

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POWER IS A SICK MAN

Suddenly Taken Ill at His Quarters in Washington.

HIS CONDITION PRECARIOUS

Physicians Say It Will Be Some Time Before He Can Resume Work—Hemorrhage of the Stomach.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Last night about 9 o'clock, A. W. Lyman of Helena, called upon Commodore T. C. Power at Wornley's hotel. After a short call, and as Mr. Lyman was leaving, Mr. Power complained of severe pains and started up stairs hastily. A few moments later, Mrs. Power heard a heavy fall outside the door of her apartment and opening it, she found Mr. Power prostrate with blood flowing from his mouth, covering his clothing and making a pool on the floor. Physicians were sent for, and without removing his clothing the patient was put in bed. Dr. Walsh, and later on, Dr. Muncaster attended him. They found that he had suffered from a hemorrhage of the stomach; that he had lost a great quantity of blood, and that he would need the closest attention to pull him through. The physicians were with him until 2 o'clock this morning, and have visited him repeatedly during the day.

To-night four physicians, including Dr. Magruder, Mrs. Power's family medical adviser, were in attendance and were anxious about the progress of their patient.

Mr. Power is conscious and cheerful, but very weak. If the physicians can keep off the fever that threatens, they believe Mr. Power will soon rally, although he will be obliged to take extremely good care of himself for a long time. Colonel Sanders, Commissioner Carter and other Montanans called to-night to inquire about his condition. He has repeatedly been very ill but his family says that he has never been attacked before in this way.

Mr. DeLamar of Idaho is in the city making the acquaintance of Washington society under the auspices of Russell Harrison. He proposes to make a permanent residence in Washington.

Among those who were yesterday present at Mrs. Representative Dixon's tea were Mrs. Justice Brewer and her guest, Miss Fenton; Mrs. Noble and her guests, Miss Norris and Foster; Miss Melona, Miss Rusk, Miss Rusk, Miss Foster, Mrs. Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Senator Squire and General and Mrs. C. B. Wilcox, Admiral and Miss Skenitt, General, Mrs. and the Misses Livingston, Mrs. James F. Barbour, Mrs. Senator Waltham and daughter, Mrs. Hiseock, Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, General and Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Senator Dolph, ex-Senator and Mrs. Conger, Judge and Mrs. Humphrey of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy of St. Paul, Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Brown and daughter, Major and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Ramsey, the French minister, Mr. Patronic, Mr. Depret, Senor Pinto, the Japanese minister and Madame Tatino, Governor McCrea's, Senator Gibson, Senator Cullom and daughters, Commander Selley, Colonel Forester, Colonel Sanders, Senator Carey, General Greeley, General Anderson, Lieutenant Tate, of West Point, and Dr. Bannister, Dr. Tod and Lieutenant Hamilton of Washington barracks.

LEECH TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

He Is Not in Favor of Free Coinage—Money of Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day examined Director Leech of the mint bureau on the bills relating to the silver question. Leech said his minimum estimate of production of silver in the United States during the last year was \$8,000,000 ounces, but the official estimates would probably exceed that amount. If the amount used in the arts and sciences were deducted the American product would be less than the government purchases. The amount of currency in circulation in the United States, he said, was \$24.50 per capita larger than in any country except France. Leech did not think there is any lack of circulating medium in this country. Leech having answered in the negative the question of Stone as to whether any European paper money is based on silver, Bland inquired if he held there is no country in Europe where paper money is based on silver.

Leech's response was, there is no country in Europe where paper money is redeemably solely in silver.

Williams of Illinois called attention to the fact that Leech had said there is no country except the United States whose notes are based on silver and asked if European countries and the United States are not on the same basis in this respect.

Leech admitted that to be so, and said here, as in Europe, notes are based on both gold and silver.

Williams asked if he regarded the issuance of silver certificates to circulate instead of silver dollars as any obstacle to free coinage, to which Leech replied in the negative, and said he thought the notes preferable. The issuance of gold notes is to the same objection, but not to the same extent as in the case of silver notes, as they could be circulated easier.

Williams inquired why Leech thought silver coins of other countries would be dumped here if we adopted free coinage.

Leech—I think European silver would come here in shiploads just as fast as it could be brought in.

Williams wanted to know how silver coin could be dumped here when they needed it abroad for circulation in countries having it.

Leech—There is much more of it in domestic circulation than is needed. They reject it and it naturally gravitates into the vaults of the banks where it is used for the issue of notes. All Europe is practically on a gold standard partly from choice and partly from necessity. The countries of Europe are inclined to adapt themselves to the gold standard, and I do not believe any loss of a small percent, would stand in the way of their doing that. Besides,

they believe it would be a temporary measure; that we could not sustain free coinage of silver, and that it would be to their advantage while we were making the experiment. That, in my judgment, is the belief of European financiers.

To Bland, Leech said he believed silver would come here as long as we changed gold for it. The shipments would cease when we got on a silver basis. We would be compelled to pay shippers gold because they could get legal tender notes, which would be practically interchangeable with gold.

Leech said in his judgment free silver coinage would either send gold abroad or to a premium. Replying to Mr. Bland, he said he thought we had gold enough to buy the world's stock of silver.

The query by Mr. Johnson of North Dakota as to whether or not the United States had an agent abroad with a view to learning the sentiments towards bi-metalism and an international agreement, led the discussion to the field of international agreement. Leech replied that certain gentlemen traveling in Europe had been requested to learn the probabilities of some international agreement being secured. England had shown a disposition favorably and encouragement for an agreement had been received. He (Leech) would regard an international agreement as a very great detriment to all people. He admitted the free coinage bill would benefit England more than if an agreement was reached.

Mr. Bland asked if it was not a fact that these agreements, and the talk of them generally, arose about the time the silver question was raised here, but Mr. Leech replied he thought not. Mr. Bland said his experience was contrary to Mr. Leech's belief.

E. D. Stark of Cleveland then presented an argument in favor of free coinage.

A KANSAS PHILOSOPHER.

He Spoke About the Effect of the Tariff Laws on Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The committee on agriculture of the house to-day began hearings on various anti-option bills pending in congress. Wood Davis, the well-known statistician of Kansas, appeared to-day in advocacy of the Hatch bill. He said: "I will not go into the question of the effect of the tariff or currency supply upon the price of these commodities. I cannot see that the question of the tariff affects the farmer materially. After the year 1870 there had grown upon the board of trade a system of dealing in fictitious products. Its influence seems to have grown with the years. The gentlemen on the other side of the question tell us in order to market the farm products of the country we must have their new methods. Yet we marketed, I think, more breadstuffs and pork relatively to the population 10 years ago, before this method came into vogue, than we do to-day. If we were then able to market our products without these methods, why cannot we do it now?"

"They tell us we cannot do it without money, but there is more wealth relatively in this country now than there was 10 or 15 years ago. Now the consumption of the world has overtaken production. If wheat brought \$1.75 per bushel in Britain for nine years ending in 1874, why should it not bring good prices now, with a lessened product per capita?"

Just before adjournment, Murray Nelson and others, representing the Chicago board of trade, laid before the committee a voluminous memorial in opposition to anti-option legislation. The arguments of the memorial are chiefly that the boards of trade are essential to the marketing of farmers' produce, and that dealing in options and futures is a stimulus necessary to the maintenance of boards of trade. It asserts that the system by which produce gambling is carried on is legitimate. This form of gambling, says the memorial, is and long has been a fruitful source of agricultural depression, and a rigorous federal bucket shop law, vigorously enforced, will go far toward accomplishing what is sought.

The memorial does not apprehend that congress confounds bucket shops with legitimate exchanges. "Such a thought," it says, "would be an insult to your intelligence. Boards of trade are a necessity of modern commerce. They enable producers to find a market at any time for the surplus of grain, cattle, hogs, cotton, etc., at far better average prices than could otherwise be obtained. It is through the medium of boards of trade that capital is supplied for the carrying of the country's surplus products during the long and wearisome period that must intervene from the time they leave the possession of the needy producer until taken by the tardy and reluctant consumer. Destroy the system of contracting for the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities for future delivery by imposing a prohibitive tax, and a very large proportion of the capital thus employed will seek other channels for investment. The farmer may rid himself of the middleman, but he will also be bereft of a market at the same time."

THEY DEALT IN COTTON.

Well-Known Memphis Brokers Mysteriously Disappear.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—In the cotton exchange this morning, it was announced that Walter R. and Richard J. Jones, comprising the firm of Jones Bros. & Co., cotton buyers, had suddenly left the city. It is said that the firm has been for some years one of the heaviest buyers on the Memphis market. They bought principally on orders from Bremen and Havre, which were filled through their New Orleans branch. The latter was closed about 10 days ago, and just before it closed, it is said, they chartered two vessels and sent them off laden with cotton to Bremen, then came back to Memphis and boasted of having made \$50,000 on the venture. The firm, it is stated, has been receiving European orders for cotton, then filling orders with a grade inferior to that ordered.

It is also said that the firm's bookkeeper has gone. He is believed to be in Biloxi, Miss., for his health. Just before leaving he hypothesized a newly acquired cotton exchange membership for \$500.

A Terrible Gale.
MADRID, Feb. 3.—A terrible gale is blowing in this vicinity. Much property has already been destroyed and 10 persons seriously injured by falling debris.

YOUNG HARRIS IS TOUCH.

A Statement of His Many Ignoble Acts—A Young Fiend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The prosecuting attorney made public to-night a statement of the double life led by Carlisle W. Harris, the young wife poisoner convicted last night, during the last few years. In the early part of his trial a gentleman living in Connecticut wrote to Attorney Wellman imparting some information which caused the attorney to summon him to New York. He told Wellman that about seven years ago he was acquainted with a young woman named Lulu VanZandt, who was married at the age of 14 to one Charles Harris, who was then 16. Within a fortnight the girl discovered her first name was Carlisle; that he was well born and had an uncle who was a famous politician. (Harris' grandfather, D. S. McCready, was probably the one referred to.) The pair went to Connecticut to live when the young wife detected her husband in an intrigue with another girl and in disgust left him, returned to New York, where afterward a criminal operation was performed. Inspector Byrne's men found this girl at Perth Amboy, where she was living, a physical wreck from the results of the operation. She could not be induced to come to New York and testify as Harris had threatened her, so she lived in perfect terror of him.

Numerous other intrigues of Harris came to light. During his engagement to Helen Potts he wished to engage himself to a young lady in Asbury Park, and when she asked him about Helen he replied he was tired of her and wanted to shake her. He was also engaged to marry a young lady living in Brooklyn, a close friend of his mother. The betrays of girls by Harris seem to have been numerous. He was at one time employed as purser on the Old Dominion Steamship line and the officers tell many tales about his habits.

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.
An Attempt to Assassinate a Number of Railroad Employees.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—A passenger car of the Manchester line, having on board 13 new employees of the company, was wrecked early this morning by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which had been placed on the track. Though the concussion was so severe that the car was thrown off the track and badly wrecked and windows shattered in all the houses on the side nearest the track over which the car was running, not one person was badly injured. Several of the men were cut by flying glass, but no one was seriously hurt. Many persons were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion. The strikers have been quiet for several days and it was thought they had abandoned the fight and that all trouble was over.

This evening Creston Kipler was arrested on suspicion of being the dynamiter.

PORTLAND SHAKEN.

An Earthquake Causes Consternation Among Oregonians.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 8:30 to-night. Brick buildings shook and windows rattled terrifying their inmates, who, in many instances, rushed into the street. The shock lasted about 30 seconds and is probably the most severe earthquake ever felt in this city. As far as learned no damage was done beyond the cracking of a few window glasses.

At Astoria, Feb. 3.—A distinct shock of earthquake, lasting about three seconds, was felt here at 8:27 o'clock this evening. The vibrations were from the southwest to the northeast.

Both Asphyxiated.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—Anthony Brown of Pittston, and Miss Rutledge of Duryea, came to Wilkesbarre last night and put up at a boarding house. This morning the landlady discovered gas escaping in their room. When the room was broken into the woman was dead and the man nearly asphyxiated. He may not live. The couple came to Wilkesbarre to get married. They secured a license but failed to secure the alderman to perform the ceremony. They drank heavily the night before and it is supposed they blew out the gas before retiring.

Wanted to See Gould.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A crank, carrying three satchels, visited the Western Union building to-day and endeavored to see Jay Gould. He wanted \$1,500,000 in cash, right away, to build a new city at Centre Grove, N. J. He gave his name as Ephraim Hine, and his residence Millville, N. J. Clerks feared he had dynamite in the satchels, and were greatly relieved when he left.

A Notorious Outlaw Killed.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—George Sharp, one of Berry Turner's gang of outlaws, was killed near Pineville to-day. A posse, with a warrant went to Turner's house. The latter called his followers, who came on a run to the number of half a dozen. The posse began to retreat and a running fight followed in which Sharp was killed. None of the posse were hit.

Sam'l on Trial.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The trial of Maurice B. Curtis, better known as "Sam'l O'Posen," for the murder of Police Officer Grant, began to-day. A number of witnesses testified in line with the stories of the shooting which have already been published.

Mrs. Barnaby's Will.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Barnaby's will, known as the "Worrell will," made at Chester, Pa., was admitted to probate to-day. The appointment of Dr. Graves as executor was deferred, a protest being entered by Worrell.

An Abandoned Vessel.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer Runic, arrived to-day from Liverpool, reports that on Jan. 29 she passed the Norwegian vessel Floreide, abandoned. She did not appear much damaged.

Denied by the Spreckels.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Spreckels Bros., owners of the California sugar refinery, make the usual denial of the report that their company has been absorbed by the sugar trust.

OUR NOTED STATESMEN

Slow Progress Made in Arranging the Rules of the House.

DOINGS OF THE SENATORS

Measures to Prevent Immigration of Chinese—A Bill Relating to Marriage and Divorce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house spent another monotonous day in discussion of the rules, and it is now evident the two months' session will close with the rules still under consideration.

Progress to-day was marked by one significant event, the adoption of the amendment proposed by Dingley of the republican side, and chiefly supported by ex-Speaker Reed. This amendment, too, is one of the most important thus far proposed to the committee's report, as it provides that all senate amendments to house bills other than appropriation bills, shall be considered as soon as laid before the house by the speaker. The pending motion this morning was Boater's, striking out the clause permitting general legislation on appropriation bills, provided that being germane, it retrenched expenditures.

Bowers of California said the people of the West wanted appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for public buildings and for the survey of unsurveyed lands of the settlers. He wanted to give the democrats a straight tip in the race for the presidential states. They were putting the race up wrong, and if they expect to win they would have to change their horse shoes. The party which took a 5-cent measure of the American people would make a mistake.

Bland contended unless the rules were adopted in the present form, it would be impossible for the house to retrench expenditures and reduce taxation.

Boater's motion was defeated 85 to 119. On motion of Enloe of Tennessee an amendment was adopted providing all bills shall be introduced by presenting them to the clerk, properly endorsed and appropriately referred by the speaker.

Dingley of Maine offered an amendment providing for consideration of senate amendments to house bills (not appropriating money) and that they be laid before the house by the speaker. Agreed to.

O'Neill of Missouri protested against the small attention given to private measures during the previous congress, and offered an amendment providing that Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the house meet at 10 o'clock, two hours to be devoted to private bills. Lost, 86 to 133.

IN THE SENATE.

Many Petitions Presented a New Chinese Bill—Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The usual batch of petitions were presented and referred. The committee on foreign relations reported back adversely various anti-Chinese bills, introduced and referred at the present session, and reported in lieu of them the bill continuing in force for 10 years existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent. Placed on the calendar.

The bill further provides that any Chinese or persons of Chinese descent, once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States and having been removed and subsequently convicted of a like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not to exceed six months and afterwards removed from the country.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce, heretofore introduced by Kyle, was taken up, and Kyle addressed the senate in support of it. The amendment proposes that congress shall have exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce in the several states and territories and the district of Columbia. At the close of his remarks the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate bill for the creation of the fourth judicial district in the territory of Utah was passed.

A bill appropriating \$350,000 for the extension of the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., was passed.

The public printing bill was amended by adding the words "but the provisions of the eight-hour law shall apply," and, without disposing of the bill, the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Postal Convention Signed—Silver Purchases—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister, and Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day signed the parcels post convention between the United States and British Guiana.

The house committee on territories listened for an hour this morning to an argument by Delegate Smith in behalf of admitting Arizona as a state. Harvey of Oklahoma also addressed the committee on his bill for the admission as one state Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

The secretary of the treasury settled old controversy to-day by directing the Viela building in San Francisco to be reestablished as a bonded warehouse.

The treasury department to-day purchased 45,000 ounces of silver at from 90.20 to 91.10.

Tired of Living.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 3.—Col. John Withers, cashier of the San Antonio National bank, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

Connecticut's Legislature.

HARTFORD, Feb. 3.—When the house met to-day at 1 p. m., only 10 members were present, nine republicans and one democrat. In calling the house to order, Speaker Callahan referred to it as a legally constituted session. After roll call a telegram from Speaker Bush of New York was read saying: "Hold the fort, bank on the constitution." Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow at 2 p. m.

OBSTREPEROUS PRISONERS.

Convicts at Deer Island Refuse to Work.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—An outbreak is reported this morning among the prisoners at Deer Island. Fifty policemen were sent from this city to the scene. This is the second riotous demonstration that has occurred in that institution within a few weeks. It is stated the men refused to go to work when ordered this morning, and were threatening the officers' lives. A detail of men from the various stations were immediately sent down on a police boat, and their arrival there was announced by Captain Brandon, who notified the headquarters that the trouble was serious. Additional assistance was sent and the reserve police have been ordered in readiness.

When the police arrived at Deer island a large number of convicts were making a great noise. They refused to go to work and threatened the police, numbering 60 men. The police drew clubs and in a short time got the mob under subjection, after the free use of batons. The refractory prisoners were locked in their cells.

Commissioner Devlin attributes the trouble to a lack of room at the institution. There are between 800 and 900 adult prisoners on the island and only 420 cells.

BOISE CITY MATTERS.

Latest Scheme of the Republicans—Mike Recovered His Diamonds.

Special to the Standard.

BOISE CITY, Feb. 3.—To-day James S. Clarke was sentenced to 18 months in the pen for mailing an obscene letter at Moscow last June.

Mike Foutz, whose watch, ring and pin were carried away by the sporting woman, "Gentle Annie," followed her and recovered them at Huntington, Ore., yesterday.

Mike says George Lawton, who left Boise and that they were both together. When asked why he did not have Lawton arrested, Mike said: "I did not have the papers."

The latest break of the republicans here has been made by the world's fair commissioner, Wells, who now proposes to give a promenade concert and ball at the capital. The admission fee charged will go to the state. The solid republicans and democrats of Boise strenuously object to this and are outspoken against it.

Governor Willey's illegally appointed commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics is in the city engaged in the effort to enlist interest in the "Bureau of Immigration and Investment," the private stock company of which he is secretary.

GROVER AND BEN.

Dummies Kibbed of Their Toggery at Phillipsburg.

Special to the Standard.

PHILIPSBURG, Feb. 3.—"Grover Cleveland" and "Ben Harrison," two dummies standing outside of William Weinstein's dry goods store, fashionably and comfortably dressed, were divested of their clothing in about 10 seconds to-night. Mr. Weinstein is a loser of two suits of clothes, with overcoat attachments, and the thieves, whoever they are, are yet as free as the pure mountain air.

A lodge of the P. O. S. of A. is being organized here, and a preliminary meeting will be held Saturday evening.

H. T. Swenson, representing the *Missourian*, is in town.

LEE LUM'S FLIGHT.

Why He Does Not Return to the Country Where He Came.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 3.—Lee Lum, a Chinaman, found illegally in this country four months ago, arrested at Great Falls, but discharged by Commissioner Carroll, re-arrested and arraigned before Commissioner Spaulding at Fargo. He was ordered sent to China. Judge Thomas has reversed this decision, and ordered him to Canada. In order to cross the Canadian line \$50 must be paid the Canadian government by somebody. The prisoner has no money, and as the marshal will not pay it, the prisoner may stay in jail for an indefinite period.

GREAT FALLS LABORERS.

Organizing for the Purpose of Securing Better Wages.

Special to the Standard.

GREAT FALLS, Feb. 3.—Contractor Quigley who had about 50 men employed on the Mountain View spur near Butte came to Great Falls, where he will await the arrival of Mr. Foley, the chief contractor from St. Paul, with whom he will return to Butte to-morrow. The laboring men in Great Falls take great interest in the strike at Butte. A laborer's union has been formed which has a large membership and their avowed purpose is to bring wages up to a standard of \$3 per day.

AGAIN AT HOME.

Little Ward Waterbury Returned to His Parents.

FOUND RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Ward Waterbury, the boy kidnapped near Long Ridge, Conn., Monday, was brought home early this morning by John Close of Stanwich, Conn. He had been left at the home of Close by a strange man, who then ran away.

The boy said he was carried off by two men, who took him to a small house and kept him until night, when they left him at the door of Close's cottage.

After the Trusts.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—In their report this forenoon the federal grand jury indicted the officers of the whiskey trust, but as the federal grand jury has not reported any indictments yet, the indictment will be returned, if one has not already been found, by the grand jury, which is now in session.

Another Railroad Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Information reaches the Southern Pacific headquarters in this city from New York that the meeting there between Messrs. Crocker, Huntington and Stanford would doubtless result in ordering the construction of the proposed line from Toulon to Durango.

Four Bodies Recovered.

NEWARK, Feb. 3.—The dead and missing in the explosion at Rummel's hat factory last night are thought to have been found. Four bodies were discovered in the ruins after the fire was extinguished, but they could not be identified.

DON'T WANT A CHARTER

Managers of the Louisiana Lottery Address the People.

ARE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS

Misrepresentations of Politicians Cause Much Trouble—Will Respect the United States Postal Laws.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—John A. Morris of the Louisiana Lottery company to-day issued a lengthy address to the people of Louisiana, setting forth the facts in connection with the lottery matter. He says in 1883 he was approached by a number of prominent politicians of Louisiana who urged on him the propriety of submitting to the legislature a constitutional amendment which would grant him and his associates lottery privilege for 25 years in consideration of a license sufficiently high to be of material assistance to the state. He was assured that the proposition would meet with little, if any, opposition, and these suggestions prompted him to make the announcement to the effect that he would give \$500,000 per annum as a license.

After the Mississippi floods, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen, he increased the amount to \$1,250,000 and thus it was submitted to the people. Then began a crusade inside and outside of the state, which resulted in the enactment by congress of an anti-lottery postal law.

Morris says he was informed by a number of able attorneys that this law was a violation of the rights of the state and the freedom of the press, and such, in their opinion, would be the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Realizing now that they had been incorrect in their opinion of public sentiment, and not desiring to see the people of Louisiana involved in strife over the question, Morris declared they would not accept or qualify under an amendment, even were it to be adopted by the people April next. As the supreme court of the United States had decided the anti-lottery postal law constitutional, it is his purpose to respect that law and abstain from violating it in any manner. Convinced that the granting of another charter would be the cause of continued agitation and discontent on the part of a number of citizens of Louisiana, he and his associates would be unwilling to accept such a charter, even though it was given without the payment of one dollar license.

AS BAD AS "JACK THE RIPPER."

Mysterious Murders in the Country About Johnston, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3.—Nothing since the awful flood has caused so much alarm as a series of mysterious murders committed within a radius of 12 miles. Apparently all have been done by one hand, but so far the detectives are unable to discover the perpetrator. December 4 the body of a well-dressed man was found in the woods near Gallatin with a bullet hole in his head. No clue was obtained as to his identity, and he was buried. A week later the body of another man was found 13 miles away with a hole through his head. It was identified as George Myers, a prosperous citizen of Frugality, who had been murdered for his money. Less than a week ago the decomposed body of another man was found in the woods near Bethel. Nothing was discovered to establish his identity. The horrible butchery of old man Kring and his wife and the cremation of their bodies a few nights ago is attributed to the same mysterious murderer, who evidently is hiding in the mountains ready to pounce upon any victim whom he supposes has money.

FOR BI-METALLIC COINAGE.

Denver Business Men Will Make an Appeal to Political Parties.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce to-night a resolution was introduced by ex-Senator Tabor, which was agreed to, asking all the political parties to declare in favor of bi-metallic coinage at all their conventions, great and small, and to instruct delegates and representatives to use all honorable means for the insertion in platforms of a pledge for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Gobbled Up by the Vanderbilts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Chauncey M. Depew told a reporter to-night that the rumor that the New York Central company was about to complete negotiations for the possession of the Carthage & Adirondack railroad is well founded. This road will give the New York Central control of all lines in this section except the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain.

Lynchers in Danger.

SHELBYVILLE, Tex., Feb. 3.—Five men who participated in the lynching of J. O. Slidell last Thursday are in jail here. There is fear of the lynching of the accused, and the jail is guarded.

Ratified by the United States.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The anti-slavery conference act was ratified by the United States at the foreign ministry to-day in conformity with the resolution of the United States senate.

The Brasfield Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Brasfield sales to-day amounted to about \$50,000. Among the sales was Morea, b. m. by Electioneer, dam Moria Pilot, John E. Madden, \$3,125.

Raided by Natives.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Temps has a dispatch from Senegal, saying that the natives of Dahomey have ravaged the country and captured 3,000 slaves. Trade is at a standstill.

The Thanks of Victoria.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The queen has sent a message to the various guard stations which sent crews to the assistance of the Eder exp. rearing thanks for the gallantry displayed.