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AND A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
The Anaconda Standard.

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VOL. X.—NO. 115. ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Warm Prices
FOR THESE COLD DAYS...

$4.00 Men's Shoes, tan and black, various toes, all sizes,
Now $1.35

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$2.00 Men's All Wool Sweaters,
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$50.00 Coon Skin Fur Coat, guaranteed garment,
Now $42.50

Gans & Klein
BUTTE, MONTANA

THE EVIDENCE IS CONCLUSIVE

Overwhelming Testimony Shows That the Army Beef Was Vile.

SAW EMBALMING PROCESS

Officers, Soldiers and Civilians Say That Miles Is Right.

TREATED WITH CHEMICALS

Thirty Reports From Commanders Tell the Same Story — General Miles Makes a Statement — Canned Roast Beef Was So Nauseating That It Could Not Be Kept on the Stomach, Publicity Given by the Press Has Brought Hundreds of Affidavits—Offer of the Beef Companies to Put Up $100,000 Was a Big Bluff.

New York, Jan. 31.—Nelson A. Miles gave out a statement to-night, after denying several published interviews attributed to him. He prefaced his statement by saying:

"I have been most freely quoted without authority from me or without any utterance on my part. It has been a source of great annoyance to me."

His statement is as follows: "On the 20th of last September I issued an order to regimental commanders to report to me concerning the beef which had been issued to their men. At the same time I went before the war board investigating commission. I had only received reports from 14 of the commanders. Now I have 30 reports. They all tell the same story.

"The evidence proves the truth of the statements I have made. In addition to the reports of the regimental commanders, I have a great mass of evidence consisting of communications, affidavits, etc., from officers, soldiers and civilians. Every part of the country has contributed to the mass of correspondence which I have received in reference to the beef served to our soldiers, and the evidence is all corroborative of what I have said. The great publicity which the press has given to the matter has brought all the correspondence of which I speak upon me.

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process.

"Now, as to the canned roast beef, that was different from embalmed beef. The canned roast beef was the beef after the extract had been boiled out of it. You have seen the advertisement, 'beef extract; one pound contains the substance of from four to five pounds of prime beef.' Well, this is the beef after the extract has been taken from it. They put this beef pulp up in cans and label it 'Canned roast beef.' The soldiers report that the canned beef was nauseating. If swallowed it could not be kept on the stomach."

It was pointed out to General Miles that he had been quoted as having said that if the men who supplied the beef would deposit $1,000 in such a way that it could be made to pay the cost of the proceedings he would furnish absolute proof of his assertions. He was asked what tribunal he had in mind, or to whom he would furnish this proof, and in reply said:

"I made that statement in response to the offer of beef men to pay $100,000 for evidence of the truth of my allegations against their product. I looked on their offer as a bluff and took that way of answering it. I have no tribunal in mind. I have the greatest abundance of evidence to support the charges I made, and do not think that any part of the $1,000 need be spent in mere investigation."

General Miles has received a telegram from Colonel A. A. Pope of Boston requesting General Miles to draw on him for $1,000 to prove that chemicals were used to embalm the beef furnished to soldiers, but his offer will not be accepted for the reasons already given.

THE BEEF WAS EMBALMED.

Miles Says There Is No Need of Any Additional Evidence.

New York, Jan. 31.—Major Nelson A. Miles was asked by an Evening World reporter to-day what he had done regarding the offer of Colonel A. A. Pope of Boston to give $1,000 for proof that chemicals were used to "embalm" beef furnished the United States in the war with Spain.

"I have told Colonel Pope," was General Miles' reply, "that I appreciated his patriotism and had great respect for the public spirit which he displayed, but that I do not think it necessary to spend any such sum to prove such a patent fact that the beef was embalmed. The evidence of nearly 100 officers proves it. The reports made to me establish it beyond a doubt. My report was based solely upon personal observation and the statements to me by officers in whom I have confidence. I think the evidence and testimony produced is sufficient to establish the truth of everything I said regarding the beef."

General Miles refused to express himself regarding the court martialing of Brigadier General Eagan.

"It is reported from Washington," the reporter suggested, "that the war investigating commission has reached a decision in which it practically exonerates all army officers except yourself and General Breckinridge."

"Well," replied General Miles, "there are many rumors afloat and there is no need for me to add to them. All I have to say is that the report will speak for itself when it is made public."

A FINANCIAL MISSION.

Porter Is Not Empowered to Pay Off Cuban Troops.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is learned at the war department that Robert P. Porter's mission to Cuba is entirely of a financial and statistical nature and that he is not empowered to make any payment to the Cuban troops. It is admitted that he may find it within the lines of his duty while in Cuba to gather all the data he can respecting the strength and condition of the Cuban troops. Touching Mr. Quesada's mission to General Gomez's headquarters, under instructions from President Palma of the junta, the officials preserve a discreet silence, but it seems entirely probable that if our government found it expedient to make any proposition to Gomez touching the pay of Cuban soldiers Mr. Quesada would be the instrument chosen for that purpose, not only because of his intimacy with Gomez and of the Cuban leaders, but also because of his executive ability.

The best information obtainable so far at the department, and perhaps it is part of Mr. Porter's duty to verify this, is that the Cuban troops who might properly apply for money, in case it should be decided to pay them off, number 30,000. It is probable, that by basing a calculation of $100 per man, that people obtained the idea that Mr. Porter was to disburse $3,000,000 for this purpose.

It is well understood that the sum demanded by the Cuban troops on account of back pay is fully 10 times this sum. It probably will be represented to them that, as any payment whatever on this account must be charged up against the island of Cuba, the United States, as the temporary guardian of the island, is in duty bound to avoid burdening it at the very outset of its independent existence with a load beyond its ability to bear in the shape of obligations. The condition precedent to this first payment will be a solemn promise to disband at once.

JUMPED NINETY CENTS.

Great Excitement on the Mining Exchange in Denver.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 31.—The recent discovery of wonderfully rich ore in the property of the Isabella Gold Mining company at Cripple Creek has caused the greatest excitement on the mining stocks exchange of this city, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek that has been seen for a number of years. The stock of this company, which six weeks ago was quoted at 22 cents a share, sold on the exchanges yesterday at $1.80, having jumped from 90 cents in two days. This morning signs of a reaction were apparent when the exchange opened. The first sale of Isabella was at $1.60 and at once the panic began. There were many buyers, but offerings were too heavy for them and the price gradually sank to $1.49@1.50 at the close of the first call. When the second call opened there was a further decline and the panic continued, the last sales being $1.29½@1.30. The sales to-day were 127,000 shares. To-night there is a great diversity of opinion as to the action of the stock to-morrow, many declaring that the bear movement has done its worst, and it is predicted that the next upward turn will carry the stock to $2. This is based on the claim that the mine has $5,000,000 worth of ore running $10,000 in gold to the ton now in sight. The company is capitalized at $2,250,000.

The excitement on 'change, which has been entirely due to the Isabella strike, has been confined to that stock, although several other gold stocks have been influenced sympathetically. The fluctuations were for the most part within narrow limits.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

No More Chinese Expected — Laborers Contracted For in the Azores.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamer Australia, from Honolulu, brings the following advices to the associated press, dated Jan. 24:

By arrangement between Special Chinese Agent Brown and the attorneys for the Chinese who have been denied a landing here, the Chinese have been held pending the determination of the appeal to the treasury department. It is not expected that many more Chinese will arrive here and it is understood that the Chinese in China who hold permits have been informed of the action of Agent Brown. There are 600 permits outstanding.

The London agent of the planters is engaging Portuguese laborers for the plantations and it is understood that five shiploads will leave the Azores shortly. A large number of laborers may also be brought from Madeira. The imported laborers will sign contracts and just what their status here will be when the United States laws are in full force it is impossible to tell. The Planters' association has received word that a large number of Italians are anxious to take up their residence in the Hawaiian islands. Information concerning the establishment of a Russian colony has also been requested by interested parties.

From Porto Rico.

New York, Jan. 31.—The United States transport Berlin, Captain Wilson, arrived this afternoon from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago. She brought 88 discharged soldiers and teamsters. Shortly after leaving Santiago Lindsay Doherty, first assistant engineer of the transport, died of acute mania. The Berlin brought the bodies of the following soldiers who died at Santiago: Sergeant R. H. Michael, Privates George E. Harpel and W. W. Fullerman of the 4th Pennsylvania; Private Austin C. Sharon of the 1st volunteer engineers, and Private Vincent T. Cox of the 1st Kentucky volunteers.

Invalids From Honolulu.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Captain C. H. Hitchcock of Company N, 1st New York volunteers, arrived here to-day on the Australia, in charge of 25 enlisted men of that regiment. The men are convalescents and their departure left very few invalid soldiers in the hospital at Honolulu.

Objects to Roberts.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—A resolution was adopted in the house of representatives of this state to-day asking congress that B. H. Roberts, lately elected to congress from Utah, be disqualified from sitting in the national house of representatives.

BEASLEY IS A SICK MAN

It Will Take Ten Days for Him to Recover.

CERTAINLY IN A BAD WAY

He Was Not Present in the House to Face the Music—A Rumor Current That He Has Gone to St. Paul to Recuperate.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Jan. 31.—As the members of the house began to assemble to-day there was considerable speculation as to whether or not Beasley would be present to respond to his name at roll call. His is the first on the list, and the prominence that has been given to him by his actions Saturday and the ensuing rebuke that he received at the hands of his townsmen, caused the curiosity as to his fate of action. Before the house convened this afternoon, however, it was learned that he would not be present to face the music. He had evidently had enough and had sought a change of scene. One story that was in circulation last night was that he had gone to St. Paul. Some said that he had gone to make a deposit, and others asserted that he had gone for the benefit of his health. Later it was stated by Representative Parker and others that he had gone to his home in Big Timber to cause the arrest of the men who had hanged him in effigy. Anyway, he was not here at roll call this afternoon, and the speaker received the following written explanation of his absence:

"Mr. Speaker: Mr. Beasley is quite ill and unable to attend to his duties. It is necessary that he be excused for a week or 10 days that he may recuperate. Yours respectfully,

"WM. C. RIDDELL, M. D."

The excuse was granted and it is the earnest hope of all members of the house that Mr. Beasley will succeed in his efforts to "recuperate." He is certainly in a bad way if his symptoms of last Saturday are to be taken into account.

There were several other house members absent to-day, some of them having been detained at home and others being snowbound on the Great Northern train that was tied up all day near Boulder. A quorum was present, however, and more business was transacted than at any preceding session of the house. Notices of the introduction of bills were given as follows:

Marcyes—A bill to create Rosebud county and to define its boundaries.

Sands—An act to revise and establish a uniform road law.

Lamb—An act to repeal the code of civil procedure relating to the time for the redemption of placer claims.

Hedges—An act to repeal the acts relating to delinquent taxes.

Losekamp—An act to amend the political code, relating to the arid land commission.

McLeod—An act to create the office of chaplain of the state penitentiary.

Day—An act relating to the garnishment of public officials.

Day—An act to more fully provide for the protection of life and property by regulating the construction of dams and reservoirs.

Standing committees reported as follows:

Printing committee—That house bills 51, 43, 71, 1, 42, 48, 38 and substitutes for H. B. 36 were correctly printed. These bills were placed on general orders.

Engrossment committee—That Miss Fannie Boule had been engaged as clerk of that committee.

Irrigation committee—Recommending for passage H. B. 60 and H. B. 61, which regulate the mode of fixing rates for the payment of water for irrigation by the county commissioners and defines extortion, etc., with regard to the charging for water from ditches and canals. These bills were referred to the printing committee.

The appropriation committee introduced 26 deficiency bills, which were read a first and second time and referred to the printing committee as follows:

H. B. 79—Supplies for the state prison, $18,126.93.

H. B. 80—Care of insane for 1898, $8,478.95.

H. B. 81—For claims of sheriffs for the transportation of prisoners in 1896, 1897 and 1898, $16,125.85.

H. B. 82—Claims of sheriffs on account requisitions, two years, $1,082.70.

H. B. 83—Claims of Deer Lodge county for court costs in cases of escaped prisoners, $555.65.

H. B. 84—Claims of counties and persons for refunded taxes, $94.90.

H. B. 85—Claim of Home Building & Loan association for court costs, $41.

H. B. 86—Claims for supplies furnished reform school, $7,714.10.

H. B. 87—Claims of officers of the state boiler inspector, $291.01.

H. B. 88—Supplies and services for Soldiers' Home, $82.95.

H. B. 89—Claim of J. H. Jurgens, account state officers, $3.21.

H. B. 90—J. H. Lander for reward for the apprehension of George Trotter, $100.

H. B. 91—Expenses of maintenance of Orphans' Home, $1,842.42.

H. B. 92—Expense of maintenance of state deaf and dumb asylum, $49.30.

H. B. 93—Services and supplies at State Normal school, ——.

H. B. 94—Expenses S. M. Emery, state experiment station, $239.85.

H. B. 95—State board of charity and reform, $82.70.

H. B. 96—Claim of Union Pacific railroad for National Guard, $6.02.

H. B. 97—Services and salary deficiency of appointive state officers, $4,157.12.

H. B. 98—For William Coyne for services in connection with the state board of examiners, $50.

H. B. 99—For salaries of county attorneys, $1,633.28.

H. B. 100—Claim of T. W. Poindexter, state auditor, $44.40.

H. B. 101—Claim of M. E. Knowles, state veterinarian, $1,135.25.

H. B. 102—Claim of W. C. Orr, deputy state veterinarian, $75.90.

H. B. 103—Supplies for state boards and officers, $27.65.

H. B. 104—Claims for state printing, $4,404.80.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

H. B. 105, Losekamp—An act to regulate the hours of continuous service of railroad employes.

H. B. 106, Phelps—An act to authorize the appointment of a commissioner to measure and divide water under decree of court in certain cases.

The substitute for senate bill 13, relating to the privileges of graduates of the State Normal school, was read and referred to the committee on education.

Senate bill 29, to amend the penal code relative to the testimony of witnesses before a legislative committee, and senate bill 31, amending the civil procedure code as to pleadings, were read and referred to the judiciary committee.

The house then resumed its session of Saturday in committee of the whole, Lindsay in the chair. House bill 17, relating to metropolitan fire departments, was recommitted for further information.

House bill 7, as to liens on baggage for hotel keepers, was recommended for passage.

Senate bill 5 was referred back to the senate for correction.

The committee of the whole then arose and the house adjourned without receiving its report.

There is considerable discussion of the notice given by Marcyes of the introduction of the Rosebud county bill. It is claimed that he owes his election to a promise made to the Miles City people that he would not introduce such a bill at this session, and there is some lively talk in the lobbies about the proposition.

A DRUNKEN NEGRO MOB.

Soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry Attempt to Run Texarkana, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 31.—A special to the Gazette from Texarkana, Ark., says: There passed through Texarkana to-day eight train loads of negro soldiers, 1,200 in number, composing the 10th United States cavalry, en route to San Antonio. When they arrived here they were a drunken mob and an effort was made by them to tear up the town. A number of the colored soldiers kicked in a door and entered a resort and started to run the place at the point of loaded rifles. Constable Rochella was called to the place after they had broken up the furniture. A chase for the cars resulted, and just as they reached them, Rochella captured the leader of the gang. As soon as he did so, a hundred rifles were levelled at him and every negro loaded his gun. Every car window held a drunken negro with a cocked rifle, and after the guns had been stuck in the officer's face, the negro escaped into the cars. The news spread and every officer in Texarkana and hundreds of citizens flocked around the soldiers, who seemed anxious for trouble. County Attorney Vaughan placed himself in communication with the governor, and as a result the trains were held here for seven hours. The negroes wanted were kept in a car with an armed guard outside. The trains were surrounded by irate Texarkanans, who were supplied with dynamite, ready to send the entire horde to destruction. The negroes learned of this, and finally agreed to hand over the guilty ones upon identification, but as this was impossible, no arrests were made. Cool heads prevented more serious trouble.

GROSS CORRUPTION.

Mayors and Councils of Porto Rican Towns Deposed by Henry.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 31.—Major General Guy V. Henry, military governor of Porto Rico, has deposed the mayor and councilmen of Aguadilla and Moca, in the province of Aguadilla, and has temporarily suspended the civil authorities in both towns owing to the incessant political quarrels and the gross official corruption. Captain Mansfield, 11th United States infantry, who is now in charge of the district, has been instructed to appoint new officials, chosen from the radical party. The offenders belong to the liberal party. General Henry intends his summary action to serve as an object lesson to other towns in Porto Rico and a warning against a similar failure of self-government from similar causes.

THE MINIMUM CLAIM.

McKinley's Instructions Relative to the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It appears that an erroneous impression has gone abroad respecting the nature of the president's instructions to the American peace commissioners in Paris touching the limitations of the claims to be put forward so far as the Philippines were concerned to the island of Luzon. As a matter of fact, so far from making that island the maximum claim of the Americans, the president's instructions actually placed that island as the minimum claim to be set out. The language was "nothing less than the island of Luzon," instead of "nothing more than the island of Luzon." It can be stated also that the correspondence submitted to the senate included all of the instructions to the American commissioners. The only omissions from them, it is stated, were letters touching matters in no way related to the Spanish negotiations.

Montana Patents.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Montana patents: John R. Bapty, Helena, assay furnace; John R. Hino, Jackson, coffee mill; Samuel and J. Shull, Toston, mowing machine.

The secretary of the interior to-day recalled his former departmental decision in the case of George H. Barbour vs. William Wilson and the Castle Land company from the Helena district, Montana. Wilson's entry is ordered passed to patent.

A postoffice has been established at Chance, Carbon county, with Lillie B. Chance as postmistress.

For Philatelists.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The postoffice department has placed on sale at all the first-class postoffices in the country all the left-over newspaper and periodical postage stamps whose use was discontinued on July 1. There are 50,000 sets of these awaiting philatelists. Their practical postage value having gone, these sets of 12 stamps each will be kept on sale at $5 a set for private uses until Dec. 31 next.

Rioting Is Expected.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 31.—A company of the West India regiment was embarked to-day for Barbadoes to reinforce the garrison there, owing to the threatened rioting among the natives. Troops will also be sent from Barbadoes to St. Vincent, where similar trouble is feared, due to the continuance of the widespread distress.

BLAST OF THE BLIZZARD

Montana in the Icy Grip of the Storm.

HOUSES WERE UNROOFED

Ten Feet of Snow in Colorado—Four People Frozen to Death in St. Louis—Great Suffering in Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Missoula, Jan. 31.—Boreas and Aeolia joined hands to-day and did not do a thing, from an elementary standpoint, to Missoula. The result is one of the most frightful storms ever experienced in this section, which is still prevailing to-night at a late hour. Though in a measure anticipated, it came as a surprise inasmuch as it did not appear yesterday morning as announced it would by the weather department. It came, however, with full force and fury, the gentle zephyrs of the early morning changing suddenly to the cool and then colder blasts which invariably are the forerunners of a blizzard. At 8 o'clock the thermometer had dropped 20 degrees, with ten more added at the noon hour, and at the present writing it is five below zero, and the wind traveling on bicycles at the rate of 50 miles an hour. It is pronounced the most terrific storm that has occurred here since the memorable blizzard of 1886, and it will be singular if many casualties are not reported. Fortunately, but little snow accompanied the wind, the fall lasting but a couple of hours, though it piled up materially in spots favorable to the action of the elements.

Many signs have been destroyed, several chimneys were wrecked, and a few houses unroofed, and a strange occurrence was the breaking of a number of plate glass windows, occasioned by sudden contraction resulting from the rapid change in temperature. It is impossible to keep warm to-night, and a front seat on top of a radiator is held at a premium. The town is deserted, many of the citizens preferring the comforts of a home to the frigid office or store room, and the business portion of the city presents a Sunday appearance.

From the surrounding country comes reports of prevalence of a similar storm, and there is every indication that the howling norther is general in its scope.

A startling incident during the period of the storm, when it was at its height to-day, was an alarm of fire sounded at 11 o'clock this morning. By a singular confusion of names and localities, the department was sent to the south side to the home of William Kendall, which was reported on fire. The firemen braved the blinding storm, and successfully reached the destination only to find that the alarm came from the premises of Percy Kendall, on the north side, distant about a mile from the first named residence. The boys, nothing daunted, hurried to the point from whence came the last alarm, where they discovered a burning chimney which had about spent its force when they reached there. No damage beyond a badly frightened community and a display of endurance by firemen and horses in a tempest which can be better imagined than described.

SEVEN LIVES LOST

Buried in a Snow Slide on the Canadian Pacific.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 31.—News was received here at 6 o'clock this evening from Superintendent Marpole at the scene of the disaster of a fatal snow storm on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railroad at Rogers Pass on the summit of the Selkirks. The catastrophe occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The roundhouse and station were swept away, seven lives were lost and two persons injured. Those dead are:

AGENT CATON, wife and two children.
OPERATOR CARSON.
ENGINE WIPER REDLEY.
ONE PERSON UNKNOWN.

The injured are unknown. A large force is engaged in the recovery of the bodies and two have been found up to the present time. Several large slides had taken place during the morning and early afternoon, causing considerable damage to the sheds east of Glacier. Trains are held at Glacier and Donald until further advices. The company expects to get the line cleared during Wednesday. Superintendents Marpole, Duchesnay and Wilson are on the spot and using every effort.

This is the most serious slide that has occurred since the first year of construction of the railroad, when 12 lives were lost in the slide eight miles east of this point.

TEN FEET OF SNOW.

It Is Blowing a Perfect Gale in the State of Colorado.

Denver, Jan. 31.—Telegraphic advices were received at the headquarters of the Colorado road to-day that at Breckinridge it was still snowing and blowing with no indications of cessation. Since Jan. 26 there has been a total snow fall of 45 inches on top of a previous fall of six feet. At Como it is snowing and blowing a perfect gale, drifting the light dry snow very badly. The freight train with provisions on board is still on the sidetrack at Wheeler. The crew has worked its way to town, leaving only an engine tender on guard. The Colorado Midland is snow bound from Arkansas Junction to Ivanhoe. Trains were run from Leadville to Newcastle over the Denver & Rio Grande tracks. Advices from Ivanhoe and Burke report the weather fine and a rotary plow is working hard to clear the snow. Trains on the Denver & Rio Grande road have been delayed to-day, but the road is now clear. Trains on the roads east of Denver are running practically on time.

Growing Colder.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 31.—East wind this morning brought one of the worst storms ever known here. The train from the west was late and from the east is not in yet. The storm is dying down, but it is getting cold.

Stock Suffered.

Omaha, Jan. 31.—Reports from different points in Nebraska indicate that the extreme cold weather is moderating, although the mercury is still low in the tube. The thermometer at Columbus registered below this morning; at Sutton, 29 below; at Nebraska City, 12 below, and at Trenton, 12 below. Stock has suffered considerably.

Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Four deaths from freezing occurred in this city to-day and one death in East St. Louis. The fatalities are:

GEORGE A. CLARK, aged 45, a candy maker.

CHARLES FARLER, aged 30, laborer.

MRS. MARY RYAN.

AUGUST BENSON, aged 35, colored laborer.

MRS. M. JENKINS, colored, East St. Louis.

Mrs. Ryan slipped on the ice in the dooryard and was stunned by the fall. In half an hour she was found almost dead from exposure, and died soon after. Farler and Benson were both consumptives and succumbed while searching for work. Clark was overcome by the cold while going to his place of employment.

The day was clear, but the cold was of the marrow-penetrating variety. At 10 o'clock to-night the thermometer registered one degree above zero.

Reached a Crisis.

Great Falls, Jan. 31.—The three days' storm has reached its crisis to-day, and not only are the trains from east or west delayed, but traffic inside of the city limits is barred. The street railway has been able only to run occasional cars, and as the wind rises, this possibility is being diminished. It might be noted that the Chicago felow probe noted that the Chicago fellow predicted warmer weather for to-night.

Suffering in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The cold wave continues undiminished in this section, the mercury having reached 12 below. However, the weather is moderating considerably in the Northwest, where the force of the wave is broken. The line of zero temperature passes as far south as Oklahoma. St. Louis reports the coldest weather of the season and much suffering among the poor. Relief measures in aid of the city's poor were determined on at a conference of Mayor Harrison and members of his cabinet. An appeal has been issued to the public, asking assistance for unfortunates who have been reduced to destitution during the last few days.

Texas Stricken.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 31.—The worst blizzard experienced in years is sweeping over the northern and western portions of Texas, causing much suffering to man and beast. Walter Mitchell, a wealthy cattleman of Clay county was frozen to death. All kinds of stock are suffering severely, while reports from some quarters say cattle are dying in great numbers.

In the South.

Memphis, Jan. 31.—A severe blizzard is prevailing in Western Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi with the mercury near zero.

DARK FOR DREYFUS.

The Evidence Shows the Existence of a Traitor.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Liberte, which is usually well informed, says: "The decision of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair will be that the evidence proves the existence of a traitor, but that neither Comte Esterhazy nor Lieutenant Colonel Henry could answer to the culpability revealed by the secret dossier."

This statement is all the more significant in that it is made by a pro-Dreyfus paper. The Liberte adds:

"The despondency of the Dreyfus party seems to show that the solution of the problem is as distant as ever. Another feature of the situation is the buoyant demeanor of Comte Esterhazy, who was formerly so depressed. He is now credited with boldly declining to give further evidence except before the full court of cassation."

Deficit of Ten Millions.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The forthcoming report of the government receipts and expenditures for January will show the receipts to have been about $41,775,000 and the expenditures about $51,267,000, leaving a deficit of about $9,500,000 for the month. The customs receipts, it will be shown, were nearly $18,000,000, the largest for the month of January since 1893, and an increase of about $1,250,000 over December. The internal revenue receipts for January will be approximately $21,000,000, a slight decrease from December, but an increase over January, 1898, of over $8,500,000. The expenditures on account of the war and navy departments during January will be shown to be about $23,850,000, an increase over December of about $1,300,000.

Dirt Will Fly This Spring.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31.—A special to the Bee from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Representatives of three of the largest railroad contracting firms in the country are here to make an examination of proposed cut-off lines to be built by the Union Pacific company, in order to make bids for their construction. The cut-offs are between Howell and Copper Lake station, a short distance west of Laramie, a distance of 18½ miles; between Harper and Medicine Bow, a distance of 35 miles, and a cut-off near Carbon, by which the coal camp of Hanna will be on the main line. Surveys are complete and dirt will fly early in the spring.

Conduct of the Bank.

Havana, Jan. 31.—The examination of Senor Galbis, president of the Banca Espanol, before the special finance committee investigating Havana's finances, began to-day. Although far from well, he said he had appeared in response to the commission's urgent request, which, as a matter of fact, was a very peremptory summons. The questions asked were of a general character, those touching the supposed irregularities of the bank and its transactions with the Spanish government being reserved for future examination.

The Trip Abandoned.

London, Feb. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Post says: It is announced here that the projected visit of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia to Japan has been abandoned, the Japanese government having intimated its inability to guarantee their personal safety.

To Be Transferred.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 31.—The torpedo boat Rowan was towed to the Port Orchard navy yard to-day to be formally transferred to the government.