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- Silver plated tea sets from... \$12 to \$85
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For the convenience of our customers and the public in general, we have completed arrangements with The Butte Street Railway Co., to sell their tickets at our store.

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DRUGGISTS.



12 NORTH MAIN ST. BUTTE, MONTANA.

FOUR DOORS ABOVE PARK ST.

BAYARD IS CENSURED

The Resolution Was Adopted by the House Vote of 180 to 71.

SPEECHES OF OBJECTORS

Foreign Representatives Are Reminded to Abstain From Indulging in Political Talks—Eulasts of Eloquence by a Texan.

Washington, March 20.—The debate on the resolution to censure Bayard was resumed to-day, under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Adams, republican, Pennsylvania, favored the resolutions and said Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense more flagrant and reprehensible. To show that Bayard fully recognized his position as the representative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a year ago by Bayard at Wilmington, Del., in which the ambassador said: "I represent no party as ambassador to Great Britain, but my country and my own people."

Fairchild, republican, New York, took issue with the majority of the foreign affairs committee as to the character of Bayard's defense, expressing regret that the committee had not brought in articles of impeachment instead of censure. Mr. Bayard's utterances, he argued, constituted a criminal libel within the definition of the law, and, in view of his exalted position, a high crime against his country.

Wheeler, democrat, Alabama, in opposition to the resolution, made the first reference to the tariff to-day. He said this attack on Bayard came from Massachusetts, a state that believed in protection for protection's sake. McKinley had, on this floor, argued, in favor of high protection for iron and cotton ties as absolutely necessary to their production in this country. Cotton ties had been placed on the free list by the Wilson bill, yet he read a telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, chronicling the best shipment of cotton ties to Bombay, India.

Hutchinson, democrat, Texas, said he would vote for the resolutions laying down the well-established general principle that our representatives should abstain from partisan speeches, but he could not vote for the resolution that censured Bayard by name.

Willis, republican, Delaware, was the first republican to announce that he opposed censuring Bayard. Like Hutchinson, he said he would be willing to vote for the second resolution, but he could not vote for the resolution of censure. First, state pride would lead him to vote against it. He respected Bayard as a man of force and distinction. He did not think, however, that he betrayed any confidence when he said that Bayard was a born aristocrat posing as a democrat. His instincts were feudal in nature. Proceeding, Willis drew the members around him in throngs and aroused great enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries by his eulogy of the value of the birthright of liberty and his outspoken contempt for American snobs, sycophants and simpletons who discredited their own country and worshipped at the foot of the aristocracy and royalty of the old world.

Turner, democrat, Georgia, opposed the debate for the opposition to the resolutions in a strong 10-minute speech. His theme, like that of Bayard's at Edinburgh would, he said, be "individual freedom; the germ of national prosperity and progress." A theme worthy of that noble chevalier. With contempt, he described the triumphant republican party turning away from its duty to visit its wrath and indignation upon a member of his party for a trivial act. What a prodigy; what an exploit in politics. The question was not whether Bayard had violated good taste, but whether it was good taste for the house to condemn him for what he had done. He then proceeded to recall the Chandler interview and the charges of levying on the protected industries by the McKinley agents.

Grosvenor tried vainly to interrupt Turner. "You have had your time," said Turner, "when you stood over the grave of General Schenck yesterday defending him from the imputations against him; you said not one word against those stories about the agents of the presidential candidate you favor. In the face of such a state of things, Mr. speaker," he continued, "I ask if it is not a strange coincidence that the demonstration should follow the statement as the thunder follows the lightning." (Applause on the democratic side.) Speaking still of charges of political corruption, he said the "addition" was now going on, the "division and silence" would come later.

After a few words by Newlands, Nevada, in favor of the resolutions, Hitt, chairman, yielded the remainder of his time to Bailey, democrat, Texas, who made a speech in favor of the resolutions. The Edinburgh speech might, he said, be a breach of propriety, but it did not warrant these resolutions of censure. The Boston speech, characterizing the people of the United States as a violent people, was much more serious. It was a breach of good taste and of diplomatic etiquette, and was an offense against our common sense and sound and rugged patriotism. (Republican applause.) A hundred years of quiet submission to the laws repelled the charge that the Americans were a violent people. Bailey concluded by saying that a man who would express such utterances as those of Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to represent this country anywhere or at any time." (Republican applause.) At the conclusion of Bailey's remarks

Hitt asked for a vote. At the request of Willis, the vote was taken separately on the two resolutions. The first resolution censured Bayard "in the name of the American people;" the second condemned in general terms the delivery of partisanship reports by our foreign representatives. The first resolution was adopted, 180 to 71. The second resolution was adopted, 191 to 59. Nine democrats voted for this resolution and no republicans against it. The nine democrats were: Allen, Mississippi; Bailey, Texas; Cummings, New York; Hutchinson, Texas; Layton, Ohio; Owens, Kentucky; Pendleton, Texas; Sorg, Ohio, and Stokes, North Carolina. On motion of Dingley, the house decided that when it adjourned to-day it be to meet Monday next.

The contested election case of Benoit against Boatner from the Fifth district of Louisiana was then called up. According to the face of the returns, Boatner had received 15,520 votes and Benoit 5,994. The minority contended that the purged returns would still elect Boatner by more than 5,000. Under an arrangement made, the time up to 4 o'clock was divided and consumed in the reading of the testimony on which the concession of majority and minority reports were based. Boatner and Benoit were then each allowed 10 minutes in which to close. Benoit took occasion to denounce in vigorous terms the democratic election methods in Louisiana. The vote was first taken on the minority sub-resolution, declaring Boatner entitled to the seat. The resolution was defeated; yeas, 59; nays, 131. The majority resolution declaring the seat was then adopted without division. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

About a dozen pension bills were favorably acted upon at the night session of the house, but there were no incidents worthy of mention.

As to N. P. Lands. Washington, March 20.—The house committee on public lands voted to favorably report the bill introduced by Towne of Minnesota for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railway indemnity lands. It gives those who, between Aug. 15, 1887, and Jan. 1, 1889, made final proofs of land under the indemnity belt of the Northern Pacific right to transfer their entries to other vacant government lands within two years and receive final certificates. Those who failed to make proof are given the benefit of the bill.

How to Elect Senators. Washington, March 20.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day reported to the senate from the elections committee the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. The committee says the accompanying report has approached the subject of the proposed change in the method of electing senators with a full appreciation of the gravity of the subject and of the importance of the public interest involved. The objections that are raised to the proposed change are discussed fully. The report, it is said, does not in the slightest degree trench upon the system upon which our government is founded.

One weighty and principal objection to the present system of electing senators, says the report, is that the power and right of the individual voter are hedged about and circumscribed, his will is manacled; he cannot vote for his choice. It carries with it the implication that the people, the qualified voters, for some reason, are unfit for the full exercise of the elective franchise. While it is possible the inducements of a wealthy and unscrupulous aspirant for senatorial honors may reach and influence the majority of a small body in the legislature, such things would be impossible were the decision left to the great mass of the voters. Public opinion, it is argued, demands the change proposed; the demand is loud and emphatic; pronounced as it is imperative; earnest as it seems to be almost unanimous among the great masses of the people.

The Arizona Enabling Act. Washington, March 20.—In the senate committee to-day, which agreed to report favorably on the bill admitting Arizona to statehood, there were only six of the eleven members of the committee present. These were Senators Davis, Shoup and Thurston, republicans, and Hite, Call and White, democrats. There was only one negative vote, which was cast by Call. The bill was introduced by Senator Carter, and like the New Mexico bill, is an enabling act. It provides that the governor shall issue a call for an election of delegates to the constitutional convention 20 days after the passing of the act, in which he shall designate the date of election. The delegates are to meet at the seat of government on the second Monday after the election. The constitution is to be submitted to the voters of the territory for ratification or rejection on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1896.

To Confirm Hites. Washington, March 20.—The senate committee on fisheries decided to-day to report with a favorable recommendation the nomination of Commander John J. Brice of California to be fish commissioner. The report will be unanimous.

The Nile Expedition. London, March 20.—The house of commons was occupied an hour to-day by various questions put by John Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and John Dillon, regarding the expenses of the Nile expedition and the understanding with Italy regarding the steps taken. Morley pointed out the unfortunate nature of the expedition decided upon by the government saying it was not only a derogation of the pledge of Great Britain that she would not assume a protectorate over Egypt, but was likely to withdraw from that country some benefits and blessings of the British administration of its affairs.

Villars' Time Expended. New York, March 20.—In the suit brought by the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway company last January against Henry Villard for an accounting for \$445,430, alleged to have been realized by the sale of bonds, Justice Lacombe, at the request of counsel to-day, extended the time for the filing of Villard's answer. No time was set.

WEARY OF DEBATING

The Cuban Resolution Receives a Black Eye in the Senate.

SHERMAN'S EFFORTS FAIL

Morgan at Last Offers a Joint Resolution and Then Adjournment Until Monday Is Taken—Caffery's Opposition.

Washington, March 20.—Senator Morgan presented a phase of the Cuban question to the senate shortly before the adjournment to-night in offering a joint resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba and recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. The pending resolutions are concurrent, while these being joint, would, if adopted, require the president's signature.

The resolution before the senate received an unexpected reserve to-day. Sherman sought to interrupt the usual course of adjournment over Saturday unless unanimous consent was given to take the final vote on the Cuban question at a stated time next week. The unanimous consent was not given, however, and the senate voted 42 to 22 to adjourn over to-morrow. The vote was regarded as an evidence of growing opposition to the Cuban resolutions. Most of the day was given to the Cuban debate.

The Dupont election contest case came up long enough to allow Allen an opportunity to express his views against Dupont's claims.

Gorman moved that when the senate adjourned it be until Monday. On a roll call the motion prevailed, 42 to 22. The detailed vote is as follows: Yeas—Republicans—Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Davis, Dubois, Hale, McMillan, Morrill, Platt, Sewell, Teller, Thurston, Wetmore and Wolcott. Democrats—Watson, Bate, Brice, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Irby, Jones, (Arkansas) Martin, Mitchell, (Wisconsin) Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Villas, Walthall and White. Populists—Allen, Butler, Peffer, Stewart—42.

Nays—Republicans—Baker, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Frye, Gallinger, Lodge, Mitchell, (Oregon) Nelson, Perkins, Proctor, Sherman, Shoup and Wilson. Democrats—Blanchard, Call, Mills, Morgan, Tillman and Vest. Populist—Kyle—22. Caffery then proceeded with his speech, begun yesterday, opposing the Cuban resolution. Caffery said: "I protest against attacks on the character of foreign countries. I protest against these epithets hurled at Spain during the debate in this chamber as entirely out of place, and as not becoming the dignity of the senate." Caffery went on to urge that the resolutions were gratuitous insults to Spain and amounted almost to war.

At 2:35 o'clock Caffery concluded and Call then addressed the senate. At one point when Call was urging intervention and Spain's right to be heard, he said: "Suppose we suggest intervention and Spain does not want it, then does the senator propose that we shall go to war?" "First let us make our declaration and see what effect that has," answered Call. "Next let us repeal our neutrality laws and allow our brave boys and men, ready to risk their lives in the cause of freedom, an opportunity without a war and settle it within 90 days." Palmer took the floor on the Cuban resolutions, but postponed his remarks until Monday.

The following bills were passed: Fixing Ogden and Salt Lake city as the places for holding terms of the United States courts in Utah; granting right of lines in Colorado and Wyoming; for the disposal of lands in the Fort Klamath Bay reservation, Oregon; for a survey of the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska. During a fall in the proceedings Morgan introduced an important joint Cuban resolution and asked that the resolution go over under the rules. At 5:25 o'clock the senate adjourned until Monday.

REED DECLINES

He Does Not Want His Name Used in This Particular Instance

Pittsburg, March 20.—In a letter to Hon. Thomas B. Reed recently H. W. D. English of this city stated that it was proposed by the republican county committee to submit the names of McKinley and Quay to the voters of Allegheny county, in order that they might have a chance to show their preference for presidential candidates, and suggesting that, as he had many warm friends in this county, his name would be submitted as well. This morning English received the following reply: "Washington, March 16.—H. W. D. English, Pittsburg: My Dear Sir—I have not the slightest desire to have my name submitted in the way you suggest. While I might have been glad of an opportunity under any other circumstances, under the present I would not. In no state where there is a candidate have any friends of mine interfered with local wishes, nor will they with my consent. I am very much obliged to you for the personal kindness involved in your suggestion and suggest pleasant memories of your previous kindnesses. Yours very truly, T. B. Reed."

THE BIG DISPUTE

Direct Negotiation With Great Britain on the Venezuelan Question.

Washington, March 20.—No denial is made in official circles here of the fact that direct negotiations with Great Britain respecting the Venezuela boundary dispute have been resumed by our state department at the point where they were left by the exchange of notes between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury of last July and last November respectively. Lord Salisbury had the last word, according to the published correspondence, and the sending of the special message to congress by President Cleveland had the effect of delaying a response to Lord Salisbury's note, but did not relieve the department of the necessity of fulfilling the obligation to reply eventually. It is believed here that not only has this response been made, but that other exchanges have followed, principally through Ambassador Bayard at London, and that once more the negotiations are running along in excellent temper, with fair prospects of a satisfactory termination. It may be fairly surmised that the main effort now is to agree upon some limitation of the extent of the territory to be thrown into arbitration or direct negotiation, and a compromise is looked for between the Schomburgk line, representing the extreme concessions which Great Britain has been willing to make heretofore, and the Essequibo river, which marked the widest claim of the Venezuelan government to jurisdiction. It may be assumed with reasonable certainty that once such a compromise is reached as to the limitation of the arbitration, the remainder of the task will not present particular difficulty or threaten to cause discord.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun's Report.

New York, March 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say: Movement toward better things is still the exception. There is better business in shoes and small industries, and there has been a squeezing of short sellers in cotton. But the general tendency of industries and prices is not encouraging and those who were most hopeful a month ago are still waiting. Bad weather has cut off much business, especially in country districts. The root of the business is that in many departments men bought more and produced more, when prices were mounting and everybody was rushing to buy last year, than they have yet been able to sell. The iron industry shows but a light average decline in prices, as combinations still insist upon the highest prices of last year, and the demand is naturally curtailed. Quotations are deceptive because prices are constantly made to secure business. Minor metals change but little, but aluminum, by misprint, quoted here erroneously last week, sells at 50 cents. Failures for the week 261, against 278 last year.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, March 20.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: General trade throughout the United States for the first quarter of 1896 is disappointing. The most favorable reports at this time are those which declare the volume of business only equal to, and in a few instances in excess of, the like total a year ago. The fact that interior merchants are buying more freely in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Nebraska constitutes almost the only favorable announcement for the week. In almost all other parts of the country east of the Mississippi, stormy weather has tended to check the volume of business and restrict mercantile collections, which have now been exceptionally slow for more than a month. The unusually large number of business failures taking place during the first quarter of the current year promises to make a record. The total for the current week throughout the country is 200, or 18 more than last week; 48 more than in the like week in 1895; 108 more than the corresponding week in 1894 and 88 more than in the third week of March, 1893.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Chamberlain's Speech on the Egyptian Question—The Probable Fall of Kasassa.

London, March 20.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the house of commons to-day on the Egyptian question, said the situation at Wady Halfa was bad, but it might have been borne for some years longer had it not been for the defeat of the Italians. If Italy was again defeated many a tribe hitherto alienated from the khalfia would rejoin the force, and he might make a great future effort to destroy Egypt and its civilization, of which England was the protector. Therefore it was of paramount importance to Egypt that Kasassa should not fall, and the advance of the British-Egyptian troops up the Nile was dictated from this consideration. The wisest policy for Egypt was to anticipate an attack and prevent the concentration of the Derwishes, thereby creating a diversion in favor of Italy. Chamberlain further said that Lord Roseberry had taunted the government with its isolation, but the present situation did not show that they were isolated. Germany supported Great Britain, Austria warmly approved and Italy thankfully accepted it. In regard to France and Russia, the government waited. (Ironical opposition cheers.)

MONEY FOR PELTS

BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE EXAMINERS.

Architects and the Capitol Plans—Ah Ching Is Delighted to Hear of His Deportation.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, March 20.—The state board of examiners to-day allowed bounty claims amounting to \$2,000 and ordered warrants drawn for their payment. From March 1 to the present there have been filed under the new law bounty claims aggregating \$8,121. All claims filed up to Oct. 16, 1895, amounting to \$4,250, have been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of \$3,871. The claims are paid in the order of their filing. There is no immediate prospect of paying the bounty claims presented under the old law. The capitol building commission to-day adopted additional instructions to architects who may compete for prizes for plans. Architects have been complaining that the instructions originally sent out are not complete, particularly in regard to location and topography of the building site. Nearly 200 architects from all parts of the United States have asked for instructions and rules governing competition for plans, which would seem to indicate that there will be no lack of competition for designs.

STORMS AND FLOOD.

Bound Brook, N. J., March 20.—The Raritan river at Bound Brook, which began to rise early last evening, causing the residents to fear another flood, is subsiding to-day.

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RUINED BY FLAMES

A Large Packing Establishment in Idaho Falls Burned.

IT WAS JUST COMPLETED

The Loss Is Estimated at \$10,000. No Insurance—The Blackfoot Murder Case—Land Entries Rejected.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Idaho Falls, Idaho, March 20.—The cold storage building in which is included the slaughter house and packing rooms of the Idaho Falls Live Stock, Cold Storage & Dressed Meat company, C. C. Tautphaus, manager, which is located about a half mile south of this place, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning with all its contents. When discovered, the flames were beyond control. Two thousand dollars' worth of dressed meats, lard, etc., were consumed. The total loss will reach \$10,000, with no insurance. The building had just been completed and contained all modern machinery and improvements. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The Hill Murder Case.

Blackfoot, Idaho, March 20.—The Josie Hill murder trial began yesterday morning. It took until noon to-day to secure a jury. The prosecution finished its side of the case by 5 o'clock this afternoon. The court then adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to allow the defense to prepare its plan of procedure. The witness for the state who was ill has recovered. The evidence of the witnesses of the state seems to positively convict Larkins of a cold-blooded murder. Judge Stanrod expects to have the case finished by to-morrow night.

Rjected the Entry

Blackfoot, Idaho, March 20.—The commissioner of the general land office at Washington has rejected the entry of 60,000 acres of land under the Carey act. The land will now be open to settlement under the United States homestead laws. This decision has caused general rejoicing among the citizens. There will be many settlements made upon this body of land during the coming spring and summer.

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The government did not want to incur inordinate expenditures by sending a gigantic military force into the rainless Sudan. If the Derwishes were capable of serious resistance which would overstrain the resources of Egypt, the government would not enter into such a policy.

Henry Labouchere declared Mr. Chamberlain had made a dangerous speech and had ignored the feeling of France. Egypt, he asserted, could not govern herself and yet it was proposed that she should govern the Sudan.

Henry M. Stanley made a speech in support of the government, in the course of which he said that he hoped the British troops would push on Khartoum.

Sir Charles Dilke considered that the reasons Chamberlain advanced were trivial, and that no evidence had yet been submitted to the house that justified the advance. Mr. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said: "The present expedition is inseparably connected with the work that we are doing in Egypt and we should persevere in the task until it is accomplished."

A vote was then taken on John Morley's motion for a reduction of the civil service, which was being discussed and it was lost, 228 to 145. The result was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the government.

STORMS AND FLOOD.

Bound Brook, N. J., March 20.—The Raritan river at Bound Brook, which began to rise early last evening, causing the residents to fear another flood, is subsiding to-day.

Huntington, W. Va., March 20.—A hurricane passed over Hart's Creek valley 50 miles south of here last night. Buildings were blown down. Immense damage is reported.

Buffalo, March 20.—The heaviest snow fall of the season occurred last night. The snow is 18 inches deep. It drifted badly and all traffic is impeded.

Washington, March 20.—The weather bureau observer at Jupiter, Florida, reported the British steamer Craigmore went ashore last night eight miles south of the station. The wind is moderate.

Ladies and the Cowhide.

Ladonia, Texas, March 20.—This afternoon 20 highly respectable ladies severely cowed Dr. Hancock because he prescribed whiskey.