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100—One Hundred Lots—100

30x100 Feet,

Located in the most desirable part of the city of

BOZEMAN.

Warranty Deeds, payments in Monthly Installments of TEN DOLLARS.

Only one-fourth mile from postoffice and city hall up a gentle incline brings one to the center of the Prospect Hill Addition. It can be said without exaggeration that the location of these lots commands the most magnificent view of any residence site in Bozeman. It offers large returns to investors. It has an abundance of the finest water. Its scenery is unsurpassed in Montana or in the Rocky Mountain region. Of all other places in Montana it is the most suitable from its location as well as its advantages for the permanent capital of the state. It is the geographical center of Montana. It is beautifully located in one of the most productive valleys in the entire country. It is a place of permanence and its growth will keep pace with the growth of the state. The rich men of to-day are those who bought real estate and held on to it. Will you follow their example while there is still a chance and purchase lots from first hands?

One Hundred Dollars

PER LOT.

\$10 Down and \$10 Per Month.

James W. Murphy

Room No. 6, Marchessault & Valliton Block, BUTTE, MONTANA.

CAPTURED BY CRISP

He Will be Speaker in the House of the Fifty-Second Congress.

IT WAS A SPIRITED CONTEST

Springer of Illinois Leaves the Field and Casts the Decisive Ballot—Mills a Strong Second.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Good generalship and the powerful influence of Gorman and Hill exerted to-day by Lieutenant Governor-elect Sheehan of New York in person, have defeated Mills and elected Crisp. The friends of the Georgia man are wild with joy and those of Mills are correspondingly dejected. Among the active men on both sides, the defeat of Mills is regarded as excluding Cleveland from the national contention as a western candidate for the presidency in 1892. A western candidate will be for free silver on a platform for free coinage is regarded by most democrats as incredible. Some of the friends of Mills, who are like him free silver men, believe this will be a hazardous policy, sure to deprive the democratic candidate of much eastern and some western support. Crisp will make a good speaker if the only requirements of office are parliamentary tact and composure. Tammyhall, which elected its candidate for doorkeeper, will claim a great deal of patronage, as it rendered much assistance. The Mills columns stood like a rock up to the last ballot, and Dixon was loyal to his man to the conclusion of the fight.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The day opened without any apparent change in the speakership contest. The candidates were as cheerful as ever, and their followers seemed imbued with the same confidence and persistency which is the characteristic feature of the contest. The caucus met promptly at 10 this morning and without any preliminary proceedings the secretary began to call the roll:

Eighteenth ballot—Crisp 94, Mills 90, Springer 17, McMillin 19, Hatch 5, Stevens 1.

Nineteenth ballot—Crisp 94, Mills 91, Springer 17, McMillin 19, Hatch 5, Stevens 1.

Terry, the Arkansas absentee, came in and voted for Mills.

After the 19th ballot the caucus adjourned until 2 this afternoon with this morning's balloting showing no change from Saturday night.

Twentieth ballot—Crisp, 92; Mills, 90; Springer, 17; McMillin, 17; Hatch, 5.

Twenty-first ballot—Crisp, 94; Mills, 91; McMillin, 19; Springer, 17; Hatch, 5.

Twenty-second ballot—Crisp, 95; Mills, 93; McMillin, 19; Springer, 17; Hatch, 4; Stevens, 1.

On the twenty-second ballot Cable and Newberry of Illinois left Springer and voted for Mills.

Twenty-third ballot—Crisp, 100; Mills, 94; McMillin, 17; Springer, 13; Stevens, 1.

Twenty-fifth ballot—Crisp, 101; Mills 95; McMillin, 19; Springer, 12; Stevens, 1.

The twenty-sixth ballot showed no change from the previous one.

Twenty-seventh ballot—Crisp, 101; Mills, 95; McMillin, 19; Springer, 12; Stevens, 1.

Recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

Twenty-eighth ballot—Crisp, 103; Mills, 96; McMillin, 19; Springer, 8; Stevens, 1.

Twenty-ninth ballot—Crisp, 106; Mills, 94; McMillin, 18; Springer, 8; Stevens, 1.

All candidates from the eighteenth ballot showed no change from the seventeenth Saturday night. It is true, Mills did not receive 91 votes Saturday, but this was due to the absence of Terry, Arkansas, who subsequently entered the hall and voted for the Texas candidate on the succeeding ballot, thus bringing his vote up to the old figure, 91. The second ballot, nineteenth contest, was quite a perfunctory one. It was evident no choice could be made before 12 o'clock, but that the Fifty-second congress must open with the speakership question unsolved, and that the contest must be resumed after adjournment of the house in the afternoon. The nineteenth ballot was finally announced. It was exactly the same as the last ballot Saturday. But 45 minutes now remained before the meeting of the house and another ballot was impossible. A hasty consultation was held by the leading partisans and the several candidates, and a motion was carried to adjourn to 2 p. m.

During the two hours and a half preceding the reassembling of the caucus at 2 p. m., the supporters of various candidates displayed ceaseless activity in their efforts to win accessions from the followers of each other. Just before the reassembling of the caucus this afternoon, Cable of Illinois, notified Springer he had decided to abandon him and vote for Mills. He told Springer he thought his cause a hopeless one, and that the interests of the democratic party demanded the election of Mills.

Immediately the news of Cable's spread and it was seized as an indication of the dissolution of Springer's forces. The announcement that Newberry would follow caused more excitement. There was a hasty conference of Springer's other followers, but no line of action was decided upon. Just then Stewart of Illinois, indignant at what he denominated as treachery of his colleague in deserting Springer, announced he would not support Mills in any case. This announcement was a thunderclap to the managers of Mills, as the Texas candidate all along counted upon solid support of Springer's Illinois colleagues whenever that gentleman was out of the race. Just before the caucus met, Springer announced he was still in the race.

The twenty-second ballot was destined to mark the first significant change of the day. Cable of Illinois abandoned Springer and voted for Mills; Newberry also deserted Springer for the Texas; Tarsney left Hatch and voted for Crisp. During the succeeding ballot the excitement was intense. Shively a few days ago served notice on Cable and Newberry whenever they deserted Springer for Mills he and his friends would offset this by voting for Crisp. This threat was carried out by

Shively and Stout changing to Crisp. Cobb and Dearman of Missouri then left Hatch and voted for Mills. Immediately there was the wildest excitement. Catchings and others of the Crisp forces rushed from the hall and into the headquarters of Hatch. There was a brief conference and Catchings reappeared followed by Hatch. The cry went up, "Hatch is to withdraw." "Hatch is to go to Crisp," and they were not mistaken, for the entrance of Hatch into the caucus could have but one meaning. Hatch voted for Crisp and Byrnes and Wilson of his state followed his lead up, which gave Crisp a lead of five; the twenty-third ballot resulting: Crisp, 100; Mills, 90; McMillin, 13; Springer, 13; Stevens, 1. On the twenty-fourth ballot Springer lost another vote and Crisp reaped the profit. McClelland of Indiana followed the example of Shively and voted for Crisp. This was the only change, but it gave Crisp a lead of six over Mills. Then the assault upon Springer's forces ceased and terrific efforts were made to break McMillin's ranks. Members rushed hither and thither, but their efforts were in vain. The twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ballots failed to show any change. Then a recess was taken until 8 p. m. The two hours' interval was industriously utilized by candidates and managers. Springer and McMillin held a hearty conference with the result that they decided to act together in termination of the contest should it become inevitable that either Crisp or Mills must be elected.

Springer and his supporters held a secret conference at which Springer thanked his followers for their loyal support, and stated his belief was that either Crisp or Mills would be elected. "You men have been loyal to me," said he, "and it is now my time to be loyal to you. I am prepared to throw my influence and vote for either candidate you may desire to support as a unit, with the positive understanding with the man we may elect, that I will not do anything, but my friends must be well treated. [Applause.] I leave you to decide upon upon the candidate you desire to support as second choice. My vote and influence is at your disposal." [Applause.]

After Springer's withdrawal the delegation discussed but few questions of politics and finally decided they would not avail themselves of Springer's generosity, but would leave him free as to his desire for any candidate, and they would each do the same. From now on Springer was greatly in demand. He was in turn supported by Crisp, by Congressman Johnson of the Mills force and by Colonel Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic, but the amount of solace and encouragement he gave either or any of them could not be learned. That most of McMillin's followers were decidedly pledged to second choice, when he sought to withdraw and Springer and his intimate friends held a key to the situation, was the general opinion, and the first ballot of the evening was awaited with breathless interest. The first change came with the name of Burrows, one of Springer's supporters. That gentleman voted for Crisp, and a few minutes later another of Springer's Illinois friends voted for the Georgia candidate, Babbitt and Miller of Wisconsin went to the Mills forces. Crisp was now within 11 votes of nomination, but McMillin's 19 men were still unmoved. No election was possible while they remained loyal to McMillin.

During all this time McMillin had been holding frequent conferences with Colough. On the following ballot there was one change, fraught with ominous portent to Mills. Mr. Stahlmecker, who was steadily voting for Mills, changed to Crisp. Babbitt (Wis.) returned to Springer, so the 20th ballot resulted: Crisp 104, Mills 91, McMillin 19, Springer 9, Stevens 1. At the beginning of the 30th ballot, and before the call begun, McMillin, who had been standing in the rear of the lobby, entered the hall. Instantly there was a burst of applause. McMillin obtained recognition and, thanking his followers, formally withdrew from the contest amid applause. As the ballot proceeded his followers began to scatter. Covert, Enloe and Kile went to Mills and Washington to Crisp. When the name of McMillin was called that gentleman voted for Mills. Changes now came in rapid succession, and at the conclusion of the ballot Crisp stood with 114 votes and Mills with 108, the Georgia candidate one short of nomination, with Springer and his little band of followers holding the balance of power. It remained to Illinois' leader to say who would be speaker of the Fifty-second congress. Great applause greeted Springer as he entered the hall. There was a breathless pause as Springer proceeded to his little group of supporters and, shaking hands all around, thanked each for his loyal support. The house applauded this graceful little action, when Springer asked recognition from the chair and prepared to vote. The suspense was painful. "I desire," said Springer, "to be recorded as voting for Mr. Crisp." The vote of Springer nominated Crisp, and the applause which greeted the announcement was deafening. Dozens of members rushed to grasp his hand, and he was the recipient of an ovation from his party. Busey and Stewart of Illinois and Holman of Indiana followed over his candidate, and after Springer's withdrawal voted with him for Crisp. Snow (Ill.), Bryan (Neb.), and Martin and Patton (Ind.) remained on record as voting for Springer, so the result of the final and decisive ballot was: Crisp, 119; Mills, 105; Springer, 4; Stevens 1.

For Crisp—Alderson, Alexander, Allen, American, Bacon, Bankhead, Beaman, Beltshover, Bentley, Blanchard, Blount, Branch, Bullock, Bunn, Busey, Brynes, Cadmus, Campbell, Castle, Carreling, Clarke, Cobb, (Ala.), Cockran, Compton, Cowles, Crawford, Cummings, Daniel, Donovan, Dungan, Dunsay, Durbin, Edwards, Elliott, Ellis, English, Eps, Everett, Fellows, Fitch, Fowles, Gantz, Getshimer, Gillespie, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Greenleaf, Halowell, Hatch, Haines, Henphill, Henderson, (N. C.) Herbert, Holman, Honck, (Ohio), Johnston, Jones, Kirby, Lawson, (Va.), Lawson, (Ga.), Layton, Lester, (Va.), Lester, (Ga.), Lewis, Little, Livingston, Malloy, McAdler, McClelland, McDonald, McLean, McKaig, Melroe, Montgomery, Moses, Oates, O'Farrell, Outwaite, Owens, Page, (R. I.), Page, (Md.), Pattison, Painter, Peel, Pennington, Pierce, Price, Raynor, Riley, Richardson, Robertson, Rockwell, Rusk, Shell, Shively, Springer, Staekhouse, Stahlmecker, Stevens, Stewart, (Ill.), Stockdale, Stout, Slump, Starnes, Tiltman, Turner, Turpin, Vanborner, Warwick, Washington, Wedock.

Continued on 8th page.

AMERICAN STATESMEN

Both Houses of the Fifty-Second Congress Called to Order.

SCENES IN THE CHAMBERS

All Available Seats in the Galleries Filled With Spectators—Swearing in New Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The senate galleries were crowded with spectators to-day to witness the opening of that branch of congress. An unusually large number of new senators are to be sworn in counting up 17 without the senator from Florida, neither the name of Call nor Davidson being on the printed list.

At noon the vice president took the chair and the session opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler. After this the vice president laid before the senate the credentials of the new senators; the resignation of Senator Reagan of Texas and the appointment by Governor Thatcher of Mr. Chilton. Other credentials were those of Felton of California to fill the vacancy caused by Hearst's death; the resignation of Edmunds of Vermont and the appointment of Proctor, and the credentials of Call and Davidson, each claiming to be the senator from Florida. After the latter two were read Harris moved that they be referred to the committee on priviledges and elections, so that the question might be decided in the light of a thorough investigation. He asked that they be laid on the table. George said that he would not object to this request, but that to-morrow he would insist the senate have other facts and law before it, and ought to proceed at once to seat Call as the elected. A few remarks by Hoar and the matter went over. When the credentials of Senator Breece, senator-elect from Ohio, were presented, Senator Sherman said: "Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Breece, I desire to say a large portion of the citizens of Ohio contend he was not an inhabitant of that state at the time of his election, and was therefore not eligible to a seat in this body. On examination of precedents—of which there are several in the history of the government, and most important—I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Breece is entitled to be sworn in on the prima facie of his credentials, which are regular in form. I simply give this notice, however, so that his being sworn may not be considered any waiver, or any misapprehension or misconception, if the people or legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the senate that Breece was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Breece."

The swearing in of the newly elected or appointed senators, was then proceeded with. They were sworn in groups of four or five, in the first group being Breece, who was escorted by Kenna; in the next group were Chilton, Texas; Dubois, Idaho; Felton, California, and Dabinger, New Hampshire. Hoar said to Chilton there was a question as to whether the governor of Texas had power to appoint before a vacancy actually occurred. He would afterwards move to refer the case to the committee on priviledges and elections. Hale said he desired to examine the credentials of Dubois, and asked that they lie on the table till to-morrow. Agreed to, and other senators in groups were sworn in. The name of Hill, senator from New York, was not printed on the list, nor were his credentials presented. There were but four members of the senate not in their seats. These were Jones (Ark.), Jones, Stanford (Cal.) and Vance (N. C.). Hoar submitted a motion that Call be admitted to take the oath as senator, and said he would let it go over till to-morrow. Cullum made a like motion in reference to Dubois. After the transaction of some routine business the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Convening of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The heavy rain-storm which visited here this morning had little effect in dampening the ardor of those desirous of witnessing the opening of the Fifty-second congress. At an early hour a great crowd surged through the corridors of the capitol. In the house the galleries were crowded and every available seat on the long benches was occupied. As the republicans entered the hall they were greeted by their democratic colleagues and congratulations of condolence were exchanged. The chamber presented a bright appearance, notwithstanding the gloominess of the day, and the many desks were ornamented with decorations. The speaker's desk was conspicuous by the absence of adornment. At noon Clerk McPherson called the house to order. The clerk immediately proceeded to call the roll. As Reed responded to his name, his republican colleagues gave him a round of applause. The clerk having announced the presence of 326 members, the house immediately on motion of Holman of Indiana, adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow.

A Severe Blizzard.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—General Passenger Agent Austin of the Northern Pacific returned this morning from a trip to Manitoba. He was caught in the recent blizzard and says it was the worst known in places in nine years. The fall of snow was very heavy, and it drifted in places from 15 to 20 feet deep. The temperature was high and there was no suffering except in perhaps a few isolated cases. The worst feature is that the snow covers a great deal of wheat in the shock.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Five furlongs—Eugene won, Pat Convey second, First Base third. Time, 1:21.

Six furlongs—Antonette won, Joe Gunter second, Guess Not third. Time, 1:37 1/2.

Six furlongs—Ruby Payne won, Sunny Brook second, Adeline third. Time, 1:34.

Fourth race declared off.

Six furlongs—Hansell won, Profligate second, Linguist third. Time, 1:35.

Six furlongs—Winslow won, Mary Mac second, King Richard third. Time, 1:27 1/2.

THE BOYD-THAYER CASE.

Briefs in the Noted Suit Filed in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Boyd-Thayer case involving the question of title to the office of governor of Nebraska and citizenship on the part of Boyd, will come up for argument in the United States supreme court to-morrow. Briefs of the counsel have been filed. J. W. Cowin, Boyd's attorney, in his brief maintains his client became a citizen by virtue of the admission of Nebraska as a state, he being an inhabitant in Nebraska and a member of its constitutional convention. Henry D. Estabrook, also attorney for Boyd, argued Boyd became a citizen through relation back to the time of declaration of intention to the granting in it of naturalization papers to Boyd's father, and that complete transaction takes effect as on the day drawn, in 1840. Naturalization, he held, was in the nature of a contract in which granting final papers constituted assistance on part of the government. He also argued the congressional act of 1854, making all persons who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, amenable to military duty, had the effect of conferring citizenship upon Boyd and his father. The confession of the entire honesty of Boyd in the belief he was a citizen, reiterated his other allegiance to the United States and constitution and his patriotic conduct through life was noted as a circumstance justifying the court in violating the doctrine of relation.

The brief in behalf of Thayer is prepared by John F. Dillon, John L. Webster and Joseph H. Black. It is broadly stated they base the association of the want of citizenship in Boyd, on the ground an alien cannot grow into citizenship by belief or facts or by assuming to act as a citizen. They cite the case of Dreyden and Swinburn, West Virginia, in which the court held proof of naturalization was necessary and relation could not apply. Collective naturalization, they maintain, can play only where congress makes an express provision therefor, as it did when Florida and Louisiana were ceded to the United States.

LONDON'S LATEST SCANDAL.

Developments in the Divorce Suit of Mrs. St. John.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Interest is unabated in the St. John divorce case. The crowd at the court this morning was large and composed mostly of theatrical people. The first witness called this morning was Surgeon Cooper. He was called to support the charges of cruelty made by Mrs. St. John. He testified that he was called to attend her. He examined her and found a bruise on her breast. Her back was also injured and she was suffering much pain.

Gill, counsel for Marius, resumed his questioning of Miss St. John, who was on the stand Saturday. He examined her as to her relations with Arthur Cohen, with whom Marius charges his wife was criminally intimate. Miss St. John said that while she and Cohen were at Monte Carlo, the latter gave her a gold purse. Cohen used to call her Florence, and she called him Arthur. When her husband became involved in litigation she lent him money. She received a salary of £8 weekly when she first came to London. Afterwards her salary was reduced to £7 a week. The most valuable present Cohen ever gave her was worth £20. She received far more valuable presents from other persons. In response to a question put to her by Gill, Miss St. John said she had prepared a deed of separation between herself and her husband. The deed contained no clause requiring chastity on her part.

Must Not Be Honored.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—In the United States court to-day Judge Hawley decided that Long Ben Jim, Chinese, is not entitled to admission into this country, although he had a passport issued by a Shanghai customs officer. Judge Hawley in his decision finds passports are requirements of the restriction act, as the official who issued them is only a customs officer. This suit was brought to test the validity of the famed Shanghai passport, about which there were charges of fraud made by Collector H. Helps some time ago.

A Slight Error.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Romero has received by mail a copy of a cablegram from President Diaz, 21st ult., in regard to the Garcia revolution on the border, and he finds an error was committed in the form published, caused in transmission or deciphering, as the copy now received does not contain an allusion to any want of proper zeal on the part of the officers of the United States government on the frontier in the execution of the neutrality laws.

Assignment of Favors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The republican senators held a short caucus to-day to provide for the assignments of favors to committees. Chairman Senator Sherman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to select a list. Later Chairman Sherman announced the following committee: Cullum, chairman; Plumb, Sawyer, Hale, Hawley, Teller, Mitchell, Carey and Cameron.

The Barnaby Case.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—The court room was crowded this morning with an assemblage to hear the opening address in the Graves case, but Judge Rising is still indisposed and court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Crew Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The new Pacific mail steamer, Nicaragua, was wrecked off the coast of Salvador Friday last. The steamer was completely lost. The crew was saved.

Known in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Southworth, who is believed in New York to be a bomb thrower, is well known here, but it is not believed he is the man who threw the bomb at Sage.

Terrible Accident.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—A terrible catastrophe occurred in the colliery at Nifka, Russian Poland, in which it is reported, 180 men and 40 horses were killed.

Declared Traitors.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 7.—President Peixote to-day issued a manifesto declaring the members of Dictator Fonseca's government traitors to the constitution.

LOPPY TOUCHED OFF

Another Soul Sent Into Eternity by the Electrical Process.

ARTISTIC AND PAINLESS

Doctors Say the Wife Murderer's Execution Was a Grand Success—He Died Without a Struggle.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Martin F. Lopy, the wife murderer, was killed a few minutes after noon to-day. According to Warden Brown the execution was carried out the same as at the time of the killing of the four men in the same chair in July last. The warden refuses to give any information except to say the law was carried out and the execution of Lopy was a success.

Lopy was more intelligent than any of the murderers so far executed. He listened to the reading of the death warrants with bowed head, and when the warden finished the doctored man was led out of his cage. The little procession then started for the death chamber. The warden and keeper led the way directly ahead of Lopy, who had to be led by the keeper, through a dark passageway. As soon as Lopy arrived in the execution room he was promptly placed in the chair and strapped so he could not move hand or foot. The electrodes were then applied to the condemned man, one covering the forehead and temples and the other the calf of the right leg. The electrodes were moistened with a solution of salt water before the current was turned on.

None of the witnesses would reveal how Lopy died. It is understood 1,485 volts were used, the same as at the July execution, and that the current at that voltage continued from 50 to 60 seconds. As soon as Lopy was pronounced dead, the straps which bound his body were removed and the dead murderer carried into the apartment directly off the execution room, where an autopsy was held. Lopy's remains were then placed in a rough pine coffin, and some time after sundown this evening the coffin will be placed in a grave filled with quicklime.

Dr. Ward of Albany, one of the witnesses, was seen by a reporter. He said: "I, as well as other witnesses, am pledged to maintain strict secrecy in regard to the execution. I will say, however, that, in my opinion, it was a success. I do not believe Lopy felt any pain. He was calm and composed when being led to the execution room and when strapped in the death chair. I believe electrocution the most successful capital punishment. It is far preferable to hanging. I believe one act of the next legislature will be to amend that portion of the law which excludes newspaper men."

The crime for which Lopy was executed was the murder of Hattie Lopy, wife of the murderer, July 4, 1890. Lopy was 31 years old and a complete physical wreck, having been a hard drinker for a number of years before the crime. He was very deaf and blind in one eye.

HE WANTED TO DIE.

A Shocking Tale Told by a California Woman.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., Dec. 7.—A few days ago brief mention was made of the suicide of a Frenchman named Lourens Signoret, living near Foster's bar, a remote camp in the Yuba foothills. Particulars arrived to-day in the return of the justice of the peace to the county coroner, and shows a most startling crime. According to his wife's testimony, he had been ailing for some time. On December 1 he took a dose of strychnine, and as it did not have immediate effect he asked his wife to get him a shotgun and shoot him. This she did. The gun would not work at first, and when it did death was instantly produced. She says that he then asked her to pile brush over him and burn him to death. This she did not do, but walked some distance to a cabin occupied by a man named George, and requested him to assist in the cremating. He would not do it and notified the constables, and when Signoret's place was again visited he was dead.

A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

Further Details of the Conflict Between Forces in China.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Li Hung Chang, viceroy, has telegraphed the Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent confirming the news of the crushing defeat of the rebels. The correspondent then gives further details of the recent massacre, which shows that it was a veritable carnival of blood. Li Hung Chang has just telegraphed that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Manchuria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The news from China brought by Belze, states that the North China Daily News of Nov. 7 says: The emperor has issued a favorable decree in which Christianity is referred to in the most satisfactory terms. High officials have been spurred into unwonted activity in the preservation of order and have taken precautions against a recurrence of the riots.

CROOKED OFFICIALS.

United States Grand Jury Indicts a United States Marshal.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 7.—The grand jury to-day filed an indictment against United States Marshal F. H. Parsons for maintaining a house for immoral purposes. Brigham Poter was also indicted for the same offense. The grand jury in its final report severely criticised the management of the penitentiary for its convict labor being used illegally for the benefit of the warden and United States marshal, who also, it asserts, posed as sub-contractors. Investigation of the charges of lewd conduct preferred against Parsons began to-day. Annie Prindle told her story, after which adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Case of the Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States supreme court to-day postponed until the second Monday in January the hearing of the cases of Fishlen and Schwab, the Chicago anarchists, imprisoned for complicity in the Haymarket riots.