr, democrat, 14,018; and Ulrich, populist, 2,600. For mayor, Appleton, Beraboo, Waupun, Neenah, Waubesa, Waikanae, Columbus and other cities elected republican mayors.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Polls close on figure in Nebraska elections to-day. The only question at stake was house or no house; in 56 per cent of the towns that have reported up to midnight the result is as follows:

THE COMMONWEALERS.

Encamp in Pittsburg for a Rest of Two Days.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The commonwealth army arrived at one o'clock and was met by bands, Iron Molders' union, pattern makers, boiler makers, bakers and other labor organizations, and a large concourse of people. The army marched to Exposition park, where it went into camp for two days. Long before the arrival of the army the streets in the vicinity of Wood street were packed with people, houses were decorated, and along the route the army was greeted with cheers by the crowds. A feature of the parade was 100 bicycling carrying banners inscribed "Cozy's Brigade."

St. Louis, April 3.—Gen. Frey's army arrived at Jefferson barracks, from Poplar Bluff, to-day and camped in the railroad yards at Iron station. The commonwealths were on top of box cars, eighteen cars in the train. Over the car in which Gen. Frey's headquarters floated old glory, and it was saluted by a company of United States regulars. There are 600 men in all, a respectable lot.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 3.—A branch of the industrial army which proposes to march upon Washington, has been organized in Sacramento. Over 150 recruits are enlisted under the leadership of W. H. Mitchell.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

It Is Thought the Switchmen's Strike Special to The Independent.

BUTTE, April 3.—There are prospects tonight of a settlement of the switchmen's strike. An informal conference was held, at which the switchmen conceded two points which have been in dispute, and the result is satisfactory to Superintendent Carver. The schedule has now been telegraphed to St. Paul, and if approved there the war will be over.

First Inmate of the Reform School. Special to The Independent.

MILES CITY, April 3.—Billings has sent the first bad boy to the reform school. Deputy Sheriff Ramsay, of Yellowstone county, turned over to the director of the reform school this forenoon James Shields, a lad nearly eighteen years old, who is guilty of many petty burglaries around Billings. He is the same boy who, about two years ago, held up alone the stage near Junction City. As he must remain at the reform school till he is twenty-one years old, he has something over two years to serve.

Missouri Republican Nominations. Special to The Independent.

MISSOURI, April 3.—The republican city convention was held this evening in the court house. J. H. T. Hyman was chairman and J. M. Hamilton secretary. The nominations were: M. L. Croach for city attorney, J. S. Kemp for city treasurer, D. H. Ross for police magistrate. The following had nominations for aldermen were confirmed: First ward, E. A. Sheldon; Second, A. M. Stevens; Third, F. L. Darbo; Fourth, O. P. Jackson.

Freight Conductor Killed. Special to The Independent.

KALISPELL, April 3.—Henry Kanan, a freight conductor, running east out of here, was killed at Essex to-night while switching in the yard at that place. He was found lying beside the track with both legs cut off, in an unconscious condition, and died before he could give any information as to how the accident occurred. The remains are being brought in to Kalispell to-night.

Kalispell's Good Credit. Special to The Independent.

KALISPELL, April 3.—The city of Kalispell held to Boston capitalists to-night \$20,000 sewer bonds, at a premium of \$27.

Dagamas Must Go to Portugal.

LONDON, April 3.—The Portuguese government has informed Admiral Dagamas, who is now at Buenos Ayres, a fugitive, with a number of followers, on board the Portuguese warship Mindello and Albuquerque, that it cannot permit the British forces to land anywhere excepting in Portuguese territory, and then only on such conditions that they cannot return to Brazil in order to intervene in the civil struggle.

The Portuguese government is sending another warship to Buenos Ayres in order to assist in the removal of Brazilian insurgents to Portuguese territory.

Distress in Spain.

MADRID, April 3.—Distress in the province of Andalusia is acute. At San Luesan a mob out of work pillaged the bakeries. Riots have occurred at Huelva, in the province of Sevilla. The municipal authorities pressed the mob by issuing 3,000 bread tickets. A mob of 2,000 people at Tarifa went to the town hall and demanded work tickets, and threatening manner. The authorities are doing their utmost to relieve the sufferers.

"Dead Shot Seem" Dead.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The body of Henry M. Bennett, known as the "dead shot seaman," was interred yesterday near Paterson. He had spent most of his life on the frontier, was a government scout serving under Miles and Custer, and a war spy in the Union army. He had many narrow escapes.

A Triple Hanging in Prospect.

DENVER, April 3.—The supreme court to-day sentenced Thomas Jordan, William Nesbit and Santiago Torres, to whom stays were granted, but a new trial refused. Unless Gov. White interposes the triple execution will take place in the penitentiary at Canon City during the week of April 22.

A Soft Answer.

Mrs. Rich (see Gleaned) "George, I think it is outrageous for you to look after every woman we meet and pay no attention to me when I am with you."

Her Husband—"My dear, I have so much confidence in you that I do not need to look after you."—Once A Week.

Water in the Creeds Mines.

CARLETON, Cal., April 3.—Because of inadequate pumping facilities the producing mines are filling with water. The American mine at the top of the sixth level. If it rises much higher all the mines will be filled, as the Amestry pumps drain the other mines.

Killed While Hunting.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 3.—T. A. Judd, city clerk, a prominent politician of Tucson, was instantly killed while hunting Saturday. He failed to return at an appointed hour and search parties found him with the back of his head blown off.

Learned the Spy Dead.

LONDON, April 3.—Maj. Henri Lecaron, the British government spy, died of internal tumor. He had been living at Kensington under the name of Dr. Howard, guarded day and night by detectives.

SOMEBODY PREVARICATES

The Typewrist Swears She Copied Breckinridge's Letters to Madeline Pollard.

She Gives the Dates and Tells Just How They Were Addressed.

Madeline Swears She Got the Letters—Nevertheless, the Colonel Swears He Didn't Write Them.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There was variation of the order of testimony to-day in the Pollard-Breckinridge trial, to permit the introduction of evidence that Col. Breckinridge had carried on a typewritten correspondence with Madeline Pollard from the house of representatives in 1866. Denumer of defendant's lawyers against the admission of this evidence brought a delicate case of law before the judge, it was conceded that the documents might be brought into evidence and witness questioned upon it in cross-examination, from which to lay a basis for contradiction, but whether the admission of the missing document could be asserted, and defendant asked whether he wrote it, was another question, a question which Judge Hilday decided in the affirmative after listening to arguments and consulting authorities. He said, however, that witnesses could not be asked to give their recollection of the contents of the letters. Accordingly, Miss Louise Lowell, who conducted a business in typewriting and stenography at the capitol in 1866, was introduced as a witness. She said she copied letters for defendant, returning letters and copies; envelopes were addressed to Miss Pollard, 74 North Upper street, Lexington. She produced a memorandum showing the entries. The first communication began, "My dear Louise." She had copied letters nearly every week. The judge ruled out the contents of the letters.

Miss Pollard was put on the stand and testified that she had received the letters in question. Col. Breckinridge made denial of the testimony of Miss Lowell.

Defendant referred to the time when he and plaintiff met in Washington in 1867. "As a woman in her condition, and as a man posing himself to be an author would meet."

"Do you wish to be understood that you appeared here in whole or in part during the two years she was at the academy of Holy Cross, on Massachusetts avenue?" was a question to which the colonel responded: "I would not wish to be understood as saying anything about it, if I could, but as a matter of fact my courtship letters were in irregular amounts, and I understood they were to pay her board at the academy."

Referring to five notes of \$100, drawn by the plaintiff and endorsed by defendant, late in 1862, to pay Miss Pollard's expenses at school, Col. Breckinridge stated that he did not know what had become of the notes.

"Do you not know notice of protest was sent to you in Lexington and Washington?"

Witness said he did not know the particular objects of those notes, but they were not to be a cross-examination.

The cross-examination then drifted into a renewal of their relations in Washington in 1863. Witness said he had taken a room in the northwest section of the city, but gave it up because everybody seemed to be watching him. In April, 1863, he had met plaintiff several times at the house of Mrs. Thomas, on H street, but never saw her sewing and using the basket, the former belonged to his wife; never knew she had the basket until it was produced here; met Miss Pollard in New York in 1861, took a carriage and went to some place on Thirty-third street.

Austro-Russian Treaty.

VIENNA, April 3.—The successful termination of the Austro-Russian commercial treaty negotiations, fixing a tariff on imported rye of one florin, fifty kreutzer, has been accomplished by direct intervention of the czar.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says the czar's step in bringing about the Austro-Russian commercial treaty affords substantial evidence of the pacific tendency of the emperor of Russia. The correspondent thinks the treaty will be followed by a political alliance leading, if not to disarmament, certainly to a definite suspension of military preparations and a better feeling between Italy and France. This has been discreetly encouraged from Vienna and Berlin, and there is no longer any reason to doubt that there is a strong desire for peace upon the part of the three imperial powers and Italy.

A Dastardly Conspiracy.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—John Martin, a well to do contractor, betrayed Annie Van Dorn, of Passaic, under promise of marriage. After a child was born Martin's cousin, John Duncan, of Brooklyn, offered to marry her under an assumed name. The girl was drugged, taken to a minister and the programme carried out. Martin lived with Annie several months and quarreled; then he told her the truth and deserted. Martin has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy and released on \$1,000 bail.

Chinese Cannot be Naturalized.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Judge Dallas has filed an opinion in the United States circuit court holding that Chinese cannot be naturalized. Judge Dallas says that the act of congress of May 6, 1882, entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," forbids the admission of Chinese to citizenship at any time after its passage and is still in force.

After the Ball: A Riot.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The masquerade ball of the Carmelite club at Tammany hall ended in riot. Police men attempted to subdue a noisy party. Lights were turned out and a free fight followed. Bottles, chairs and clubs were used. Terence Gallagher, a long hair, was killed. Mark Bunker's skull was cracked and he may die.

Compulsory Jag Treatment.

ANNEAPOLIS, Md., April 3.—A law similar to those now existing in Colorado and Michigan, making it obligatory on the courts of Maryland under certain conditions to send inebriates to gold cure institutions for treatment, has just passed both houses of the legislature and will probably be signed by the governor at once.

Steel Companies Combine.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The six big steel casting companies of the country have formed a combination known as the American Steel Casting Co., organized under the laws of New Jersey; capital stock \$1,500,000. The new concern includes all steel foundries in the country except two, not regarded as competitors.