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VOL. I.—NO. 176.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPRING!

Facts, not Poetry

LOOK OUT FOR A HOME.

A Judicious Investment: Missoula Realty.

MISSOULA, April 1.—[Special.]—Spring has come, the trees are budding, wild flowers are in bloom and the green grass springing up everywhere (excepting in the streets). Plenty of snow in sight, but it is many miles off on the tall peaks of the Rockies, and serves only as a cold reminder of the past winter. Building operations are in full blast, hundreds of men and teams busy and earning good wages. A visit to Missoula at the present time, if you have no very special ties elsewhere, will cause you to settle down in this beautiful, enterprising and growing city. Here you can make money and enjoy good healthy living at the same time.

The great natural resources of Missoula county are being developed rapidly, and hundreds of people from all parts of the United States are immigrating to this wonderful rich country. The city of Missoula is peculiarly healthy, having the advantages of a high altitude, being 3,000 feet above sea level, and yet being sheltered from the cold East winds and open to the chinook winds of the Pacific Coast, caused by the Japan Ocean current. Vegetation luxuriates in such a climate; and we have that grand combination, the bracing air of the Rockies and the comforts of an eastern locality. Where is the man, woman or child who does not long for the orchards, gardens and lawns so numerous in the East. Missoula is noted for its many advantages, but especially for its many comfortable homes.

By investing in Missoula real estate at the present time you will be sure to net a profit of at least 100 per cent. in the next 12 months. McConnell, Cook & Co. are sole agents for much of the best property in Missoula, and offer many bargains in all parts of the city; but we wish to especially call your attention to the new plat, McCormick's Addition No. 2, lying a half mile west of the business center of the city, which addition is commonly known as the "Garden and Orchard Addition" to Missoula; it receives that name from the fact that the soil is excellent and well adapted to gardening, and there are hundreds of thrifty and bearing fruit trees growing on the lots. There is a great deal of satisfaction in having a home, and instead of a barren lot a well-cultivated garden with plenty of water for irrigating purposes. Fruits, flowers and vegetables of all kinds grow readily and successfully on the lots in the McCormick's Addition No. 2, Missoula.

For further particulars and printed descriptive matter of Missoula and the surrounding country address

McConnell, Cook & Co

Real Estate and

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

MISSOULA, MONT.

GRAY'S GREAT SPEECH

An Unanswerable Argument in Favor of the Democratic Contestants.

The Delaware Senator Complimented by His Republican Colleagues on His Brilliant Oratory—Carter Uneasy Over Lead Ore.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—If there was anything like a response to the impulse to be just on the republican side in the senate in the Montana senatorial case, Senator Gray ought to have aroused it by his review to-day of the argument for the democratic contestant. As Mr. Spooner, one of the republican members of the elections committee said, in congratulating Mr. Gray at the close of his superb address, said: "It was the best speech that has been heard in the session."

It was not only a good speech on its merits, but it was a great oratorical effort made with dignity and grace. Senator Gray maintained with great clearness and force the legality of the election in the much talked of precinct No. 34 of Silver Bow county. It followed that the members of the legislature from that county were legally elected, if the courts held that all the other officers chosen by the same votes had been elected. The weakness and the evasions of the majority report made by Mr. Hoar were clearly indicated by Mr. Gray, and Senator George of Mississippi gave him a chance to make distinctly point out the evasions of the majority. He maintained also that the election of Clark and Maginnis was clearly made out without going behind the returns. It was a remarkable thing in his estimation that no one had ever yet appeared to question the legality of the election at Precinct No. 34. His peroration was impressive and strong. He adjured the republicans not to do the wrong they had planned against Montana and become partners in the sharp practices of ambitious partisans. It would not only be to disregard the decisions of the courts, "It would be," said he, "to draw the bar sinister across the shield of this fair young state."

Colonel Merrill, of Helena, the representative of the mineral land association, is here to look after the interests of his clients in the supreme court and in congress. He heard the arguments to-day in the senatorial case.

Carter is in another worry. The silver men are after the ways and means committee again and may yet get the duty off of silver and lead ores.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Blair introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of the members employed by the government and fixing the lowest wages at \$2 per day. Referred.

The vice president announced that he expected to be absent several days next week.

Ingalls was chosen president pro tempore and took the oath of office and assumed its duties. The Montana contested election case was then taken up as unfinished business.

Gray resumed his arguments in support of the democratic claimants. The burden of his argument was against the throwing out of the 174 votes cast in the precinct in Silver Bow county. The vote for the resolution of the majority would be, he said, to violate the most sacred traditions of American history and American liberty. He protested against putting the odious mark of the bar sinister on the state of Montana thus early in her career.

The matter then went over until Monday.

Bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Leadville, Colorado; to reorganize and establish a customs district on Puget sound.

Stewart as a question of personal privilege said he had been credited by newspapers with having introduced yesterday a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of lager beer. He had introduced no such bill and knew nothing about it. [Note: The bill was introduced by Senator Wolcott.]

The house bill to amend the census law by providing the enumeration of the Chinese population was read, with senate amendments.

Hale said there was a demand from the Pacific coast that there should be some restriction on the Chinese immigration and the right to remain here as against Chinese constantly stealing into the United States. He himself would have been willing to go farther and stronger in the way of Chinese exclusion than the bill would do. He said the members of the committee were all in the direction of making the bill less severe and he feared the committee had gone too far in that direction.

Eustis thought it strange that the census committee should report the bill which had nothing to do with the census, but a good deal to do with municipal police and international obligations. The bill provided penal statutes with reference to a class of people residing in the United States by reason of treaty rights. It gave good cause of complaint to a foreign government, considered within the family of nations, a civilized government with which the government of the United States had solemn ties and a nation with which the American people had important and valuable commercial relations. If the question of Chinese exclusion was to be reopened it should be done in the proper way and not under the sham and mockery of taking the census. The census committee had bowed down to the house in reporting what he regarded as the most outrageous bill ever sent to the senate. The trade with China was exceedingly important and the United States were brought in competition with Germany and England for that trade. The Chinese government was engaged in vast public works, for the construction of which there was much competition, and there was no necessity why that government and people should be insulted, affronted and degraded by such a measure.

Hale stated that the object of the bill was to carry out the settled policy of the government as shown by its legislation in excluding Chinese laborers from coming into the United States hereafter. That was its only object. Unless some such bill was passed hundreds and thousands

of Chinese would come from month to month and from year to year as they were now coming. The object of the bill was to prevent that.

The matter then went over until Monday.

Mitchell gave notice of several amendments which he would offer to the bill Monday.

The executive session then adjourned.

CLARKSON INTERVIEWED.

What He Has to Say About Prohibition in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In an interview to-day regarding the anti-prohibition movement in Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said the prohibition law has had seven years' trial, and while it had proved an admirable law for agricultural counties and smaller towns, it had failed to find public opinion to enforce it in the larger cities and in counties on the Mississippi river, which are largely settled by people of European birth. It is an open fact that it cannot be enforced in such localities without state constabulary which the temper of the people would never permit. The republican party has never been united in support of the measure. As many as fifty or sixty thousand republicans were opposed to it, but have gone along with the party willing to see the experiment tried, and smaller towns have tried seven years and failed in part, they insist that the law be amended to give prohibition to 80 per cent. of Iowa where public opinion favors and enforces it, but that some other method of regulating and repressing the traffic be given to the 20 per cent. of the state where experience shows it never can be enforced. The demand of yesterday's convention for a silent platform will not be successful. It is not the temper of Iowa people to be silent on any question. The present legislature should, in my judgment, modify the law as demanded by experience or actual trial. The suggestion for another vote on a constitutional amendment would not meet the question. Seven years' experiment should be followed by action. Besides, I do not believe it right to vote anything of an experimental character into the constitution. All good people wish to reach such a point as to have the right and most repressive of the liquor traffic, and if possible, destructive of it; but common sense must regulate in this as in all other affairs of men.

VICTORIA TO RESIGN.

The Aged Queen Will Permit the Prince of Wales to Mount the Throne.

LONDON, April 3.—It is now stated on the highest official authority as well as being a matter of common gossip in parliament and at the clubs that the queen is seriously considering the step of abdicating the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German emperor has had a great effect on the aged queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance to play the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short. The queen's bodily infirmity is increasing, and she is so rapidly running to flesh that massage is necessary to assist her breathing. One strong objection the queen has to abdicating is the contingency of being called ex-queen. She wishes to assume the title of queen regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced in parliament, when she is willing to resign the actual throne, and the Prince of Wales will be crowned king of England and emperor of India. The queen's daily food consists of tea and toast in the morning, a chop, stale bread and cocoa at noon; at 5 in the afternoon she has tea and crackers. Her dinner consists of clear soup, underdone beef, chicken salad and claret. She is not allowed to eat beer, champagne or vegetables. She passes a quiet evening with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, playing the piano, singing, and playing cribbage. Poor Battenberg finds this dreadfully dull, and after the queen has retired for the night, he goes out and smokes his pipe by the lonely sea or drinks beer at the bar.

Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The third day's races of the new Washington Jockey club took place at Benning's race course to-day. The weather was fine and the track good. Following are the events:

All ages, six furlongs.—Beck won, Onward second, Fairal B. third. Time, 1:17.
Handicap, three-year-olds, and upwards, mile.—Cornelia won, Frank Ward second, Pelman third. Time, 1:47.
Three-year-olds, and upwards, six furlongs.—Shooter won, Nina A. second, Faustina third. Time, 1:17.
Three-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles.—Village Maid won, Bees second, Gypsy King third. Time, 1:53.
Three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a furlong, over five hurdles.—Dead heat; Jim Murphy and Bassano, in 2:07. In the run-off Bassano won. Time 2:11.

To Visit the Pacific Coast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3.—President Phinny, of the non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has issued a notice that Miss Mary F. Lathrop, of Denver, Colorado, the national organizer, will traverse the Pacific coast in the interests of the society, commencing early in May. Party questions will not be in place in Miss Lathrop's addresses. Officers of the union bespeak for this lady a warm welcome from ministers and temperance women and beg the hearty cooperation of persons on the Pacific coast. Those desiring the services of Miss Lathrop in temperance work may address her at No. 1420 Champa street, Denver, Colorado, or the general secretary, Miss Duty, Cleveland.

A Schedule to Suit Themselves.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The cigar manufacturers who made argument yesterday in opposition to the tobacco schedule of the new tariff bill, to-day filed with the committee, a substitute schedule which will be acceptable to them. It is intended to correct the provision of the bill which subjects to duty as wrappers at \$2.75 a pound the entire contents of any bale of leaf tobacco containing any leaf suitable for wrappers.

Heavy Rains Along the Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Despatches received here report that within the past two days unusually heavy rains have fallen throughout the lower Mississippi, Texas, Ouachita and Red River valleys, accompanied by severe winds.

FIGHTING FOR DIAMONDS

Bold Attempt at Robbery in the Palmer House, Chicago.

Exciting Encounter Between a Salesman and a Robber for \$1,500 Worth of the Jewels.

CHICAGO, April 3.—An exciting hand to hand encounter for \$1,500 worth of diamonds, occurred to-day in a room at the Palmer house. A young man registered Sunday under the name of Ralph Allen. To-day he sent to several jewelry stores, asking that some diamonds be sent for inspection, saying he was laid up with a sprained ankle. Salesman Bigler was sent from Hymans & Co., to make inquiries and found Allen apparently all right. He was still suspicious, however, and when he returned with the gems had a porter stationed outside the room door. After discussing the proposed purchase for several moments, Allen grasped a heavy cane and felled Bigler to the floor. The salesman struggled up and grappled with the ruffian, meanwhile yelling to the porter. The latter, however, lost his wits, and when Allen broke away and ran down the hall allowed him to get past. To the persons who attempted to stop Allen he shouted: "Catch that insane man!" pointing back. Time-keeper Dragg was not to be fooled, however, and captured Allen. Papers found in his possession indicate that he came from Washington and that possibly his right name is George A. Pierce. He refuses to disclose his identity, saying that this is the first time he ever was in trouble and charging it to liquor. He does not want his folks to know it. Salesman Bigler has a severe scalp wound, but is not seriously hurt.

A ROMAN OUTRAGE.

American Ladies Arrested Accused of Shoplifting.

ROME, April 4.—Americans in Rome are wild with anger over an outrageous incident. The wife of a wealthy Californian who is living at the Hotel Royal, went into the store of Fernando di Giovanni, 103 Via Barbadoro, to examine some coral and shell ornaments. She was accompanied by her daughter and two other American ladies.

After looking over various trinkets offered for sale, they were in the act of leaving when the merchant claimed to have missed some petty ornament and made a great outcry. The ladies were indignant at the idea of being suspected, but Di Giovanni called the gendarmes and had the whole party taken through the streets to the police station.

Here the ladies burst into tears and protested against the disgrace brought upon them without the slightest proof. Consul-General Bourne heard of the matter and in half an hour Vice-Consul Wood was at the station. A committee of American gentlemen hurried down from the Hotel Quirinal to assist in the work of extricating the ladies from their humiliating position.

In the meantime Di Giovanni had signed an accusation. Then he was shown by a friend who also keeps a store, and who thought he remembered seeing the ladies in his establishment just before something disappeared. When the merchants learned that they were accusing people of high position and wealth they withdrew their charges and signed an apology.

Religion and Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A reform conference organization formed for the purpose of bringing religion into the settlement of political and state affairs, to-day adopted a platform, declaring in favor of employing teachings of the bible in the settlement of public affairs, and the insertion of the name of the supreme being in the constitution. The platform also approved the Blair Sunday rest bill and all measures against gambling, pool selling and the liquor traffic. The committee reported that a call had been made upon the president who received them kindly. The president, it was reported, said for good reasons he did not wish to be compelled to make a response to their address setting forth the objects of the association, and added that its objects were so complicated that it would require time for their consideration.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The weather was warm and partly cloudy and the track slopy.

Six furlongs.—Marchburn won, Lida L. second, Scholfield third. Time 1:20.
Five furlongs.—Bonnie won, Fawn Not second, Rosa Pearl third. Time 1:06.
Handicap, one mile and 70 yards.—Churchill Clark won, Ormie second, Dier third. Time 1:58.
Two-year-olds, half mile.—Annie Brown won, Monterosa second, Katuna third. Time 54.
Five furlongs.—Germanic won, Miss Francis second, Captain King third. Time 1:07.

Rhode Island's New Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The next legislature, as far as common stands: Senate—republicans, 21; democrats, 11; to be chosen, 4. House—republicans, 24; democrats, 25; to be chosen, 25. The election of governor and general officers was thrown into the legislature and 55 votes are needed to assure a majority.

Of the assembly members to be elected at the supplementary election, republicans must get 10, or democrats 19 to secure a majority to elect state officers.

A Bad Wreck.

GARRISON'S N. Y., April 3.—A landslide occurred this morning in a cut south of the village and before the flagmen could intercept it a freight train dashed into the mass of earth and rocks. Over a dozen freight cars, and the engine and tender were wrecked, the wreckage being over thirty feet high. The engineer, fireman and a brakeman were in the wreck but are not fatally injured. The Atlantic express was right behind the freight but was flagged in time, thereby preventing a horrible accident.

A Double Hanging.

SAVANNAH, N. Y., April 3.—Will Hicks and Robert McCoy, both colored, were hanged at Homeville to-day for the murder of William Hughes and wife, an aged white couple, Nov. 6 last.

A CONVICTED COUNT.

He Gets Five Years in Sing Sing for Stealing Jewelry.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Stanislaus de Bortkevitch is the high-sounding name of a man who has been notorious in New York for several months, claiming to be a Russian count exiled for sympathy with the cause of freedom. Whether he is a genuine count is not known. At any rate he will spend the next five years in Sing Sing at hard labor, having been convicted of stealing \$1,000 worth of jewelry from a lady at the Buckingham hotel.

He was represented by counsel, but made a speech to the jury, in which he said:

"I am very sorry to give you American gentlemen so much trouble. I am thankful to get a chance to defend myself. I am a Russian refugee and came to this country last July to marry a rich young lady whom I met in Paris."

"I had money and intended to become an American citizen and get a position here. While looking for a firm in the Equitable building one day I was arrested on a charge of robbing a lady, but was acquitted by a jury in this court."

"My mother in Russia heard of my disgrace and died of grief. I was working at Delmonico's for 75 cents per day, when Mrs. Gouran, a rich Chicago lady, who wanted me to elope with her, called me out and gave me five out of 11 rings she had on her fingers and asked me to dispose of them."

"I went to sell them to William Barth, a jeweler. He offered me a price for the rings and I accepted. Then he asked me to wait until he went to Brooklyn for the money. He brought Detective Nugent back and I was arrested."

"Gentlemen, I think the bitter experience I have had is punishment enough. No drudgery in prison could make it worse. I am guilty of nothing more than receiving jewels not knowing them to have been stolen. Please acquit me, so I can go home to my old mother in Russia."

Assistant District Attorney Jerome in commenting on the speech called attention to the fact that "Count," after saying that his mother had died of grief, had begged to be allowed to go back to Russia to join his poor old mother. Bortkevitch tried in vain to explain the discrepancy. Bortkevitch is a very handsome man and speaks half a dozen languages.

Indignant With Emin.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times has an editorial reproaching Emin Pasha. It points out that after British money and enterprise extricated him from an untenable position he is now assisting Germany in an anti-British movement.

Francis De Winton, who was connected with the Emin Pasha relief committee, is bitterly indignant with Emin for entering the German service and declares he has his reasons for so doing. Emin written while he was in the interior of Africa, in which Emin begs to be rescued. Sir Francis says he regards Emin as a man absolutely devoid of gratitude and generosity.

ZANZIBAR, April 3.—Emin Pasha accuses the British consul of falsely describing him as the plaintiff in Tippu's case, the real plaintiff being Stanley. Emin appears to be mistaken in this, the real plaintiff being the Emin relief committee. The general belief is that politicians are making a cat's paw of Emin.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times' correspondent at Cairo says: In an interview with Stanley, he said: "Emin had both English and German officers, and he cannot be blamed if he thought the social theories of Lassalle and Taine. Things have gone unfortunately awry, since Emin returned and it is likely that matters were misrepresented during his illness. If he wins over the Arabs he will add to his reputation and not hurt English interests; still the Germans cannot be too cautious in their natural desire to secure trade routes. I have heard of no action either by the Germans or by Emin that would chill my sympathy with him. Emin's proclamation reveals soreness and was unnecessary."

Is William the Author?

VIENNA, April 3.—A telegram from Berlin announces the publication of pamphlet entitled, "He goes; What now?" It is reported that Emperor William himself was the author of the pamphlet. In any case, it betrays an intimate knowledge of affairs. It states that a secret society, including among its members the emperor, Caprivi, and General Duvernois, minister of war, proposes to reconcile the democratic parties alienated by Bismarck and that the emperor has adopted the social theories of Lassalle and Taine. It compares him to Savonarola and Constantine, and says that he has taken the new social doctrine into his own hands to save the tottering thrones of Europe. The pamphlet has caused a sensation.

A Crazy Man's Fiendish Act.

EGG HARBOR, April 3.—George Lang, while temporarily insane, terrified his family, consisting of his wife and three children, by wishing them to remain quiet while he set fire to the house. He then fired the bed containing his sleeping five year old daughter. The house was soon in flames and the neighbors with difficulty rescued the little ones, one of the rescuers being seriously burned. The maniac secured a shot gun and threatened death to all who attempted to approach him. He was next seen to jump into the flames and after a few groans all was quiet.

The Temperance Crusade.

FARMINGTON, Mo., April 3.—The crusading excitement is still at fever heat. This morning the ladies again went to De Lassus, the railroad station for Farmington, four miles away, to meet a train, but they found no beer billed for Farmington. No arrests have yet been made, and it is not expected there will be any until the brewers sue for damages. Two saloons are closed and the proprietors say they will not attempt to reopen.

The Bucket Shop War.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The bucket shops did not succeed in getting quotations so promptly to-day, and much to the elation of the board of trade authorities, the bucket business fell off. The board of directors excluded from the floor messengers of two regular houses, charging that they were "leaking" to the bucket shops.

Revolution in Querroero.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 3.—Diario Hogar says a revolution has broken out near Iguala, in the state of Querroero, the government of which is unpopular. Troops have been called out.

IDAHO TO BE ADMITTED

The Admission Bill Passed the House by a Party Vote.

Democrats Refuse to Vote and the Speaker Counts a Quorum—To Be Made a Test Case.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the house to-day the committee on banking and currency further discussed the subject of issuing fractional currency for use in the mails. The sub-committee reported that the postmaster general did not regard the proposition with favor. He preferred something on the English system of making redeemable by postmasters the postage stamps affixed to the card so the card could not be used for mail purposes.

The Idaho admission bill then came up and the minority continued its arguments.

The minority would offer an amendment providing that a new convention be held and a constitution submitted to a vote of the territory as has been done in the case of Dakota, Montana and Washington; the amendment required that the Edmunds-Tucker test oath be taken by every person voting upon the constitution. Gentlemen on the other side said the provision in the Idaho constitution disfranchising Mormons was in line with the Edmunds-Tucker law. There was a vast difference. Under the law the Mormons of Utah were disfranchised; under the Idaho constitution not a member of the Mormon church would be allowed to vote. He charged the republicans with the purpose of admitting territories under such provisions as would ensure an increase of their representation in the senate. The minority of the committee represented the people of the United States. It represented 5,500,000 democrats who voted for Cleveland; it represented the majority of the people, because Cleveland received a popular majority and it seemed reasonable to return from various municipal elections that the democratic party was not losing ground. When November 1892 came along the democratic party would elect a president who would represent a majority of the people, instead of a man who represented trusts and monopolies.

Lodge supported the bill.

Henderson of Iowa said the attitude of the democratic party was a familiar sight to the country. The democratic party was in its old breeches pulling back, back when the civilized world cried "forward and onward." The democratic party was a polygamist.

It had a batch of wives; slavery was one, slave of territory another, treason another. [Derisive laughter on the democratic side.] Mr. Henderson: Oh, you recognize them; you know their names, and now you have polygamy for one of your wives, corrupt ballot-boxes was one of your wives; and you have been true to every one of them. [Laughter.] You never left their bed and board for a single moment. I like your loyalty to them, but do not sneak behind constitutional provisions to keep up your purpose. But people know what you are; stick to your women, boys; we will help Idaho to stick to the principles she has advanced. [Laughter and applause.]

After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment of the minority providing for a new constitutional convention. Rejected; yeas 111, nays 125. The next amendment providing for a vote upon the present constitution was rejected, 104 to 121. A vote recurring on the passage of the bill democrats refrained from voting. One reading clerk was busily engaged in noting down the names of democrats present and refusing to vote.

Democrats say they intend to make this a test case and have the courts pass upon the constitutionality of the rules allowing the speaker to count a quorum. It had been intended to make one of the contested election cases a test case, but as this could be done only by a suit for salary brought in the court of claims, this course was abandoned and the present action decided upon.

The bill passed, yeas 129, nays none. Mr. Bucklaw, the speaker, counting a quorum. Adjourned.

The Prince of Wales in Paris.

PARIS, April 3.—The Prince of Wales is here on his way back from Berlin. He was received with more than the usual impromptu. It is noted, however, that the prince is aging rapidly and has a worn out, weary look and walks like a feeble man. These evidences of physical decadence corroborate the recent reports that the prince is ill.

Bismarck's Old Presents.

BERLIN, April 3.—The list of Bismarck's birthday gifts is amusing. They include two mastiffs, 43 drinking cups, over one hundred long pipes, three hunting guns, much tobacco, dozens of cakes, innumerable packages of preserves, cakes and candies sent by farmers' wives, barrels of eggs, slices of bacon, cushions, rugs and an enormous salmon from Wales.

Failures in Spokane.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., April 3.—E. Jackson & Co., furniture dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets, \$50,000. Bump & Co., carriages, also failed. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$20,000.

Threatened by Floods.

BASTROP, La., April 3.—The Bonny Dee levee, 12 miles east of this place, which protects the richest part of this parish from overflow, broke. It is feared the lower country will be inundated in a short while.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Private advices from Calgary indicate 2,500 Mormon emigrants are expected from Utah this spring to join the Mormon colony.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The British freight steamer Connemara went ashore this morning at Jones Inlet, Long Island. The Connemara left here March 21 for London, and was evidently returning to port when stranded.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3.—Richard Catron, in resisting arrest last night, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff George Gibson, seriously wounding Deputy Sheriff Charles Hostet, and was endeavoring to escape when Catron was shot by Deputy Sheriff Dow. He may die.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A number of well known ladies, including the wives of Senators Jones, McMillan, Payne, Hearst, Mrs. Whitlaw Field and Mrs. Frank Hamilton met yesterday and decided to issue an address calling upon the women of America for contributions for a bronze statue to be presented to France as a token of friendship.