GREAT HOME RULE DEBATE.

Sir Vernon Harcourt Speaks in Favor of the Bill and Praises Irish-Americans.

Mr. Goschen Speaks For the Conservatives and Roundly Abuses the Great Bill.

Gladstone Closes the Debate and Leave is Given to Introduce Amid Enthusiasm.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-night, resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the House of Commons. He began by saying that those who condemned the Government's measure failed to state an acceptable alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan. Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington. Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain had propounded a scheme of great importance, but that scheme had never been submitted to the Government. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had recommended a federation of what were to be three separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject matter of the federation recommended. Mr. Chamberlain also had a plan to stay evictions by an act of Parliament. Who was agreed to that policy; had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goscher or the adhesion of the Right Honorable gentleman and the noble Lords of the opposition? If he had not, speaker should like to know how it was a practical policy. Lord Hartington had said he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by the mingle system of remedial and repressive legislation. It was admitted of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland should be restored. It had been stated by Lord Hartington that whatever the fate of this measure was the mere introduction of it by the responsible government would do much that could never be recalled. That was perfectly true, but it was equally true of the events of June. The consequences of those events could never be recalled. those events entirely changed the whole aspect of the Irish question. The course then taken made Home Rule inevitable. [Cries of oh, oh and laughter]. The speaker taunted the opposition of this measure with having no basis of an agreement on the Irish policy. Did Mr. Goschen, he asked, approve Mr. Chamberlains plan for a Central Council at Dublin or the suspension of evictions. Had the Conservative leaders any policy except the condemnation of Mr. Gladstones scheme.

Lord Randolph Churchill, "yes, they are against repeal in any shape or form." [Cheers.]

The speaker retorted that that might mean as much as Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation of the £5 franchise at the very moment when he designed to carry through the house a bold suffrage measure. [Laughter.] Continuing he said the fact was there was no alternative to the plan of the Government except the severest coercion. This would require a strong Government, a Government determined, persistent and in harmony with itself, and supported by an overwhelming majority in Parliament and in the country. Such a Government had been dreamed of as resulting from the truce of party spirit and an end of party warfare, but it was not by the breaking up of parties that a strong Government could be formed. "Reference," continued the speaker, "has been made to the Irish in America. This House cannot for a moment be influenced by the actions of dastardly assassins like Ford and others, but the Irish nation in America is as numerous as the Irish are at home. They all possess the same instinct and the same sympathies. They have not been parties to the action of assassins. [Hear, hear.] These actions of assassins receive universal condemnation from the people of the United States. [Irish and Liberal cheers.] But if you reject this bill do you believe, are you sure there will not be sympathy with the assassins and their schemes. [Hisses and cries of oh, oh.] I believe there will be universal condemnation and disapproval from all right-thinking people, Irish and American, of such treatment of the Irish people." [Irish cheers.]

MR. GOSCHEN'S VIEWS.

In the course of an energetic speech Mr. Goschen contended that there was no analogy between the position of Ireland and England and that of Norway or Sweden or Austria and Hungary. The Irish and English interests he said were so interlaced that when they came to the finance question they would find it difficult to decide whether the income to be taxed was English or Irish. Their interest could not be dissociated. In conclusion Mr. Goschen denied that firmness could be called coercion, and said there would be no repression if there was no crime. The responsibility of weakening the ties which unite the British Islands rested with the Premier and his followers. Those resisting the break up of the empire must close up their ranks and shoulder to shoulder resist the bill. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

GLADSTONE CARRIES A POINT.

Mr. Gladstone replied at considerable length. He denied that the safeguards provided in the bill were dictated by a distrust of the Irish people. On the contrary they were inserted in consequence of a mistrust that was felt by others. Mr. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who attack the Home Rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong, that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. [Cries of hear, hear.] in regard to the question as to the power of veto bill he stated that there were no limitations to that proposition, and in reference to the income tax it would necessarily be as separate in Ireland as it would be in England. Of the bill generally he said it proposed to give to the Irish people a reasonable satisfaction to their demand, without imitating the example set by a former Government in the case of America. He ridiculed the fear that had been expressed as to the future demands on the part of Irish members if this bill were passed, and as to the question of their having been no mandate for this measure, he contended that inasmuch as the e had been no mandate for coercion or for maintaining law, so no mandate was necessary for the proposals to strengthen the means of maintaining law. He compared the criticisms on the bill and pointed out that no speech agreed with another, and speaking of the measure as a plan he remarked that it might be improved, but at any rate it held the field as also did the subject. [Loud cheers.] The motion that leave be given to introduce was put by the Speaker and agreed to without division amid protracted and enthusiastic cheering.

A TITLED SUICIDE.

The Earl of Shaftesbury Kills Himself in a Public Conveyance.

LONDON, April 13.—Earl Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon. He was in a cab riding through Regent street, when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his person. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex hospital. The suicide was 54 years of age. He was the eighth Earl of Shatesbury, succeeding in October 1. 1885, to the title on the death of his father, who was a noted philanthropist. He leaves a widow, Lady Harriet, daughter of the third Marquis of Donegal and one son and five daughters. The Earl had latterly been unwell and had complained of mental depression.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Lord Shafterbury fired the first shot at his right temple but missed his aim. The cabman descended from his seat and refused to proceed further as he feared he would be shot. Lord Shafterbury tried to persuade him to continue to drive and offered him a £5 note, but the cabman was immovable. A constable seeing that he was about to fire tried to seize his arm but failed. Lord Shafterbury was driven in haste to the hospital. He did not speak after the shooting and died ten minutes after his arrival.

ALEXANDRIA, April 13.—An Emissary is believed to have left Khartoum for Cairo, with a proposal of peace from El Madhi's successor.

Another Cashier Gone Wrong.

SAG HARBOR, R. I., April 13.—R. H. Harris, treasurer of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, was discovered to be $8,000 short in his accounts, yesterday.

BUILDING BOOM.

Some of the Contemplated Substantial Improvements In Butte.

That Butte will have a building boom the coming season no one who is at all posted disputes. The following are a few of the buildings that have been determined on and will be pushed to completion as soon as brick can be obtained. Others equally as fine and expensive will go up as the weather becomes settled.

Mr. Van Gundy, the Deer Lodge brewer, is erecting the old Comique which was burned last winter. The building will have a frontage of thirty feet, 100 feet deep and three stories in height. The basement will be used for a barber shop and restaurant, with dressing rooms in rear. The ground floor will be used as the main floor of the theater. The second floor will be devoted to private boxes. The building will be built of brick and furnished throughout in first-class style, and will be an ornament to that part of the city. Cost, about $16,000.

Robert Grix will erect a fine two story brick block adjoining his present place of business on upper Main Street. Excavating will be commenced in a few days. The cost of the building when completed will be $8,000.

Jerry H. McCarthy will remove the wooden building, now standing on his lot adjoining the Hamilton block, corner of West Park and Main. A new block will be built of brick, with a stone foundation and basement the entire length of the building. It will have a frontage of thirty feet. The ground floor will be composed of two store rooms, one of the stores to be occupied by Mr. McCarthy and the other will be for rent. The second story will be used for offices. John Roberts is now drawing the plans. The Istimated cost of the building, when completed, will be about $7,000.

Alex Cohen, the grocer on Lower Main street, will tear down a part of the building now occupied by him and extend the same to the alley and put on another story. The improvements when completed will cost about $3,000.

George Fitchen will rebuild the place lately purchased by him adjoiniug the old Comique.

James A. Murray will build a fine two-story brick block on the corner of Main and Copper streets. The ground floor will be occupied as stores and the second story for fine offices in front and the rear for sleeping apartments. The estimated cost of the building is $10,000.

There will be built an immense warehouse on East Granite street, which will be occupied for mining machinery. The cost of the building will be about $5,000.

Mr. Chambers, who has just purchased the corner of Quartz and Main street, opposite Hoge, Brownlee & Co's. bank, subject to the approval of the Probate Court, will erect thereon, in the event of such approval, of which there is little doubt, a hand-ome three story business block, probably the finest in the city.

MONTANA MILITIA.

A Company Organized and Mustered in at Anaconda.

From a full report in the Anaconda *Review* of yesterday the following report of the organization of a military company in that city is taken:

Col. James Sullivan, ex-Mayor of Helena, and Mustering Officer on Gov. Hauser's staff, arrived by the afternoon train and performed the duties assigned him with grace and dispatch. At the appointed hour the following gentlemen assembled at the Armory and, in response to roll-call, took the oath of muster in: James J. Grant, M. Walsh, Benjamin Harris, William Cuffe, J. McManus, M. Dyer, Patrick Crowe, Martin Kesley, Thomas Duffey, William Toughill, John Reed, B. Bradley, M. Cleary, C. Collins, M. Durkin, John Durkin, Ed. Dalton, James Dollard, Thomas Elfers-n, T Turner, M. Geary, P. Harrington, P. Judge, A. Joyce, C. Kelley, J. Kelley, I. Murphy, P. McManus, J. Morris, R. McDonald, M. Moran, D. Maguire, J. Philips, M. Phelan, P. Quinn, M. Scanlon, E. Stevens, M. Torpey, William Walsh, John Wilson, B. Carbey, J. Leary, P. McHugh.

Col. Sullivan then announced the election of commissioned officers to be in order, when Mr. J. J. Grant was unanimously elected Captain, and the same course resulted in the selection of Morris Walsh as First Lieutenant and Benjamin Harris as Second Lieutenant. That comprising the regular business of the evening. Col. Sullivan, after congratulating the Company on the unanimity of their action, the fine appearance of their membership, and wishing them a prosperous future, surrendered the chair to Capt. Grant. The Company then extended votes of thanks to Col. Sullivan for his conduct of the muster, and to Messrs. W. B. Doddridge and W. P. P. St. Clair, the Company's bondsmen. Other congratulatory remarks were made by Messrs. E. A. Weinberg, J. R. Toole, J. W. Kinsley and L. O. Leonard.

FREAKS OF A MADMAN.

Falling to Cut His Throat He Tries to Jump From a Car.

Yesterday morning the city of Anaconda was somewhat excited over the reported attempt of a man named Thorbon to commit suicide. The man has been a resident of the town for some time and has been doing such jobs as he could obtain. He boarded at a house at the east end of the town and yesterday morning the occupants of an adjoining room heard strange sounds and thinking that something was wrong entered the room and found Thorbon trying to cut his throat with a dull pocket knife. He had already made a slight gash on his neck. The man was at once secured, and his acting proving that he was insane it was decided after consultation to send him to the Asylum at Warm Springs. His conduct from the time he was detected until the departure of the train was at times so violent that it was decided to send a force of four men to accompany him to the Asylum. With his guards, Thorbon was placed on the train of Conductor West when it arrived, and at the time he was comparatively quiet. However, when the train was between Stuart and Warm Springs, he made a plunge through the window, breaking the glass and nearly succeeding in accomplishing his purpose of escape. His body and arms were well through the smashed window when he was grasped by the legs, and, after a hard tussle, hauled in. Strange to say, he was but little cut, and was delivered at Warm Springs in fair shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rodda.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in response to invitations previously issued, the friends of Edward Rodda and Miss Carrie Thomas assembled at the Baptist Church to witness the marriage of the couple. The impressive ceremony was duly performed by Rev. C. C. Frost, and at its conclusion brief congratulations were tendered. In accordance with the programme a reception was held in the evening at the armory of the Union Guards, (of which Mr. Rodda is a member) at the County Court House. At the hour fixed the spacious room was filled with the lady and gentlemen friends of the newly wedded pair including the members of the Guards in the neat uniforms of the corps. When the company had fully assembled the Guards were ordered to fall in and the bride and groom were introduced to them and received with a military salute. Capt. S. J. Reynolds then presented the couple with a handsome pair of wicker chairs, arm and rocker, the gift of himself and the others officers of the company. In these they were seated and the other presents announced by the gallant Captain. They include all manner of articles useful and ornamental, among them being a full set of furniture, lounge, easy chair, toilet sets, carving set, China tea set, silver spoons, napkin rings, handsome gold bracelets for the bride, wash tub and board, photograph albums, vases, pictures, table covers, and the infinite variety of nick nacks that go to make up the entirety of wedding gifts. The presentations over the guards were dismissed, a grand march formed and at its conclusion dancing was begun and continued until a late hour. In an adjoining room an elaborate lunch was spread, the principal feature of which was the wedding cake. In discussing the feast there was no attempt at formality, but the guests dropped in and out as it pleased their appetite and fancy. The company remained until quite a late hour, and when they separated it was with hearty good wishes for the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rodda.

John O'Neal, proprietor of the O'Neal House, at Garrison, has concluded to add on another story to his building and has the frame up for the same. He expects to move into the new hotel by the 26th instant.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Tides on the Atlantic Coast.—The great tidal wave which makes nearly two complete circuits of the globe in every twenty-four hours, is very slight in mid-ocean, but increases in height in traversing shallow soundings, and is still further augmented by converging coast-lines. The eastern coast of North America has, as laid down by Bache, a great "southern bay" between Florida and Cape Hatteras, a "middle and an "eastern bay" north of Natucket; bay" between Hatteras and Nantucket, and, while at Southern Florida the tide is one to one and one-half feet, at Cape Hatteras two feet, at southeastern Nantucket only one foot, the height within the "southern bay," at Savannah, is seven feet, in the "middle," at the entrance of New York Bay, five feet, and in the "eastern," at Boston, ten feet, and in the narrow Bay of Fundy, from 40 to 70 feet.

Malaria Altitudes.—While malaria has its ordinary habitat in low-lying regions, it may under favorable conditions exist at great elevations. On the Tuscan Apennines it is found at a height of 1,100 feet above the sea; on the Pyrenees and Mexican Cordilleras, 5,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 6,400 feet; on the Island of Ceylon, 6,500 feet; and on the Andes, 11,000 feet. At present, the elevation of entire security has been thus approximated for various places: In Italy, 400 to 500 feet; in California, 1,000 feet; along the Appalachian chain of the United States, 800 feet; in the West Indies, 1,400 to 1,800 feet. In any of these regions, however, malaria may drift up ravines to an indefinite height.

The Dynamics of Bicycling.—The English experimenters, Messrs. G. J. and G. Stoney, find that man can exert more power upon the bicycle than in any other ways, such use of the human muscles appearing to be the most economical possible. To drive a bicycle at a speed of nine miles an hour required about 5,500 foot-pounds of energy per minute, while more than 10,000 foot-pounds per minute were often applied to the machine. The power of a horse, according to a well-known engineering formula, is 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.

A Volcanic Region in the Atlantic.—Recent observations indicate the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable-laying steamer, in latitude 39 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 9 degrees 54 minutes west, the water was found to measure 1300 fathoms under the bow and 800 fathoms under the stern, showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bottom. An English geologist, Mr. T. Mellard Reade, remarks that great inequalities are found in the bed of the sea off Lisbon, due, probably, to a submarine chain of mountains.

Endurance of Climatic Variations:—A scientific Frenchman, Marquis de Nadaillac, estimates that Europeans can endure temperatures as widely apart as 235 degrees at least. Thus, on January 25, 1882, two vessels in the Kara Sea were exposed to a cold of 85 degrees below zero, while in Central Africa. Duveyrier has known the thermometer to rise as high as 152 degrees.

An English physiologist, Mr. F. W. E. Green, remarks that the function of memory has not yet been decisively localized, but there are reasons for hoping that its particular place in the brain may some day be quite exactly known. To cultivate the memory Mr. Green recommends: "Concentrate your attention, classify and condense, make associations, substitute letters for figures and localize your ideas."

From Scotch census returns Dr. J. B. Russell finds that there is a very close relation between mortality and the number of inhabitants per inhabited room. For instance the number of persons per room was 1.87 in Dundee, 1.91 in Greenock, 1.98 in Paisley, and 2.05 in Glasgow; and the mean death-rate rose steadily in the same order to 25.7, 27.4, 27.8 and 28.6 per 1,000 respectively in these four towns.

Very singular eyes have been found in a new crustacean—*Boreomysis Scyphops*—taken by the Norwegian North Atlantic dredging expedition. These organs have concave outer surfaces, they are attached close together, and they have no specific coloring matter.

The Prince of Monaco and the French Admiralty are perfecting a scheme for determining the direction and force of the Gulf Stream by means of numbered floats, which will be launched at intervals with a request that the finders report the time and position of picking them up.

In Burmah, the latest addition to Great Britain's territories, are grown forty varieties of rice, varying in hue from white to black. Many other kinds of edible grains are also produced, one of them being known as "Job's tears" on account of the round, shining, tear-like fruit it bears.

Military reports lately published show a startling prevalence of blindness in Russia. In that country one recruit in every 125 is totally blind; while in England there are 1,016 persons to every one who is totally blind; and more than 1,400 to each sightless person in Saxony and Denmark.

Vaseline has been found by Dr. Dubois to exert no harmful effect upon dogs, although its use for butter in food preparations was lately condemned by a French hygenic commission.

A French physiologist has ascertained that highly poisonous principles—known as Cryptomaines—may be developed in edible mushrooms under certain conditions.

Expensive Matches.

Matt Slater, of the Elite, met a bright one the other day. The party dropped into the saloon and remained there some time, during which stay a contrary cigar caused him to use a good many matches. By way of a joke Matt remarked, "my friend, go slow with them lucifers, they are worth five cents apiece." The gentleman said nothing, but threw away his cigar and soon after departed, and Matt forgot all about the episode. Evidently the gentleman did not for the next day he entered, called for a drink which he swallowed with evident satisfaction, and then coolly laid down on the bar a dime and three matches. "What is this for,' asked Matt, "drinks are two bits." "I know it," replied the gentleman, "there is a short bit and matches are worth five cents each, that just makes the change," and before Matt had a chance to set 'em up again, he slid out to tell the story.

An Unlucky Building.

Marshal Stoner has notified Mr. McDonald that unless the building that now obstructs Main street at the intersection of Granite be gotten away at once it will be demolished. Mr. McDonald says that on account of the weather it has been impossible to remove the structure, but that he will surely do so as soon as he can. The building seems to have been bad luck to all who have touched it, for now the neighbors and the Council Committee say that Thomas Rogan, who purchased it for the purpose of locating it next to his Park street saloon, shall not do so. Mr. McDonald will probably get it out of the way to-day, but its final destination is now a matter of doubt.

Arraigned and Plead.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the six men now under arrest on the charge of counterfeiting, viz.: Snyder, McConnell, Waddles, Hale, Parker and Slover, were taken before United States Commissioner Nichols and were arraigned. The government was represented by Assistant District Attorney Scallan and the accused by Attorney Walsh. After the charge had been read the men each pleaded not guilty, and next Wednesday was fixed as the day for a preliminary hearing. Bonds were fixed in the sum of $5,000 each and the prisoners being unable to secure the amount they were remanded to jail. With one or two exceptions the accused maintain a quiet demeanor.

County Licenses.

The receipts from licenses collected by County Treasurer Kessler from January 1 to date amount to $24,956. The receipts for the same period last year were only $12,233, showing that Mr. Kessler has more than doubled the work of his predecessor. There is more call for saloon licenses than for any other business, as the average is two new saloons per week. There are about 150 delinquents for the year 1885, and the Treasurer expects to take action for their collection within ten days.

Bitten by a Rabid Dog.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Amelia Morosini, daughter of Jay Gould's old partner, and a younger sister of Mrs. V. Schilling-Huelskamp, was bitten by a rabid dog yesterday. She was walking in the grounds surrounding her father's residence at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, she saw the dog coming toward her. She ran, but the animal pursued her and overtook her. Her screams were heard by Policeman Finnegan, who killed the dog with a shot from his revolver. Miss Morosini, however, had already been bitten.

Thau, the East Park butcher, has about completed the foundation for his large two-story frame building. Workmen will commence at once on the superstructure.

SPRING PROSPECTS.

What Some of the Business Men of Butte Think of the Outlook.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some people to find fault with the present of Butte and to view the future with distrust. There is surely no cause for such a feeling. With one exception the mines and smelters are all working on full time to their full capacity. There is just as much if not more money being circulated than ever before, and the camp having been so well advertised there will surely be a large number of visitors here during the coming summer, many of whom will seek opportunities to invest.

With a view of obtaining the opinion of the business portion of the community upon a subject of so much importance to all, a representative of THE MINER made a number of calls and the result of his inquiries are given below.

The banks all report an increase in the amount of deposits and state that as compared with the past there is but small demand for accommodations.

A. Jacobs & Son, clothing.—Trade is splendid.

Col. Estes, of the firm of L. W. Foster & Co., grocers.—Business is good in the aggregate, about the same as last spring, credits are better. The business men are getting their business in better shape. It is more steady.

Hight & Fairfield, the jewelers.—Business has been very satisfactorily. Prospects are good. We have, as you see, enlarged our business three-fold, and we look for a larger increase.

Alex. Cohen, grocer.—Trade is very good. We are kept busy putting up orders and trade is constantly improving. My trade is from 30 to 50 per cent better than last year. As soon as I can get brick I shall put another story on my building.

Harry DeArcheul, druggist.—The outlook is good. I never saw it better at the same period of the season. There are more goods sold in Butte than ever before, but the trade is a little more divided. In fact, it is on a firmer basis.

Davis & Co., grocers. Strictly jobbing.—Business is beyond our expectation and constantly improving. Butte has a bright future.

Barratt & Jackey, harness makers.—Trade is good and we look for a good season in our business.

Goldsmith & Co., clothiers.—We can't complain. We hold our share of it. Look for a big spring trade and are making preparations for it.

Ramsey & Atherton, druggists.—Trade is good; steadily increasing.

John Caplice & Co., grocers.—Business steady and increasing constantly. Look for a brisk season.

W. R. Kenyon, hardware.—Trade is good. I am preparing for a large spring trade.

A. Nathan, clothing merchant, who was busy unpacking large boxes of clothing, glanced up for a second.—Trade is good, expect to do double the business of last season.

Babcock, the hatter.—Well, you see this is my first season but I have no cause to complain. The hat trade is good. I am confident we will have a busy season.

Kelley Bros., hatters and gent's furnishing goods.—I think trade will be good. A steady improvement is going on which indicates a fair increase in business. Every indication is we will have a large trade this season.

Butte Hardware Co., P. A. Largey, Superintendent, was seen. He said: Business s good and steadily increasing. We look for a large building boom and an increase in our mines. We have no cause to complain.

William Jack, hardware merchant.—Trade is about as usual. We have a steady d mand from the mines and mills for hardware materials. I look for a large increase of business this seas n over last in hardware building material.

Mr. Gensberg, manager of Gans & Klein, clothing and furnishing goods.—Trade is very good, double what we done last spring and I look for a larger increase still.

E. L. Bonner & Co., dry goods.—Mr. Connell, the manager, was seen. Sales are very good indeed. You see all those invoices, well sir, we are constantly receiving car loads of dry goods, carpets, etc. We look for a big trade this season. We are preparing for a grand rush from all over the world this season, to invest in our mines. We certainly will have a good season in Butte.

Robert Grix, books and stationary.—Trade s good. As you see I am preparing to enlarge to double my present capacity. I hope to have my new block completed in sixty days. We are going to have a large trade this season.

George Casey, senior member of the firm of Casey & Brophy, grocers—The spring trade is opening out very good, better than ever before. Prospectors are preparing to go out early, and we have many applications for prospectors' outfits. I never saw the like; there will be a big rush to the surrounding mountains. The merchants have their business systematized to a solid basis and they are doing a safer business than heretofore.

Henry Nickolls, the Main Street butcher—Everything looks favorable for a big trade; the butcher business was never better or safer than at present.

J. F. Kelley, West Park street fruit dealer,—Never saw trade better. You see I am now shipping apples from Canada by the carload.

Sands & Boyce, dry goods—Trade is good. As you know, we had to double our capacity from last spring. We have had a good business all winter, and our business is constantly increasing. We have no cause to complain.

Blooded Horse Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The third day of the blooded horse races drew only a small attendance. The track was heavy, it having rained all day. First race, selling purse, was won by Mozart, who took the last two heats, Billy Ayres, the favorite, having captured the first. Best time, 1:49.

Second race, Gano stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year olds—Napa first, Modesto second, Robson third. Time, 1:20.

Cuyama stakes, handicap, all ages, mile and a quarter—Bennette scratched an easy victory for Baldwin's entries, Volante coming first, a length ahead of Lucky B, who was ten lengths ahead of Garland. Time, 2:17.

The last race, Spirit of Times stakes, three-year-olds, mile and three-quarters, only two horses came to the post—Ingleside and Precioso being scratched. Ben Ali won easily from King Norfolk, by six lengths. Time, 3:20.

Nothing Venture---Nothing Win.

As a phase of life in the Crescent City, it will instruct many to know that certainly the 190th Monthly and the Grand Quarterly Drawing of The World-Famed Louisiana State Lottery came off, with its accustomed promptness, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, March 16, when $522,500 was showered everywhere. The result will interest at least the winning parties, the rest can wait until the next time for their share of luck. The First Capital ($150,000) was sold in tenths at $1 each—won by No. 73,040—two of which ($30,000) was collected for the account of Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, O.; one ($15,000) was held by Olaf Anderson, No. 410 Chestnut street, San Francisco, Cal.; another tenth was paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder went to parties in Omaha, Neb.; etc., etc. The Second Capital Prize of ($50,000) was won by ticket No. 10,057 and was collected as a whole for a party by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal. The Third Capital Prize ($20,000) was won by No. 46,742—was sold in tenths at $1.00 each—one to John Graves, No. 418 East Seventy-ninth street, New York City; one to C. Kurtz, Cincinnati, O.; one to C. L. Young, London, Ky.; paid thro' First National Bank of Stanford, Ky.; one to J. C. Martin, St. Helena, Cal.; another was deposited as cash in Canal Bank, N. O. La., etc. The Fourth Two Capital Prizes ($10,000 each) won by Nos. 44,231 and 84,154—sold also in tenths at $1.00—one to J. E. Prescott, San Antonio, Texas; one to Ely Oppenheimer, Columbia, Mo.; one to Frank Tisser, 339 Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.; one to Frank Cartwell, Evansville, Ind.; one to Max Wendt, 1569 Leavenworth street, San Francisco, etc., etc. The next Grand Monthly (the 192d) will take place on Tuesday, May 11th, 1886, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on an application will give anyone all particulars. *Nothing venture—nothing win.*

Thomas Denoon & Co. have just received and placed in position in their establishment, a handsome fixture in the shape of a cigar case in which to display and keep in condition the famous Garcia cigars for which they are agents. It is a refrigerator of cherry wood with a glass case on the top. A small quantity of ice is used, and the case is so arranged and ventilated that the cigars are prevented from becoming dry, yet the temperature is so even that they never get too moist. It will prove a boon to smokers.

YESTERDAY AT WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General to Bring a Big Suit For Timber Damages Against Oregon Parties.

The Colored Men Divide Upon the Emancipation Celebration and Have a Double Parade.

The War Department Exposes a Fraudulent Alleged Charity—A Number of Confirmations Made.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Muldrow has requested the Attorney General, if in his judgment he shall deem it for the best interests of the United tates, to institute civil proceedings against the firm of Ordway, Weidler & Company, and also against Julius Ordway, G. W. Weidler and Milton Weidler, individually, all of Portland, Oregon, to recover the value, at $14 per thousand feet, of 6,000,000 feet of timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken by them from the public lands of the United States, and also criminal proceedings against the said parties individually for trespass.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed E. Prentiss Bailey, of Utica, New York; Thomas N. White, of Hernando, Wisconsin and L. G. Kinne, of Toledo, Ohio, commissioners to inquire into and report upon forty miles of road constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Yakima Valley, on the Cascade branch of said Company's road in Washington Territory. He has also appointed Frederick K. Condort, of New York; Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Edward Alexander, of Augusta, Georgia; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and James W. Savage, of Omaha, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

CONFIRMATIONS YESTERDAY.

In the executive session of the Senate today Mr. Voorhees made a speech upon the Weil-Labre treaty. This was then laid aside and calendar nominations were taken up. All unobjected cases, including a number of "suspended cases," were confirmed.

CURTIN'S LABOR COMMITTEE.

Chairman Curtin called together this afternoon his Select Committee charged with the investigation of the Labor troubles. There was a general interchange of views as to the proper method of conducting the inquiry, but as Messrs. Crain and Stewart, two of the members, were absent, no conclusion was reached. From the tone of the discussion it would seem probable that the committee will go west in ten days or a fortnight, and that the intervening period will be spent in perfecting a plan of operations and perhaps of taking such pertinent testimony as offers in this city.

"COONS" IN CONFUSION.

How the Colored People of Washington Had a Double Celebration.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—To-day was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the event was celebrated in a somewhat unusual manner. The colored people disagreed among themselves as to how the celebration should be conducted, and as a result divided into two factions—one headed by W. C. Chase, editor of the colored newspaper, and the other by Perry Carson, who was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention. Each party made elaborate arrangements for a parade and a public meeting at night, and each endeavored to excel the display of the other. The Chace party

COMPLETED ITS PROGRAMME FIRST

and managed to secure for their parade the services of the principal colored military organizations of the District, and three colored companies from Baltimore, besides several social organizations. The Carson procession did not include as many military companies, but it had more bands of music, and was particularly strong in civic organizations, foremost of which were the Hod-Carriers' Union and the employes of the brick yards. Each procession contained several wagon-loads of colored women dressed in white and colored dresses, representing the Goddess of Liberty, Queen of May, etc. The Carson procession also had wagons on which a United States yacht borrowed from the navy for the occasion and which was

CHRISTENED "W. C. WHITNEY,"

in honor of the Secretary of the Navy. Party feeling ran high, and it was feared that trouble would ensue in case the two processions should come together. Fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The two processions formed in different sections of the city, and although both had selected pretty much the same line of march they moved over it at different times, and without collision. In view of the lack of harmony between the two parties, the President positively refused to review either procession. Both passed in front of the White House, but mounted policemen

GUARDED THE GATES

and prevented them entering the grounds. The President, through his private Secretary, had previously notified the chairmen of the opposing committees that it would give him pleasure to accept a joint invitation to review one procession in which all could amicably participate, but that he could not take sides in quarrels, and therefore declined to accept either invitation to review the parade. Strong effort was made to reconcile the differences between the two factions and have them unite in one demonstration so as to secure the honor of the President's recognition, but without success.

A FRAUDULENT CHARITY.

How a Party of Sharpers have been Fleecing the Benevolent.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The War Department has furnished the following for publication: The attention of the War Department has been called to the pretended operations of an institution located in New York City under the style of "The United States Military Post Library Association," the managers of which have been asking aid from the benevolently inclined upon the plea that it has been and still is rendering great moral and religious aid to the enlisted men of the army by supplying them gratuitously with reading matter. In one of these circulars in which the Association claims that during the past year 10,000 copies of periodicals were sent to the army with happy results it announces that its officers include the President, Secretary of War and other prominent army officers of

THE HIGHEST RANK,

and upon this evidence of its high standing and semi-official character, obtained quite a considerable amount of money from all sections of the country. As the War Department had no official knowledge of the Association, inquiries were made with a view of ascertaining to what extent the troops were being benefited by it and the result of this inquiry shows that out of 133 separate posts which have responded, 129 have reported that at no time during the past ten years have any donations of books, periodicals or documents been received from that association, and to the inquiry whether this institution has ever been any service to the commands, 129 have

UNQUALIFIEDLY RESPONDED NO,

while ninety-six have replied that they have no knowledge whatever of the association. Quite a number of officers have given their personal experience with this association in no complimentary terms. It is learned that the association is legate to a considerable amount of money which sooner or later will become available and this probably explains the fact that while, as represented by its friends, lack of funds and many discouragments compelled the association to suspend operations some six years ago, it still maintains an organization and headquarters. The facts disclosed by the investigation were found to be so much at variance with the representations made by this association that the War Department felt it due to those whose benevolence led them to take a lively interest in this matter to give publicity to the results of its inquiries.

The cowardly vagabond that delights in satisfying his low born taste by throwing quids of tobacco against the elegant plate glass windows of Sands & Boyce is a fiend, reeking under the cover of darkness from the cess-pools of crime—*doing a brave act.* This manly specimen of the brute creation should be dealt with severely should he be caught.

Meaderville Items.

The Meaderville Band are progressing finely under the able leadership of Prof. Stamm.

Teams are busy hauling ore to the Liquidator mill, which is expected to start up the coming week.

It is rumored here that the Montana Copper Company's works may start up at almost any time.

Quite a number of the Knights of Labor of Meaderville were in attendance at the general meeting held at Butte last evening.

The Widow Kelly has opened a boarding house. She is still connected with the meat market. The boys say that she provides an elegant table.

Wm. Casey is making arrangements to open the Meaderville grove in the near future. It is said that he will have lady waiters in attendance.

The gossips say that Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly and Aviston, will shortly lead to the altar a young lady from Butte. The boys all wish him joy.

The boys expect to give Thomas Fox a royal reception upon his marriage next week to Miss Mueller. Tom is a general favorite with the people here.

The proprietors, Messrs. Finlayson & Oratton, of the Nevada Saloon, are having their place repapered and painted in first-class style and are also adding two new billiard tables to their beer hall.

R. Evans has beaten the champion tenpin roller of this place. He now wears the medal as he has made twenty-two consecutive strikes, on Churchill's bowling alley at this place. He will shortly issue a challenge to some of Butte's crack rollers for a contest. Bob as a roller takes the cake.

MAUD STUART DEAD.

The Body of the Actress Lying in Frederick De Belleville's Room.

NEW YORK, April 12.—In her dressing-room somewhere among the mysterious depths of the stage of an East Side theater, a pretty soubrette last night received a reporter. There were tears in her big eyes, for she had lost a friend, a little woman with a big heart, she said. There was not a single member of the company who did not know and like Maud Stuart. Once she had played with them, and they had loved her for her naturalness, her generosity, and her sweet, womanly ways. They had only just learned of her death. It was very sudden, they had heard. They did not know much about it. Somebody had been at work to keep it quiet, but they did not know exactly why.

Maude Stuart had died at the flat 219 West Fortieth street, either Saturday or Sunday. The doubt is occasioned by the efforts which have been made to keep the knowledge of her demise from the newspapers. Miss Stuart was 21 and unmarried. She died of pyæmia, following puerperal fever—the direct result of a confinement. She passed away in the arms of a friend in a little room on the top floor of the Fortieth street flat.

FREDERICK DE BELLEVILLE.

Frederick De Bellville, an actor, whose life has been a romance, is the responsible occupant of the flat. Next door to him, in m dest rooms on the upper story of the flat, Dan Leeson, of Wallack's, lives. The janitor of both these flats did not know Maude Stuart. He heard that Mrs. De Belleville had died.

Maude Stuart's right name was Maude May Grubbs. She was an Indiana girl, who came of an excellent family, and was brought up in Indianapolis. She was born in May, 1864. At 16 she was on the stage. Starting in a small way, she quickly developed talent, and there were plenty to encourage and flatter her. Before she was 16 she had played *Juliet.* That was, as nearly as can be recalled, at Atkins Lawrence's benefit at Philadelphia, where he put forth five *Juliets* in one night. Miss Stuart, for a novice, did not suffer greatly by the comparison, and her personal charms secured her a cordial greeting. She began to be better known after that.

Somehow or other, or perhaps naturally, for that house was then the haven of pretty young actresses, the Madison Square management took hold of her. Daniel Frohman's perception secured for her the role of *Clara* in the original "Hazel Kirke" Company. She was entirely successful, and a more ambitious part was next entrusted to her. It was that of the blind girl in "Young Mrs. Winthrop," a role in which Enid Leslie afterward traveled over the country.

"PAQUITA"

Early last fall, when the erratic Bartley Campbell, full of enthusiasm and financial calculations, opened the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Miss Stuart was a member of the stock company and played *Nita* in the gloomy "Paquita." Frederick De Belleville and she, it is believed, met for the first time as actors in the "Paquita" cast. One who was in the company with them says they fell in love at first sight. De Belleville is handsome, courtly and suave. All the polish of a Frenchman marks his bearing, and with women he has ever been admired.

He was born in France in 1849 and went on the stage in his native land while a lad of 14. Ten years later he made his debut as an English-speaking actor on the London boards. In 1876, in England, he married Julia Josephs, an English actress. He shortly afterward went to Australia, and at Melbourne, June 28, 1879, faced an Australian audience for the first time. The lady who is now in this country, and is occass