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WORK OF CONGRESS

Senator Dolph Defines the Right of Suffrage.

Reapportionment Bill Passes the House.

Reports Filed From Different Departments of National Service.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the Elections bill, Mr. Dolph having the floor. Mr. Dolph held it to be the duty of Congress, with malice towards none and with charity for all, to exercise powers to secure to every citizen of the United States, native or foreign born, white or black, rich or poor, the free exercise of all his rights under the constitution.

Mr. Eustis said he would put a question to the Senator from Oregon and would ask a frank answer. The question was if the immigration of Chinese had never been prohibited, if there were a million and a half Chinamen in Oregon who had the right of suffrage, and who established in Oregon a Chinese State government; and if the people of Oregon had overthrown that Chinese government and re-established the whites in political supremacy, would he (Dolph) in such a case, advocate the passage of a law by Congress, the intent and effect of which would be to encourage, stimulate and sustain those Chinamen in an effort to recover political power?

Mr. Dolph said, "That is an argument of a man on the Democratic side of the chamber."

Mr. Eustis—"Will the Senator answer my question?"

Mr. Dolph—"I'm not going to be interrupted."

Mr. Eustis—"But I request the Senator to answer my question."

Mr. Dolph—"I will answer it in my own time, but will not stand up to be catechized. I simply tell the Senator from Louisiana that the question is preposterous. Chinese do not ask to become citizens of the United States, but I will tell the Senator from Louisana that the people of Oregon will never raise a hand against the Government of the United States. They never will fight against the flag of their country.

Mr. Eustis persisted in his efforts to have the question answered more directly, but without success.

Then Mr. Morgan took the floor and quoted a clause from the constitution of Oregon, restricting the suffrage to white citizens, and a section from the statutes of that State, prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and negroes, Indians or Chinese, and closed with an exclamation against hypocrisy.

After arguments against the bill by Messrs. Kenna, Regan and Butler, Mr. Coke obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In the House today, after a long debate, the House Reapportionment bill passed without amendment. Yeas, 187; nays, 82.

The negative vote was as follows: Anderson, Allen, of Mississippi, Andrew, Barnes, Blanchard, Breckenridge, of Arkansas, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Brunner, Buckalew, Bunn, Campbell, Caruth, Catchings, Clancy, Clements, Cobb, Covert, Crisp, Cummings, Dunphy, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Foreman, Fowler, Geissenhainer, Goodnight, Hare, Henderson, of North Carolina, Herbert, Holman, Lane, Lawler, Maish, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, Mc Clellan, McKinley, McRae, Montgomery, Mutchler, Oates, O'Neill, Outhwaite, Parrett, Painter, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pindar, Price, Quinn, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Sayers, Shively, Spinola, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stockdale, Tracey, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Waddell, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Wike, Wiley, Williams of Illinois, and Yoder.

The House then adjourned.

A NEW GUN FACTORY.

Recommended to be Placed at Some Point on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The preliminary report of the Board of Gun Factories, etc, was sent to the Senate today by the Secretary of War. In a letter accompanying the the report Secretary Proctor says it may be advisable to establish at no distant day a gun factory at some point on the Pacific Coast, of sufficient capacity to supply guns for the armament of that coast. Secretary Proctor further says it appears from the report there is as yet no plant already on the Pacific Coast equal to the manufacture of gun forgings.

The Commission which was appointed by the President consisted of three officers of the army, and they were directed to inquire into the facilities for producing steel for high power guns and the advisability of erecting gun factories for the assembling of guns for fortifications. Regarding the Watervliet factory the report states it is believed that the limit of its present capacity and the time required to complete an armament either with the existing facilities or with those which would be added by the completion of the Watervliet is too long. A factory should be located on the Pacific Coast to furnish the guns required for its defense, but the Board does not consider it advisable to recommend the erection of a third factory at Rock Island Arsenal, at Indianapolis, or at or near the Gulf. The Board estimates that it will take $349,000 to establish a plant on the Pacific Coast for the manufacture of high power guns, and for machinery and tools, $1,135,200, making a total of $1,484,200.

Diplomatic Treaties and the Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In the Senate today Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill providing that the McKinley Tariff act shall not be held to impede or impair the force of any treaty between the United States and any other government. It was placed on the calendar.

NATIONAL DEPOSITORIES.

Information Furnished the House as to Their Number.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In response to a resolution of the House, Acting Secretary Nettleton has sent that body a list showing the several banks in which public money is deposited, the purpose for which it is deposited, etc.

It shows there are 202 banks, 118 of which are marked "general." The banks marked general have active accounts of receipts and disbursements, the others have inactive accounts; they simply receive on deposit to the credit of the treasury of the United States.

When the first were designated, the amount they were allowed to hold was in proportion to the United States bonds furnished as security, and there has since been no change in such accounts except for reducing holdings of such deposits by transfer to the subtreasury. The authority to designate banks as depositories is contained in Section 5153, Revised Statutes.

New Army Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The President has nominated Rev. Cephias C. Bateman, of Oregon, as a post chaplain in the army.

AN OFFICER KILLED.

San Francisco Detective Found Dead at His Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The dead body of Detective James Hutton was found in Jefferson square this morning. At the back of Huttons' head was a bloody gash apparently made by a blow with some blunt weapon.

Captain Lees, chief of the detective force, stated that Hutton had been detailed to watch that section of the city for thieves during early morning hours and had apparently been killed by a blow from behind.

Hutton joined the police force in 1873 and in 1884 was put on detective duty. He was a native of Maine.

John Glanz, a painter, the one first to find Hutton's body, states that life was not extinct when the body was found, but that Hutton died on reaching the hospital. Glanz, and two others whom he notified on finding the body, believed that Hutton had been assaulted and then carried to the spot where found, as there was no sign of a struggle near by.

Two of the detectives put on the case, however, are inclined to the theory that Hutton received the wound from a fall and Dr. Williams, who made the autopsy, states that Hutton was suffering from chronic pheumonia and could not have died from the effect of the blow alone.

Deceased was 60 years of age. The wife and brother of deceased reside in Alameda and a son in Tacoma. A married daughter died at Los Angeles some time ago from the result of burns.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

Trial of Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for Murder.

PARIS, December 17.—The trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for murder began today. Great interest is manifested in the case and during the reading of the indictments both defendants showed emotion.

When Eyraud was brought to the stand he narrated how Gabrielle proposed to entice Gouff to her house and murder and rob him. He gave every detail of the crime, telling how Gouff was sitting down, with Gabrielle on his knee, and fondling her when the noose with which he was strangled was thrown over his head.

In a colloquy between the defendants Eyraud maintained that Gabrielle was cognizant all the time of the intended murder. Gabrielle said when they arrived at San Francisco they were at the end of their resources and Eyraud attempted murder and robbery to get fresh funds. Eyraud denied all this.

During the proceedings Gabrielle Bompard was seized with violent hysterics and was carried from the courtroom. When she returned later she was very pale.

Garanger, with whom she fled from San Francisco, replying to a question from her counsel, said he had repeatedly hypnotized Bompard, who was a remarkably impressionable subject.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Fears are entertained that the steam barge City of Utica, of New York, has gone down with all on board.

President Howard, of the Richmond, Virginia, Stock Exchange, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzlement.

Yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion of gas occurred in a Pittsburg undertaking establishment, seriously injuring one person.

Colonel Perrin, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, died yesterday at St. Paul, Minn. He was retired in 1887.

A fire destroyed Senator Gorman's residence at Laurel, Md., yesterday morning. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

A house in the native quarter of Bombay, containing 100 inmates, collapsed yesterday. Thirty persons were killed and many injured.

The Helena, Mont., Board of Trade have unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the free and unlimited coinage of all American silver.

Dan McAllister, a negro, was arrested last night at Mount Vernon, Ind., charged with assaulting three different women. Lynching is looked for.

The United States Court, at Galveston, Texas, has issued an order relieving the Houston & Texas Central Railroad from the receivership and turning it over to the new company.

At Escoffiaul colliery in Brussels, yesterday, a shift of eighteen men entered the cage and the engine started to lower them into the pit. The rope broke and the men were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft and all killed.

Just before closing the Omaha exhibition rooms last night, a man named C. J. Warbington, struck with a chair a picture by Bougure, and tore two large rents in it. The picture was valued at $18,000. He was arrested.

THE WILD NORTHWEST

Details of the Killing of Sitting Bull.

General Miles at the Seat of War.

Indian Bands Coming Into Collision With Ranchmen—Deaths Reported.

ST. PAUL, December 17.—Today's advices from Standing Rock say the arrest of Sitting Bull was decided on by Agent McLaughlin, when he heard Sunday that the wily old chief and his followers were about to set out for the Bad Lands. Once there it would be a long time, and there would be much hard fighting before any of the hostiles could be taken or starved out.

Therefore, orders were given to the police and they set out Sunday night, the troops following. By early morning the police had reached the camp, the cavalry three miles in the rear and the infantry much further.

On reaching the camp the police found the Indians ready to move. Sitting Bull was seized and placed under arrest, but not bound, and the police quickly started for the agency, but his followers soon got over their surprise and a sharp fight began. Several fel, from their horses and among the number were Sitting Bull and his son.

The old medicine man had tried to direct matters for a time by shouting orders, but his fall upset the hostiles.

They at once rallied and surrounded the police who fought bravely, but would have been overpowered had not the cavalry arrived on the scene. The police were at that time almost out of ammunition, and were fighting hand to hand, but the sight of the soldiers and the roar of the machine guns alarmed the hostiles and they fled up Grand River. The cavalry followed for but a short distance and then returned to camp and took possession of the bodies of Sitting Bull and his son.

Four policemen were killed and three wounded and it is thought that altogether eight of the hostiles were killed. Crow Foot, the twelve-year-old son of Sitting Bull, and a number of others were wounded.

Sitting Bull's followers, when they fled up Grand river, left behind them all their tents and families, which will be turned over to the agency.

After going a short distance up the river the main body crossed and went off in all directions through the country towards the Bad Lands. Some of them may try to reach Two Strikes' bands, while others will go north. There is little chance for them in any direction. Soldiers are located all around the Bad Lands, and the Indians will have little chance to get a few ranchers that are located in that district. Even if they attempt to go on small raids, the soldiers are so placed as to head them off.

The effect of the death of Sitting Bull is problematic. He was not a chief, but a wily, ambitious old rascal, with more of the politician in him than was ordinarily credited to savages. He played on the superstitions and fears of the Indians, and just how those who survive him will take his death cannot be estimated. Other leaders who hated him will surely not seek to avenge his death. Still he had gained a considerable following among the ghost dancers and these may attempt something in revenge.

The people around Bismarck and in the neighborhood of Standing Rock Agency are greatly wrought up over the killing, and express fear for the outcome. They think the followers that Bull had at the time of his death would scatter among the settlers along the frontier and kill all they can.

NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—General Scofield this morning received a telegram from General Miles, dated Long Pine, Neb., December 16, stating as follows:

"General Brooke reports that Two Strikes and about 800 followers are now camped at Pine Ridge agency, and that those, with other Indians of Pine Ridge and Rosebud are all that can be drawn out of the disaffected camp. The others are defiant and hostile and determined to go to war. He estifoates the number of men in the hostile camp in the Bad Lands at 250. General Ruger calculates that in all they number 750 Indians.

The 16,000 Sioux who have thus far been restrained and who still profess loyalty, should have positive assurance, with the least possible delay, that the Government will perform and fulfill its treaty obligations."

No information has been received at the War Department regarding any fight in which two officers and fifty men are said to have been killed. The report is therefore discredited here.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

DENVER, December 17.—A special dispatch from Daly's ranch, S. D., says:

Things have about reached a crisis here. Indians are seen in all directions. We are prepared for an engagement at any moment. Scouts report that we will be attacked this morning and the signal will be given by setting fire to the grass. Grass has been set on fire in fact and a number of ranches are burning. It is reported that several white men have been killed on the Cheyenne river. The Seventh cavalry will be sent against these Indians. We are only 125 strong, but have a good position and can reach the red devils with our Hotchkiss guns. We are informed that we will have reinforcements this evening of four more cavalry troops, which will make the company 250 strong.

FLEEING REDSKINS.

DICKINSON, N. D., December 17.—A courier from Captain Fountain's command, on Cannon Ball River, says that teamsters from the south reports a number of Indians camped near the White Buttes. It is believed that they are preparing for flight to the British possessions. Cavalry moved in that direction this morning and will try to intercept them. A body of infantry has been thrown out to guard all passages.

GENERAL MILES ON THE SCENE.

RAPID CITY, S. D., December 17.—General Miles arrived here today and is in communication with General Carr. He knows nothing of the reported engagement, with loss of life, and it is undoubtedly untrue. General Carr is camped at the junction of the Rapid and Cheyenne rivers, with 400 men.

Thieving bands of Indians have been stealing cattle and there has been some skirmishing with the Indians. Troops will soon cross the Cheyenne river and proceed toward Pine Ridge, when trouble may ensue.

SETTLERS AND INDIANS IN CONFLICT.

ST. PAUL, December 17.—General Ruger tonight received telegrams from Fort Yates and Rapid City on the Indian troubles.

The former said that all was quiet today at Standing Rock. In all, about 100 of Sitting Bull's friends are still out. The other is to the effect that one Indian, who had been caught stealing on Cole's ranch, has been shot. There was firing heard forty-five miles from Rapid City, on Phinneas' ranch, the Indians and ranchmen exchanging shots.

FUNERAL OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

FORT YATES, December 17.—The funeral of the Indian police took place this afternoon with military ceremonies. Sitting Bull was laid away in the post grave yard.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE.

Agua Frio Water and Land Company to Start Work Upon a Project for Irrigating the Northern Valley.

Few of our people are aware of the existence of one of the most important enterprises in Central Arizona. That old pioneer, Wm. A. Hancock, assisted by L. H. Orme, J. P. Orme, J. D. Monihon and N. O. Murphy, in 1888, organized the Agua Frio Water and Land Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, for the purpose of storing in reservoirs the water of the Agua Frio River, in order that it might be used for irrigating the large body of land that lies on both sides of that river, that on the east side reaching down to the line of the Arizona Canal, within ten miles of the City of Phœnix.

The lower reservoir site is at Frog Tanks, and with a dam 100 feet high, will store eight billion cubic feet of water. The upper site, ten miles further up the river, with a dam 150 feet high, will store thirty billion cubic feet of water.

The water shed of the river, and its tributaries, above the lower dam, contains 150,000 square miles, and with an annual rainfall of 15 inches, it will afford fifty billion cubic feet, or an ample supply of water for the irrigation of 150,000 acres.

The main canal will be 45 feet wide on the bottom and 55 feet at the surface of the water, six feet from the bottom. The grade will be two feet per mile. At the Calderwood Butte, twelve miles below the dam, the water for the land on the west side of the river will be carried across the river in large pipes, supported by a suspension bridge, with a fall of 50 feet in crossing the stream. The construction of the dams and canals, including forty miles of laterals, will involve the expenditure of probably one million four hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. J. M. Evans, well and favorably known as a man of sound business judgment, has undertaken to raise the money required to complete both the canals and the dams, upon the bonds of the company, secured by mortgage upon the whole property, to be furnished in time that the work may be commenced by the first of May next, and be finished within three years.

The surveys, estimates and plats have been made by Captain Hancock, assisted by H. R. Leonard. It is understood that Chief Engineer Hancock will again take the field to finish some of the details of the preliminary work not yet completed, in a few days. Mr. Leonard is engaged upon a map that will show not only the dam sites and canals, with the land to be irrigated, but the extent of the watersheds.

The addition of 150,000 acres to the arable lands in this country, will be of immense benefit to this city and its surroundings, especially when the accomplishment of the work will involve the expenditure of nearly a million and a half of money. The settlers that will be attracted to the country when it is known that there is 150,000 acres of as fine land as any to be found on the face of the earth, that will soon be supplied with an abundance of water, and open to location at $1.25 per acre, will add very materially to the wealth of the county. It is safe to say that within five years the development of this land will add $5,000,000 to the wealth of this county.

Dr. Evans assures the company that he can raise the money, and considers himself fortunate in being connected in such a manner with the development of this property. Mr. Leonard is no less sanguine of success. Captain Hancock, and the other originators of the plan, have never faltered in their determination to carry the work to a successful end. They are, for the most part, among the earliest settlers of Arizona, and are justly entitled to the wealth that will be theirs when this work shall be accomplished.

Several thousand acres of the land to be irrigated is believed to be especially adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits, and all of it can be reckoned as among the best fruit land in the world. A very large proportion of it is equally good for the cereals, alfalfa, sugar beets and sugar cane.

The North and South railroad will traverse this belt of land, by which ever route it may be built.

Phœnix, and the whole of Maricopa county, should experience some life during the expenditure of this large amount of money, and the North and South railroad, as well as when these thousands of acres are covered with thrifty farms, and the railroad has opened the markets in the northern part of our Territory and the great northwest for our semi-tropical and other fruits.

THE CARNIVAL.

A Large Audience at the Opera House.

Success of the Busy Bees' Entertainment.

Business Houses Represented by Charming Young Ladies—The Program in Full.

The Business Men's Carnival, given by the "Busy Bees," took place at the Opera House last night. Long before the grand march began the house was filled with representatives of all the best families of the city. At 7:45 the young ladies representing the different business houses filed down the main aisle in double column and executed a grand march around the hall.

Following this began the stage presentations, the first speech being from Miss Nellie Fowler, who appeared as the representative of the Maricopa & Phœnix Railroad, delivering the following brief address:

I'm rather a funny locomotive,
To be talking here tonight,
But this is the carnival season,
And I claim it as my right.

The emblem of our carnival
Is the fabled Phœnix bird,
And his magic fire, tonight, will prove
The truth of every word.

Next on the program was the address of three young ladies representing the press. Miss Meriam Talbot advanced to the center of the stage and spoke in pleasant tones of the *Herald*, and the printer's art, telling in pleasant words what it had done for the world's enlightenment.

Miss Serena Goodrich, representing the *Gazette* next came forward and spoke as follows:

I have the honor to represent a paper that believes in, and advocates temperance; a paper that believes that the advancement of the country is dependent upon the sooriety and good morals of its citizens, and to this end every honest, intelligent effort at its command has been and shall be directed.

And while it is true we have been boycotted by the saloons, yet that unfailing sense of justice that never went down in the turmoil of wrong, and that never surrenders to an unworthy foe prevails in this intelligent community, and the Gazette tonight is not only successful but has on its banner, emblazoned in letters of gold: "THAT WHISKEY MUST GO."

Miss Polly Perley, representing the youngest of the papers, THE REPUBLICAN, was the next to speak. Her advance to the front of the stage was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, and it was several minutes before she could [illegible] as follows:

If you don't read THE REPUBLICAN, you don't get the news. [Applause.] Every day in the year—Sunday, work day, holiday—I come to you at sunrise, with "shining morning face," and tell you what live men and women, like yourselves, were doing all over this old earth of ours up to midnight of yesterday. You welcome me at my coming. You have learned to look for me with your coffee, and greet me as a familiar friend at the breakfast table. You are no longer two or three days behind the times. You know what the rest of the world knows, and know it as soon as they, and you feel at once with them as you did not and could not feel before, and this you owe to me. [Applause]. The wire in my office girdles the earth, and the telegraph ticks to me and I type to you whatever is of moment in human affairs, as it happens, in Ireland, in England, in Africa, at home and abroad, on coasts and lands, remote and near. The question oftenest asked since men have dwelt together, "What is the news?" I am come to answer. That is my mission—to give you the news, home news, neighborhood news, Territorial news—the news from all the States, from all the world—and after that to chat with you over all that concerns us as citizens of Arizona and dwellers therein anywhere. I am young and well. I am not here for climate, but to work and wed and stay. [Long and continued applause].

To give in full the words of each speaker is impossible, as it would take up an entire edition of THE REPUBLICAN. The program was admirably carried out and is herewith given in full:

FIRST DIVISION.

Rail Road	Miss Nellie Fowler
Herald	Miss Miriam Talbot
Gazette	Miss Serena Goodrich
REPUBLICAN	Miss Polly Perley
Bee Hive	Miss Mabel Hancock
Blacksmith	Miss Nellie Kellner
Tantau & Kellner	Miss Frankie Kellner
Goldman	Miss McGee
Clothing	Miss McGee
St. Claire & Pratt	Miss Nellie Sherman
Murray	
Andre	Miss Vinnie Symonds
Bakery	Miss Poppy Orme
Goldburg	Miss May McNulty
Eschman	Miss Adine Bury
Bee Hive Dialogue	Misses Purdy and Gilbert
Talbot	Miss Warren
Thibodo	Miss Reesum
Hartwell	Miss Marks
Thomas	Miss Leah Kelly
Lamson's College	
Seelig	Miss Alma Myers

SECOND DIVISION.

Heyman	Peek-a-boo
Heyman	Fanny Pomeroy
Heyman	Louisa Baylor
Barber	Andre
Golden Rule	Shurtleff
Improvement company	Mrs. Sartielle
Burtis	Blanche Farrington
Kemp	Miss Frakes
Trask	Della Colfus
Eschman	Bessie Copes
Bee Hive No. 2	Florence Hanna
Mrs. Hawley	Fanny Bury
Phillips	Miss Shalla
Dorris	Miss Buck No. 3
Farley & Grant	Merrian
St. Claire & Pratt	Jennie Bryant
Goldberg	Miss Buck No. 2
Peters	Florence Tweed
Spangenberg	Winnifred Smith
Golden Rule	Myrtle Kendall

THIRD DIVISION.

Redewill	Miss Buck
Goldburg	Miss Buck
Mesa Fruit	Miss Hattie Schriver
Mrs. Norton	Miss Gilbert
Gatt Livery	Miss Parker
Mills House	Miss Mills
McNulty	Miss Mills
Nicholson	Miss Sturges
Kemp	Miss Cora Cotting
Ming	Miss Brown
Talbot	Miss Warren
Mrs. Hawley	Miss Fanny Bury
Bee Hive	Miss Purdy
Goldman	Miss McGee
Trask	Miss Della Calfus
Rail Road	Miss Nellie Fowler

After each of the young ladies had spoken the curtain dropped, and a song by Mrs. Frank Cox, Mrs. M. H. Sherman, Mrs. T. D. Hammond, Miss Parker, Mrs. J. W. Walker and Mrs. Walter Talbot was well executed and drew continued applause. Next came a basso solo by Dan C. Williams, which was encored. Upon returning Mr. Williams sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," with much effect. Next came a drill march by sixteen young ladies directed by Miss Miriam Talbot, which showed excellent training. Mrs. Hiller was next on the program, and sang a sweet melody with guitar accompaniment.

Next came another song by the sextette, Mesdames Cox, Sherman, Hammond, Talbot, Walker and Miss Parker. Mr. M. M. Harris followed with a flute solo entitled, "A Concert Caprice," by A. Terschak, accompanied on the piano by Miss Rickerson. His solo was greeted with great applause. Mrs. M. H. Sherman sang a solo, and another drill march followed, directed by Miss Polley Perley.

It was not only a perfectly managed entertainment, but every business man that was represented felt more than pleased and satisfied with the manner in which his representative acquitted herself. Little tots who could hardly speak plainly, drew down the house by their cute ways and the admirable manner in which they spoke their lines.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

THE Carnival was a success.

TALBOT & HUBBARD was represented by Miss Warren.

MISS FARISH looked charming as the Goddess Pomona.

MISS JENNIE BRYANT looked charming, and certainly made many friends for St. Claire & Pratt.

LITTLE MISS JEFFORDS read her lines exceedingly well, and made herself a general favorite.

REDEWILL, the piano man, saw to it that his praises were duly sung by Miss Buck, No. 4.

MISS BESSIE COPES sang the praises of Eschman, the druggist, and Miss Josie Buck made a stunning dude.

MISS PARKER made a dashing and charming looking equestrienne as the representative of J. L. Gant's livery.

"IF you don't read THE REPUBLICAN you don't get the news," was a trade mark quickly recognised by the audience.

MISS BERTHA MARKS gracefully called attention to Hartwell, the photographer, and attracted much notice by her artistic costume.

MISS MIRIAM TALBOT, with her costume trimmed with the national colors, was the recipient of much favorable comment.

HEYMAN'S furniture store was fortunate in its selection of little Misses. All of them were "just too cute for anything."

MISS SERENA GOODRICH made a splendid appearance and was given a hearty reception by her many friends in the audience.

THE reception of Miss Polly Perley was a magnificent tribute both to the handsome young lady herself and to the paper she represented.

PROWELL'S Opera House drugstore was not represented in the grand march, but Prowell's handsomely decorated box attracted much attention.

GOLDMAN & COMPANY had a good representative in Miss McGee, and their receive its due meed of praise.

MISS BLANCHE FARRINGTON directed everybody to the establishment of D. H. Burtis for stoves, etc., and Peters the hatter had a champion in Miss Tweed.

HENRY E. KEMP & Co. had a good representative in the person of Miss Cotting, who acquitted herself gracefully, and with great credit to the firm she represented.

THE handsome, yet plain costume of Miss Polly Perley, was made entirely of white paper. Besides that, it was the work of the young lady's mother and herself, and reflected great credit upon the skill and good taste of both.

GAS seemed to be either an expensive or rare article at the Opera House. The turning off of the lights before near all the people could get out of the hall was severely commented on by many, as it deserved to be. Such exhibitions of parsimony are far from creditable to any man.

MISS FARISH representing the Arizona Improvement Company and Mrs. Sartelle the Arizona Canal Company. Both graced the circle and bore witness, with their drapings of orange branches with the unplucked fruit, of the possibilities of the Salt River Valley in such productions.

E. E. PROWELL, proprietor of the Opera House drug store was not represented in the grand march, but Mr. Prowell did not forget to advertise his business. He had box A, on the left of the dress circle, handsomely decorated and occupied by a party of his friends. In front of the box was a banner bearing the inscription, "E. E. Prowell, Prescription Druggist, Opera House Block," and it attracted probably as much attention as any feature of the evening's entertainment.

AMONG those who attracted especial attention was Miss Fanny Bury, who represented the millinery establishment of Mrs. J. B. Hawley. Miss Bury, besides having a handsome costume displaying in excellent taste the dressmaking art, wore an extra sized hat intended to display to good advantage the trimmings now in vogue for women's head gear. While not exactly suited for street wear it well filled the part for which it was intended—namely, to display the excellent line of ladies' goods in Mrs. Hawley's store.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

With three juries in session and two of them Grand Juries, it is not surprising that things around the Court House are pretty lively. A great crowd of witnesses thronged the corridors all day, yesterday, and the District Attorneys were kept busy running back and forth between the jury rooms and Clerk's and Sheriff's offices.

The case of Alonzo Salazar, indicted for selling liquor to Indians, was first called, and as he had no representative counsel, Judge Perley was appointed by the Court to defend him. The case will be set for trial today.

The next case was the United States vs. Pedro Ortega, indicted for committing fornication with a Mexican girl named Beniqua Videl. The girl testified that she was *enciente* from the defendant, and further evidence went to prove that Ortega had promised to marry her. The jury returned a verdict, after being out but a few minutes, of guilty as charged. The Court announced that he would pass sentence today.

The United States Grand Jury made a report, and warrants were issued for the arrest of parties whose names cannot be had until service is had upon them.

STORMS IN THE EAST

Wild Weather on the Atlantic Slope.

Travel Upon the Railroads Delayed.

Damage Feared From River Floods in Western Pennsylvania. Wires Down.

NEW YORK, December 17.—A severe storm has been raging all day along the Atlantic coast. In this city, numerous accidents in the way of falling signs, etc., detached by the wind, have been reported, but none are serious.

At Atlantic City the tide was the highest of the season. At Asbury Park and Long Branch great damage was done.

Poughkeepsie reports a heavy storm along the Hudson, and trains delayed.

The heaviest snow storm for years is raging at Lock Haven, Penn.

At Baltimore the wind is forty miles an hour. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports snow several inches deep on the Harper's Ferry division. The telegraphic service is badly crippled.

The storm seriously interfered with the river and harbor business. Small boats were sunk, and a number of passenger steamers, which were to have sailed today, were unable to do so. Telegraphic communication west is interfered with. A portion of the roof of the Daly Theatre has blown off and one man was injured. One of the iron smokestacks of the Postoffice building was blown down, injuring severely a number of carriers.

DISTRUCTION IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, December 17.—This city, being almost in the storm centre, has suffered most severely. The monetary damage is very great. All branches of trade, especially the railroads and street car lines, have practically suspended, paralyzing business and causing a total stopping of operations in the oil and stock exchange.

By falling electric light wires three horses have been killed, two drivers knocked unconscious and a street car, filled with frightened passengers, set ablaze. In a moment the police switch boards and the telephones have been burned out and as a result the outlying districts are isolated. Millions of tons of coal are lying in the back water from the greatest [illegible] rivers.

Reports from the country show great damage, owing to lack of facilities for transportation. A sudden flood is the greatest calamity feared.

It is now eleven o'clock. The river is still falling and has nearly reached the two-foot line. A few roofs have been crushed in by the weight of snow.

SNOW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 17.—Blinding snow storm here last night and today, and is still raging.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Exciting Scene Attending a Runaway a Few Evenings Ago.

P. H. Coyle and Hiram Hooper had a lively experience a few evenings ago. They were driving homeward behind H. E. Kemp's delivery horse when the animal suddenly took a notion to run away, and before either of the men could check him he was dashing up Mojave street towards the bridge at the crossing on Van Buren.

Mr. Coyle held him square to the bridge but there is a jump-off of about a foot on the north approach and this the wagon struck. Hooper went over the horse's head and landed with grip relaxed in a mud puddle some twenty feet beyond the bridge. Coyle went straight up in the air and came down between the horse and the cross piece of the shafts. As he came down the horse kicked him under the chin, cutting a gash to the bone and proceeded to roll him, tangled in the lines, in front of the wheels. By the time he extracted himself he was bruised and mashed until he had to be carried home.

Yesterday was his first day out and he said he would rather trust a bronco any time to one of those old broken down delivery brutes.

THE SCHOOL ASSURED.

Forty-Two Substantial Signers to the Guarantee Bond.

The list passed yesterday by Messrs. Charles Goldman and H. E. Kemp, for guaranteeing a site of eighty acres for the establishment of an Indian school near Phœnix, was signed by forty-two prominent men and submitted to Prof. Rich, to be sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The following is a copy of the guarantee and the names of those who signed it:

The undersigned in consideration of the establishment of an Indian school near Phœnix hereby guarantee to the United States that we will furnish a good and sufficient title to eighty acres of land for a site for such school to be hereafter selected by the Indian Department at a cost not to exceed $800.

Signed: John Y. T. Smith, D. Hardenberg, Herbert Patrick, M. E. Collins, Tantau & Kellner, H. H. Logan, T. W. Hine, M. W. Messenger, D. L. Murray & Co., E. Irvine & Co., B. Heyman, Oscar L. Gibbs, George W. Hoadley, T. J. Trask, Arizona Improvement Company, J. P. Orme, W. T. Smith, C. Meyer Zulick, C. Eschman, W. B. Pratt, J. McMillan, Charles Goldman, Jerry Millay, H. A. Hughes, Henry E. Kemp, F. B. Devereaux, Juan Baseliss, William Christy, W. F. McNulty & Co., Dorris Bros., J. H. W. Jensen, J. D. Monihon, Aaron Goldberg, John B. Montgomery, J. W. Evans, W. J. Murphy, L. E. Hewins, B. A. Fickas, George H. N. Luhrs, H. B. St. Claire, N. O. Murphy, J. E. Walker.

From Canada to Australia.

LONDON, December 17.—The agents-general, of Australasia, had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper yesterday. They promised to ask their respective governments whether they were prepared to assist a regular line of steamers between Vancouver, B. C., and Australasia, which the Canadian Government is willing to subsidize handsomely.