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French Nurse and Midwife,
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Please call. Front st., Anaconda, Mont.

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A NICE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
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OLIVER SAVARD,
Merchant Tailor
Offers to make up SUITS in the LATEST and BEST STYLES at $30 AND UPWARDS.
FOR PANTS..... $8 AND UPWARDS.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
FRONT-ST., - - ANACONDA, MONT.

London Restaurant
First-st., Between Oak and Cherry.
ALL MEALS 25 CENTS, including
Turkey, Chicken and Game
For dinner. Everything tidy and clean.
OPEN SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

HELENA COAL THIEVES

Prominent Dealers Charged With Stealing By the Carload.

A Denver Paper Claims That An Arrest Made at Pueblo Will Unearth the Whole Conspiracy—More Arrests Will Follow.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—The *News* says: The thieves who have for the past two years been robbing the Northern Pacific railroad of thousands of dollars worth of goods are about to be brought to justice. Since Thiel's detectives have taken charge of the case a great many robberies have been brought to light, and within the past two weeks the most gigantic steal, as well as the boldest, ever attempted on the road, was finally brought to light, and three or four secret arrests made. Though the railroad company has endeavored to keep the matter quiet, the very boldness of the transaction is apparent to the public.

Coal merchants of Helena, Mont., are the guilty parties this time, and on a number of them will the crime be fastened effectually, and with the result that several may serve terms in the penitentiary for stealing coal by the carload and hauling it a distance of 100 miles from the company's mine without paying freight. It is the most gigantic railroad robbery ever known in the United States.

The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates the Timber Line mines, about 110 miles north of Helena, Mont., and as they have the largest as well as the best mines in the locality, the company is enabled to charge a much higher price for fuel, besides collecting their own rate for the haul, their tracks being practically the only line of road through that portion of the country. The coal and wood dealers of Helena complained bitterly, but there was no help for it. Two years ago, however, the price of coal from the Timber Line mines was lowered by a number of merchants to a point where it was almost impossible to see where the local dealers made a profit, unless they gave short weight—a practice which they insisted they never indulged in, always pursuing a straightforward, legitimate business course, and making their profits in the increased sales.

The detective who worked the case and brought about a settlement between merchants for stealing freight, was also detailed to the coal matter. The registered amount of coal taken out of the mines was not sent over the company's lines, judging from the number of miners required to do the work. The detective spent three months in the mines and never to his knowledge was there any attempt at larceny. Arrangements were made finally whereby the detectives were to obtain the number of cars each engine pulled from the mines. The night the list was handed to him he watched carefully and noted that while the train was being made up an extra car, which was standing on a side track, was taken on the train ahead of the caboose, and the train moved toward Helena. The railroad officials at that point were communicated with and the cars were checked by a detective. To the surprise of all concerned the number of the flat car the detective had sent in did not arrive in the yard. That morning the engineer doubled the road and the identical car was returned—empty.

Where it went and how it was returned was a mystery. On the next trip the car was checked in every town along the road by a "spotter," and again it failed to put in an appearance at Helena. It could not have been left on the tracks or on a switch, which were both afterwards carefully guarded, and the car was seen at every point, but not at Helena—its evident destination.

Finally the case was worked by strategy. A detective, who played the role of a tramp, was sent to Bozeman, and from there walked to the mine, and climbed on the load of coal on the car on the side track. The regular down train came along, stopped and backed up for the flat car, hooked on to the caboose and proceeded to Helena. As before, the car was checked at every point, and a man was on it, bound to stay there until it reached its destination. In the yards of Helena a brakeman uncoupled the flat from the train and the caboose from the stolen car of coal. The conductor applied the brakes on the caboose and it soon drooped in the rear, while the train went ahead of the flat. The detective then sat up and watched the proceedings. A switchman threw the switch and the flat car turned off on a side track alongside a coal chute. As soon as it passed the switch was thrown to the main track, and the caboose ran up to the train, which had stopped for a crossing. It was coupled on, and the train proceeded to the freight depot, minus the stolen coal cars.

The flat in the meantime ran a distance of about 500 feet, when a dark form was seen setting the brake, the car stopping along side a chute, when the detective slipped to the ground, and from the shadow of a distant car noticed a force of several men empty the coal into the chute. Then the car was shoved up the track until it was about 100 feet from the main track. When the same engine started on the return trip to double the road, the caboose was again loosened and the flat car pushed on the main track and the switch thrown into position. The train, though it had not stopped, was going slow—slow enough to permit coupling, and the car was taken back to the mines.

The story seemed incredible. That a switchman, brakeman, engineer and conductor would enter such a bold combination seemed preposterous. The men who unloaded the coal were employees of the coal dealers. A suggestion of the detectives was adopted and when the same train reached the yards a few nights later another engineer was sent back in charge of it, and the empty car was left in the yards beside the coal chute. Not a word was said, and the following night when the regular train crew went out, the mysterious car was taken with them.

About that time Ed Pennell, a switchman in the yards, resigned and came to Colorado, buying an interest in a saloon in Pueblo, where he now is. Two weeks ago Thiel's manager at Portland, sent a man to Pueblo to locate Pennell, and while he was looking the man up several arrests were made in Helena, and the matter kept quiet until Pennell could be arrested.

Last week Charles M. Jeffries of Lewis and Clark county received a dispatch to procure a requisition and proceed to Pueblo. Jeffries was in the city yesterday, applied to Governor Cooper and obtained a requisition for Pennell and left on the 3 o'clock train for Pueblo yesterday for his man. His arrival in Helena will be like the casting of a thunderbolt. More arrests will follow, other robberies will be unearthed and a genuine sensation produced among a number of unscrupulous coal dealers, one of whom stole 150 cars of coal last spring, from January to June, by paying the train crew and a man at the mine a percentage of the profits.

HIS SIN FOUND HIM OUT.

The Perpetrator of a Double Murder in Bavaria Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—Michael Scheiber, of Pendorf, Province of Regensburg, Bavaria, is now under arrest in Minneapolis for a double murder committed in Germany nearly a year ago. Scheiber married a widow who lived in his native village of Pendorf. The widow had one child, a son of five years, who, on reaching his majority, would come into a fortune of 1,600 marks. If he should die before reaching the required age this money would go to his mother. It was to secure this paltry sum that Scheiber became a murderer and a fugitive from justice. He coveted the money and sought every way in his power to put the child out of the way. One day he enticed the little fellow to a stream of water which ran past the village, and there he pushed the poor fatherless child into the swiftly flowing stream and stood on the bank and watched him sink to rise no more.

Not long after during a quarrel with Scheiber, a man named Steurm, the grandfather of the murdered boy, accused Scheiber of having killed the little one. This so enraged Scheiber that he swore he would have the old man's life. He kept his word. Stealing upon Steurm's cottage under cover of darkness one night he fired on and killed the old man as he was sitting before the fire. Just before the trigger was pulled the victim happened to raise his eyes and he saw the face of Scheiber in the window. Just as death seemed to have fastened upon him, when it looked to those about him as if his slayer would forever remain unknown, he rallied sufficiently to gasp the name of the man who had taken his life.

Scheiber fled. He crossed over into Bohemia, and there from a man named Machal Kule he purchased a passport with the price of his first crime. He came to America under the name of Kule, but on reaching this continent he took a new name. He arrived in Minnesota two weeks ago and secured work on the farm of a man named Marks, a German living six miles from Minneapolis.

He seemed to be faithful, industrious and anxious to learn the ways of the new country. Marks grew to like him, but soon and unexpectedly discovered the character of his new employe.

On Friday evening while reading a German paper published in Milwaukee, Marks stumbled upon a description of the murder committed in Bavaria. Knowing his man came from that country his suspicions were aroused. By skillful questioning he drew out of Scheiber the place of his residence in the Old Country, the circumstances of his marriage to the widow and many minor details strongly corroborative of the published account of the murder. Sunday, on the plea of doctoring a felon from which Scheiber was suffering, Marks brought him to Minneapolis and turned him over to the police. Scheiber was locked up, and through an interpretor confessed to the whole story as narrated above, with one exception.

He denies he murdered the boy. He freely admitted the killing of Steurm, and described how he did it with a pistol loaded with buckshot. Scheiber is apparently thirty-two years of age. His face shows an unusual development of the animal, and he displays a rather low order of intelligence. He will be held here until the police hear from the authorities in Bavaria.

Labor Legislation Suggested.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The federation of labor resumed its sessions this morning. The following was passed:

Resolved, That we approve the abolition of child labor before the age of 14 years.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the following:

We favor the regulation or abolishment of prison labor; that the federation declares its desire that congress restore wages in the government printing office to the rate prevailing previous to '77, and endorse the effort of the typographical union in Washington to secure the same.

The following was adopte 1:

WHEREAS, It is known that certain employers of labor in various parts of the country are forcing their employes to sign away their rights as citizens, the federation demands of the various legislatures that they enact laws making such methods unlawful.

Two Colorado Defaulters.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—A Cheyenne, Wyo., special says: Thomas R. Adams, manager of the cattle ranch of the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment company, has absconded. His defalcation is estimated at $15,000. He has been married but six weeks and took his bride with him. Drink and gambling are thought to be the cause.

Governor Cooper to-day issued a requisition upon the governor of Ohio for absconding City Clerk Marvin Cook of Aspen, Col., who was recently arrested at Cleveland. The amount of his defalcation is $1,800.

The Northern Pacific Strike.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—The *Press* special from Tacoma, Wash., says that at a conference this evening of the Northern Pacific strikers, it was decided to return to work. It is understood that the company will make conditions in the matter of pay to older men.

Filling the Strikers' Places.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The strike in the gas house of the South Metropolitan company is peaceable. Twelve hundred men engaged to take the strikers' places have entered the works under an escort of police.

Helped Drag Lafayette's Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Thomas Parker, a well-known citizen, died yesterday, aged 83. He was one of those who drew Lafayette's carriage into Washington from Baltimore in 1824.

Plotting Against the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Information has been received that an artillery officer and a sailor have been arrested in St. Petersburg for complicity in an attempt on the life of the czar.

An Old Man's Fiendish Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Dr. Louis P. Aldrich, an old man of 72 years, was held today on a charge of repeatedly raping two twelve-year-old girls. He made no attempt to deny the charge.

NECKS IN THE BALANCE

The Cronin Case Given to the Jury Yesterday Afternoon.

Judge McConnell's Charge for the Several Defendants—Great Crowds Awaiting the Result in the Court Room of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—On account of the illness of Mills, State's Attorney Longnecker was obliged to make the closing address to the jury in the Cronin case. He began by repelling the charge of the prosecution that the Cronin section of the Clan-na-Gael had summoned a large amount of perjured testimony against the accused, and said most of the Clan-na-Gael evidence was by members of the triangle camps. He then took up and dwelt at length on the evidence against Beggs.

In the afternoon, Judge Longenecker continued his reply to Forrest's argument and then made a rapid running sketch of the evidence of London witnesses and the circumstances under which it was given, by way of reply to Forrest's charge that there was a conspiracy to convict the defendants. In closing, he said: "Remember that we are here insisting that this evidence was so overwhelming that you as honest men, under your oaths, cannot resist this volume of proof that must convince you as sensible men, beyond reasonable doubt, that all five of these men are guilty of this crime.

Judge McConnell then delivered his charge to the jury, saying in part: "The manner or cause of death which is alleged in the indictment is an essential part of the charge against the defendant, and the law requires the prosecution to establish that event to your satisfaction beyond reasonable doubt as it is laid in the indictment before conviction can fully be had. But whether or not the manner or cause of death was as laid in the indictment may be established by circumstantial evidence just as any other fact essential to conviction may be. Circumstantial evidence in criminal cases is proof of such facts, and circumstances connected with or surrounding the commission of the crime charged as tends to show the guilt of the parties charged, and if these facts and circumstances are sufficient to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendants beyond reasonable doubt, then such evidence is sufficient to authorize the jury in finding the defendants guilty.

"It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each allegation proven, having in their minds the presumption that the defendant and each of them are innocent, and if such facts or circumstances considered in connection with all the evidence in the case can be explained consistently with the innocence of the accused and it is their duty so to explain it. In order to justify the inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence of inculpatory facts must be incompatible with the evidence of the accused, and incapable of explanation upon any other reasonable hypotheses than that of their guilt.

"It is not sufficient for the jury to find that a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a secret committee in camp 20, but it must further appear to your satisfaction beyond all reasonable doubt that such committee was in fact appointed by the defendant Beggs, and that such appointment was in pursuance or in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit the crime set out in the indictment. You must further be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant Beggs had knowledge of the purpose for which said committee was asked, or assented to its purpose subsequently or you will not be justified in finding a participitation in such conspiracy on the part of defendant Beggs by reason of facts herein stated. That the defendant Beggs was a member of the United Brotherhood and presiding officer of Camp 20, are not circumstances standing alone, tending to establish his guilt of the crime charged in the indictment. Unless it is established that the conspiracy was entered into to commit the murder charged in said indictment to which conspiracy said Beggs was a party, you shall acquit. The testimony of verbal allusions and conversations ought to be taken with great caution because that sort of testimony is subject to much implication and mistake. Although you may believe defendant Beggs at the meeting of Camp 20 on May 10, remarked in substance that that committee was to report to him, and should further believe that such remark possessed some criminal import, yet in no view that can be taken of his case will you be justified in using such remark in evidence against any other defendant."

The same charge as the following was made as to the other defendants except Beggs, concerning whom special instructions as above were given.

"Although you may fully and confidently believe that one J. B. Symonds, the person who drove Dronin away from his home on the night of May 4, and other unknown persons were members of the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, as charged in the indictment, and that they did murder him, yet you cannot and ought not use any evidence respecting the conduct and conversations of such persons, or any of them, against any defendant unless you are first convinced beyond very reasonable doubt from the evidence that such defendant was also a member of such conspiracy, to murder Dr. Cronin. If the jury believes from the evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the defendants, or any of them, conspired and agreed together, or with others, to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that in pursuance and furtherance of that conspiracy, and by any member or members of such conspiracy, said Patrick Henry Cronin was killed and murdered in the manner and form charged, then such of these defendants, if any, whom the jury believe from the evidence, beyond reasonable doubt, were parties to such conspiracy, are guilty of the murder of said Cronin, whether the identity of the individual doing the killing be established or not, or whether such defendants were present at the time of the killing or not. Although you may believe the defendant Burke rented the Carlson cottage and removed the furniture and other articles mentioned in the evidence from 117 South Clark street to said cottage and although you may further believe Dr. Cronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage, you are advised that these acts of defendant Burke of themselves are not sufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such acts of defendant Burke were deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the murder.

"Although you may believe Dinan's horse and buggy were used to take Dr. Cronin to his death, you are advised that the act of defendant Coughlin in engaging such horse and buggy is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears, beyond all reasonable doubt, that such act of defendant Coughlin was deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in prepetrating the crime of murder.

"Although you may believe the contract between O'Sullivan and Cronin was used to decoy the doctor to his death, you are advised that the act of defendant O'Sullivan in making such contract itself is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such act of Defendant O'Sullivan was deliberate and wilfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of murder, or that he knowingly consented to the use of such means in accomplishing the alleged murder of the deceased.

"The evidence in proof of the conspiracy will generally, in the nature of the case, be circumstantial. Though a common design is the essence of the charge, it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed to plan that design and to pursue it by common means. If the jury believe from the evidence beyond reasonable doubt, acting in the light of the entire charge of the court, that the defendants now on trial or some of them conspired together or together with others who were to the grand jurors unknown to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin and that one or more of the conspirators, in pursuance and furtherance of the conspiracy, did kill and murder said Cronin in the manner and form charged, then any or all of the defendants who so conspired are in law guilty of such murder, although they may not have actually killed said Cronin or been present at the time or place of killing.

"You ought not and can not legally convict defendants or either of them upon the mere doctrine of the charge and probability, although you may believe it highly probable and very likely that the defendants are guilty and that it is far more likely and probable that they are guilty than that they are innocent, yet no amount of suspicion will warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty against the defendants or any of them."

The bailiffs who are to have charge of the jury were then sworn to faithfully discharge their duty, and the jurymen were then taken to their room. After considerable discussion between counsel all of the articles offered in evidence, except Dr. Cronin's clothes, were taken to the jury room for inspection.

At 4:35 p. m. the court adjourned until 8 o'clock. At the latter hour a large crowd was in waiting, but the jury was not ready, and Judge McConnell announced that he would return at 10 o'clock to see if the jury had any communication to make.

At 11 o'clock no word having been received from the jury, Judge McConnell announced that court would adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to give the jurors further time for deliberation.

After the adjournment, Judge McConnell was interviewed by an associated press representative as to the extent of his information in regard to the present mind of the jury. "I know nothing," said he, "except that they told me they thought it unlikely they would arrive at a verdict to-night. I do not think it means a stubborn jury. It simply means that thus far the jury has arrived at no verdict. It may mean that they are deliberating upon evidence or that they are interpreting instructions. Certainly it cannot be reasonably interpreted as meaning a disagreement. Do not jump at conclusions. There is a great deal for the jury to consider."

The *Daily News* will print to-morrow a narrative of a mass of suspicious circumstances observed by one of its reporters from which the inference is drawn that there has been a plot by desperate friends of the Cronin prisoners to murder one of the jurors in the case. The supposed object was to make the trial just ended a failure and thus gain time for other measures. The paper mentions no names, but in confirmation says that State's Attorney Longenecker, on being privately informed how affairs stood, last week had the jury guarded along the route to and from the court by sixty additional officers in plain clothes.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

Sullivan Accepts Jackson's Terms and the Match is On.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The meeting between Sullivan and Jackson at the California Athletic club within five months for a purse of $15,000 is now assured. Captain Cooke received a telegram from Captain Fulda which stated that Jackson had cabled his willingness to meet Sullivan provided he had five months to get ready in. Sullivan has accepted the proposition. He will journey to the Pacific coast in a short time and prepare for the meeting.

Jack the Ripper Again.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The mutilated body of a woman has been found among the ballast of a vessel at Middleborough. The police suspect that it is another victim of Jack the Ripper, and the presence of the body in the ballast calls new attention to the theory that the murderer is a sailor.

Buried in a Mine.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Dec. 13.—W. Leach, Gus Erickson and August Mayensson were buried under falling rock in the Chapin mine this morning. Leach was taken out alive, but the others were dead. This morning a second fall occurred in which a miner named Parmenter was killed.

A California Stage Robbed.

AUBURN, Cala., Dec. 13.—The Forest Hill stage was stopped by a masked highwayman yesterday near here. He opened the mail bags, but it is not known how much he secured. A posse is in pursuit of the robber.

May Have Been Picked Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—No trace has yet been discovered of Dave Dillon or his boat in which he was blown out to sea yesterday. Some seafaring men think he may have been picked up by an outgoing vessel.

The Sacramento Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The water in the Sacramento river is rapidly falling. The loss to grain crops and orchards in the Sacramento valley is considerable.

THEY WILL BE SWORN IN

Democratic Senators Will Probably Take the Oath of Office Monday.

The Situation at Helena Takes a Turn Which May Be the Means of Breaking the Deadlock—A Letter From Virginia City.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, Dec. 13.—There is nothing new in the situation this evening. It is probable that the democratic senators will go into the Senate chamber on Monday, take the oath and assist in organizing the senate. What they will do after that is not known. This action will remove any suspicion that they are in any way responsible for the deadlock. The sole responsibility for the situation will thus be placed where it belongs—on the rump house. This action of the democratic senators must not be regarded as an indication of weakening in the democratic position. It will brighten prospects for securing a final victory and it is deemed advisable for the best interests of the party. At no time has there been a stronger feeling among democratic leaders that the right would prevail than to-night. There are several excellent reasons for this increase of confidence.

No quorum was present at the opening of the house of representatives this morning. After a recess of twenty minutes an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m. At the afternoon session Representative Carney presented the following letter from citizens of Virginia City. It was read by the clerk:

We, the undersigned citizens and democrats of Madison county, believing that the legislature on a majority is democratic, and that nine members of the house of representatives from Silver Bow county were legally and lawfully elected, and believing further that the cause of honesty and fair government admits of no compromises that will surrender any part of the rights of the legally elected members from Silver Bow county, we most cordially approve of the course of our members of the legislature, in fully maintaining their rights, and pledge ourselves to fully sustain the course thus far adopted by our representatives, and urge upon them the duty of maintaining their cause by all just and lawful methods.

Sixteen signatures, including that of T. J. Farrell, chairman of the democratic county committee, are attached to this letter. No business was transacted in the house to-day and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Most of the representatives left the city to-night to spend Sunday at their homes. The republican senators met this morning and adjourned until to-morrow morning. The rump house did some business, adjourning until to-morrow

A Farm Hand's Terrible Crime.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 13.—This morning James MacDonald, a farmer in the township of Tyrone, upon returning home from a hunting expedition was horrified to find the dead body of his wife, she having been strangled to death. Further investigation resulted in finding the dead body of his farm hand, a man named Gilmore, in a grave near by with frightful wounds in the chest inflicted by an old musket. It is believed that Gilmore, during the absence of MacDonald, tried to induce Mrs. MacDonald to elope with him, and angered by her refusal first strangled her and then shot himself.

Duped a Loan Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Lewis Wallace, Jr., and A. W. Hatch, insurance lawyers, today filed in Judge Gresham's court sensational charges against Henry Crawford, the well known railroad lawyer. The accusitaons are that in 1885 he bought the Midland railroad company of Indiana for forty thousand dollars at foreclosure sale and within a short time thereafter originated a scheme for floating the bonds for two millions of dollars upon the road, the value of whose railway stock, right of way and all assets is not to exceed $175,000. The attorneys represent the Loan and Investment company of New York, which claims to be a victim to the extent of $151,000. They wanted an exparte order for the seizure of the Midland company bonds, but Judge Gresham decided notice must first be given Crawford. So far as yet appears it is not seemingly shown that Crawford ever issued any bonds, and the proceedings appear in the nature of an effort to recover $150,000 loaned. A receiver for the property is asked.

He Was From Montana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—A few days ago a man named Bunch arrived here from Montana, and being unable to support himself was taken to the poor house. Considerable excitement was caused when it was ascertained to-day that he was afflicted with small-pox. Active measures were taken to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Ditman's Strange Disappearance.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Joseph G. Ditman, president of the Quaker City National bank, remains unsolved. There is still considerable talk regarding Ditman's supposed financial difficulties. It is learned to-day that Ditman carried $140,000 life insurance.

Decorations for the Sultan.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 13.—On Monday the sultan will be presented with the insignia of the English order of St. Michael and St. George, and the grand cross of the German order of the Red Eagle. All of the available British men-of-war are arriving here for the purpose of giving eclat to the ceremony.

Three Boys Drowned While Skating.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Dec. 13.—Last evening three children of very respectable families, two sons of Joseph Mallette and a son of E. M. Mitchell, went skating and have not been seen since. They undoubtedly broke through the ice and were drowned.

Warren Leland Jr. Fails.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 13.—Warren Leland Jr., the well known hotel proprietor, to-day made an assignment of all his property, including the Ocean hotel, Ocean theater, Ocean club house, and his private residence for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $162,000.