

## COPPER COMBINATION.

### Limit the Production of the Metal in all Parts of the Country.

### Anaconda Company to Produce Only 70,000,000 Pounds During Each Year.

### Senator Teller Introduces a Resolution of Inquiry—The Behring Sea Inhaboglio.

### Big Copper Combination.

New York, March 10.—Rumors of a combination which, if effected, will save millions of dollars, just now are being matters of prime interest to manufacturers and dealers in copper and holders of copper mining stocks as well as to mining men generally. For the past two or three weeks reports that a project was afoot to secure unity of action among copper producers in all parts of the world have been numerous and have been gradually crystallizing in definite form. For many months copper prices have been very low and the tension upon most of the copper mining companies in the Lake Superior region, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico, to keep things going has been a severe one. It has long been urged by copper men that some combination to limit the production should be formed not only within a very recent time but in a matter assumed shape. Negotiations have been carried on very secretly, the course of prices, however, in the market, the chief and, in fact, the only copper mining market in this country, being worthy of the name, has shown no signs of going on favorably. The price of the stock of the Calumet and Hecla, Quincy, and other big Lake Superior copper mines has steadily advanced.

### WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

### Beiring Sea—Teller's Discussions.

Washington, March 10.—In the senate today Teller offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information to the amount of treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 1890, the amount of silver dollars redeemed under the provisions of that act, the amount of silver bullion now in the treasury purchased under the provisions of that act; whether silver dollars coined under its provisions are available for the ordinary expenses of the government or held for the redemption of treasury notes; whether silver dollars or silver certificates have been redeemed or exchanged for gold and, if so, to what amount; and whether silver dollars that are received for public dues are used in the discharge of government obligations and, if so, what class of obligations are discharged by them.

The agricultural meat inspection deficiency bill was taken up and passed. It also was the bill to survey and mark the boundary between the states of Nebraska and South Dakota on Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations. The tariff discussion was resumed in a house this morning, but there was a striking contrast between the pacific incidents of today and the scenes which characterized the debates on the McKinley bill two years ago. Then it was obvious that whatever measure should pass the house would be changed by the senate and the measure would be changed by the senate and the measure would be changed by the senate.

General Foster of the state department, who is assisting the president in bringing sea fisheries negotiations, had a conference at the navy department this afternoon with Secretary Tracy and Commodore Hansley, chief of the bureau of navigation. The conference, it is thought, related to a consideration of a course to be pursued by the navy in forcing the contention of this government that Pelagic sealing in Behring sea should be wholly suspended pending settlement by arbitration of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain. If Great Britain declines the president's proposition for the renewal of *modus vivendi*, this government will, no doubt, send all available vessels at its command to Behring sea on enough if possible to control its approaches and prevent the entrance of sealing vessels, American as well as foreign. The naval vessels that can be used for this service are the Charleston, Baltimore, and Ranger at San Francisco; Mohican, now on her way to Port Orchard, Wash.; with the Neptic in tow, and the Yorktown and Boston, now en route to San Francisco from Callao. The revenue cutters Bear, Rush, and Porwin, now fitting out at San Francisco for their annual cruise to the Seal Islands, will also assist in the work of policing the restricted waters.

## MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

### A Distressing State of Affairs in Portions of Germany.

Berlin, March 10.—Meetings were held in Leipzig today at which 2,600 men out of work were present. The distressing state of affairs in that city was fully discussed and a number of plans for bettering the condition of workmen were debated. It was finally decided that delegates should be sent to the municipal authorities asking that public works for the relief of the distressed people be immediately started. In Cologne 100 destitute men were today given employment on relief works started by the city officials. At Dortmund, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, much suffering also exists among the laboring classes. Over two thousand men employed in the iron works at that place have been thrown out of work within a week and left without any means. Many more of the employes received notice that their services may have to be dispensed with shortly as there are indications of a trade paralysis and all works may have to shut down entirely.

### Indiana Republican Convention.

Indianapolis, March 10.—Tomlinson hall presented an animated scene this morning when Chairman Gowdy called the republican state convention to order. The committee on permanent organization, through W. Wilson of Warwick county, reported that Warren G. Sayer of Wabash had been chosen by the committee for permanent chairman and Robert Brown of Franklin permanent secretary. The rules of the fifty-first congress, as "interpreted and applied by Thomas B. Reed," were adopted to govern the convention and applause. Sayer upon taking the chair spoke at some length. After the report of the committee on credentials the report of the committee on resolutions presented a platform endorsing Harrison's administration and strongly urging his nomination. The resolution was adopted and delegates at large were chosen for the Minneapolis convention.

### Heirs of Blood Money.

New Orleans, March 10.—Suits were filed today in the United States circuit court by attorneys representing the heirs of six of the Italians slain by the populace at the parish prison on the 14th of March last against the city of New Orleans, claiming damages in the sum of \$30,000 in each case. The petition alleges that the death of the men resulted from a conspiracy and avers that no proper steps were taken to protect the prisoners though the purpose of the conspirators was well known. The heirs of three of the men live in Sicily, one in Rome. The residences of the heirs of two of them are not stated.

### What'll Cover Sullivan's Money.

New York, March 10.—James Wakely visited the New York World office this afternoon and deposited \$2,500 in cash on behalf of Champion John L. Sullivan to fight any man in the world (colored men barred) for the championship and the largest purse offered by any athletic club, except the California club, and an outside bet of \$10,000 a side. Wakely said that who ever covered his \$2,500 first would be given the preference by Sullivan. Sullivan would prefer to fight Mitchell, his second choice is Slavin and his third Corbett. The latter announced he will be on hand Tuesday next to put up \$1,500 in addition to the \$1,000 already up and if so Wakely says a fight will surely result.

### A Notable Death.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 10.—John F. Winslow, one of the leading citizens of this place, died this morning at 5 o'clock. He was one of the leading iron makers of the state and with Ernest Corning and John Griswold introduced the manufacture of Bessemer steel into this country and at their works in Troy made the first steel rails in this country. Winslow's most important public works, however, was the building of the Monitor, his firm taking the responsibility of furnishing the vessel complete to the government, their pay being conditioned on its success as a war vessel.

### Borgell May Not Recover.

Lincoln, Neb., March 10.—Police Judge Borgell, the victim of the sensational shooting in the court here, is in a precarious condition with little hope entertained of his recovery. A change for the worse occurred last night and he has been in an unconscious state since. A portion of the ball entering the forehead penetrated to the base of the brain and cannot be located. Warner, his assailant, refuses to talk further than expressing satisfaction for what he had done.

### Employing the Starving.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—The government, in order to alleviate as far as it is possible distress among peasants, is employing large numbers of them at Nijni Vovgorod, Orel Kazan, and Tulina clearing off over 3,000 acres of forest land. At Samara a bay is being constructed under government direction to afford shelter for steamers during the winter.

### Only One Anaconda Mine Closed.

Butte, March 10.—Only one mine of the Anaconda company is closed, and that only for one week, on account of a broken engine. The other seven mines are in full operation and the smelter is running to its full capacity.

### Sarah Althea Adjudged Insane.

San Francisco, March 10.—Mrs. Sarah Althea Sharon Terry was today adjudged insane and was committed to the state asylum at Stockton.

Here's looking at you with the largest stock and lowest prices. Driver & Bradley, druggists and stationers.

## DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

### Such is Reported to be the Condition of the Butte Miners' Union.

### The Irish and English Factions are at Outs Both Parties Want Control.

### Two Desperate Characters in Arkansas May be Hanged at Any Time.

### Trouble in Miners' Union in Butte.

St. Paul, March 10.—A Butte special to the Pioneer Press says: "The Miners' union of this city, one of the strongest labor unions in the country, held a meeting for the election of officers March 1. For a long time there has been a growing discontent between the English and Irish factions, of which it is composed. The latter have been in control. The result did not please the English faction, who were greatly disappointed as they believed they had out-voted their Irish opponents. A protest was entered against the election, and ballot box stuffing was charged. The recent meeting broke up amid the wildest confusion and disorder. It is almost certain the factions will before long split up the union."

### Prospective Double Lynching.

Little Rock, March 10.—Intense excitement prevails in Ashley county today and a double lynching is not all improbable. The cause of the trouble is the poisoning of Mrs. S. Hannibal, who died in terrible agony last night at her home at Parkdale. Ben and Omer Carpenter, brothers, are accused of the crime. Armed citizens are after the brothers and a lynching is probable. Last fall Sam Hannibal, a well-to-do farmer, was shot from ambush and his wife was the only witness against the Carpenters, who were suspected of the murder.

### CAN HETHRINGTON BE TRIED?

### A New Point for the Lawyers to Decide.

Duquoin, Iowa, March 10.—Letters have been received here from Lieut. Hethrington and other officers of the Marion. They confirm the published account of the killing of Robinson at Yokohama and say that Hethrington has ample proof that he was justified in shooting Robinson. It is alleged that there is evidence that Robinson had arranged an elopement with Mrs. Hethrington. In an interview tonight ex-Senator Knight raises the point whether Lieut. Hethrington can be lawfully tried in a consular court in Japan, and whether he can be tried by other than a court having a grand and petit jury. Knight queries whether, as by our treaty with Japan, judicial control and jurisdiction over American citizens in Japan is reserved to this government, the latter can proceed against Hethrington in any different manner than if the crime had been committed within the territorial limits of the United States. As congress has made no provision for the trial of such a case as in the ordinary way of judicial procedure, Knight is inclined to the opinion that the lieutenant cannot be tried at all and must go free. He says these could be immediately tested by habeas corpus proceedings in the supreme court of the United States and believes that in the event of such a proceeding Hethrington would be discharged.

### Public Building Bills.

Washington, March 10.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds authorized favorable reports on the following public building bills: Laredo, Texas, \$300,000; Boise City, Idaho, \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$150,000; Hastings, Neb., \$200,000; and Fond du Lac, Wis., \$200,000. These are the first new public building bills agreed upon in the committee, there having been a difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued.

### Steamer Wreckage Stranded.

London, March 10.—A great quantity of wreckage is stranded at St. Keveron, near Lizard Point, and it is believed a large steamer foundered somewhere in the vicinity during the gale. Among the wreckage are a number of barrels, showing the vessel had four hatchways. A part of a small boat also came ashore. A number of oak railway sleepers are strewn along the beach and it is believed they formed a part of the steamer's cargo.

### Relief Distributions.

Vienna, March 10.—The new system of relief distribution under police supervision is working well. The distribution proceeds in an orderly manner and all applicants are supplied. Twenty-four hundred unemployed laborers have been put to work clearing away snow at two pence an hour.

### A Prince in Law's Toils.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., March 10.—Prince John Zobeisk, the grandson of the king of Poland, was arrested today with a horse and wagon which he had stolen.

### Infectious Cerebral Meningitis.

Long Island City, March 10.—Infectious cerebral meningitis caused five deaths within a few days in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, town of Newtown. Three of the deaths were in one family.

## Who Is She and What Is She?

New York, March 9.—Was the wife who deserted Austin Byron Bidwell, the forger, and the widow, "Mrs. F. A. Warren," who married Harry Homans, the wealthy insurance agent, one and the same woman? Many thousands of dollars hang on the answer. Harry Homans said a dozen years ago for Paris. His wife, a daughter of Doctor Palmer of Albany, was dead, leaving him three children. He had resigned the agency of the Equitable Life Assurance company of San Francisco to become the Paris representative of the New York Life, on a guarantee of 10 per cent a year for two years' premiums on all policies he issued.

A fellow voyager of Mr. Homans was "Mrs. F. A. Warren." Every man who ever knew Mrs. Warren uses superlatives in speaking of her, but the woman who has met her during the past ten years

### SHRUG THEIR SHOULDERS.

Mr. Homans was completely fascinated, and, four months after meeting Mrs. Warren, he married her, believing implicitly all she told him of her antecedents. They entertained elaborately in Paris, and one of their guests, a Louisiana, one evening informed the husband that his wife was formerly the proprietress of a gambling house in New Orleans.

"Your wife was formerly the proprietress of a gambling house in New Orleans. It is impossible for me to be mistaken. I knew her before I was married. There is some terrible mistake somewhere."

Humbled by his wife's acknowledgments, when he reproached her, Mr. Homans sent agents to investigate her career, and they learned much more of her behavior during the five years before he met her than he could tell her. He offered her \$10,000 a year if she would

### PERMIT HIM TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE.

She laughed at his proposal, and, perhaps, fearing scandal, the husband continued to live with her in the same house, but they occupied different apartments. The shame that oppressed Mr. Homans made him morose, and Mrs. Homans suddenly sought gay scenes and a more companionable partner. She set off for St. Petersburg with an Italian nobleman whom her beauty and accomplishments had ensnared.

Not long after Homans died. Then began a contest over his estate, the value of which is authoritatively estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The widow was of course Mrs. Homans in the eyes of the French law, nor did her winning ways fail to aid her in the fight she was making against her husband's children. She insisted that her husband was a citizen of California, where he had long resided, and not of this city. Since by the laws of California she was entitled to one-half of his estate, and by the laws of New York to only one-third.

### THE COURT RESTAINED HERE.

The children appealed. The higher court again decided in favor of the widow. One day in the court room an English lawyer sat studying Mrs. Homans's face.

"I've seen that woman somewhere," he whispered to William Homans. "It seems to me that she was the wife of a man who committed forgery years ago and was sentenced to London to a long imprisonment."

It seems that "F. A. Warren" was Bidwell's alias when he was captured; his wife deserted him and he has not seen her since; that wife married the official of the Bank of England who went to Havana and identified Austin Bidwell. And it is a story of the employments of the bank to this day, that the woman's temper drove her strangely acquired mate so near the verge of insanity that the bank was obliged to pension him.

### THE MISSING EIGHT YEARS.

Harry Homans's family learned that the widow, "Mrs. F. A. Warren," was well known to men in New York before that unfortunate union. Twenty years ago a widow, "Mrs. F. A. Warren," bereaved by law, married a Bank of England official; twelve years ago a widow, "Mrs. F. A. Warren," married Harry Homans. Is she one and the same woman? Then where was she during those eight intervening years? She said a part of that time keeping a gambling hole in New Orleans. These are questions the Homans heirs are moving heaven and earth to answer. For, if "Mrs. F. A. Warren" was ever the wife of Austin Bidwell she never could have been the wife of Harry Homans.

### Behring Sea Correspondence.

Washington, March 9.—The president today sent to the senate the correspondence regarding the Behring sea question, covering the period from April 10, 1881, to date. Of the recent correspondence the most important letters are two from Sir Julian Pannocoe, under date of February 23 and March 7 and the reply sent yesterday.

### Report on Arid Lands.

Washington, March 9.—There has been a short debate from day to day before the arid lands committee of the house on the proposition to turn over to several states in the west the arid lands within their borders. Today the majority and minority reports were submitted. The entire committee except Bretz favor the plan. Both reports are strongly written, bringing out all the arguments.

### An Imperative Bill.

Washington, March 9.—Morgan today introduced a bill in the senate declaring that all laws and parts of laws are inoperative, which exempt from the payment of duties articles of commerce which are not on the free list, when entered in the custom houses for the United States for transportation through the United States to or from the British possessions.

Handsome vase lamps selling for \$2 at the Bee Hive Store. Get one before they are all gone.

## OUR MINERAL LANDS.

### Text of the Bill Introduced in the House by Hon. W. W. Dixon.

### Mineral Lands to be Examined and Classified—Commissioners to be Appointed.

### The Bill Affects the Mineral Lands in Montana and in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Following is the full text of the mineral land bill introduced March 1 by Representative Dixon of Montana:

A bill to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the states of Montana and Idaho.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

Section 1. That the secretary of the interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed as speedily as practicable to cause all lands in the states of Montana and Idaho within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, as defined by an act of congress, entitled, "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget sound on the Pacific coast by the northern route," approved July 2, 1861, and acts supplemental to, and amendatory thereof, to be examined and classified by commissioners, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, with special reference to the mineral or non-mineral character of such lands, and to reject, cancel and disallow any and all claims or filings heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by or on behalf of the said Northern Pacific Railroad company, on any lands in said states which, upon examination, shall be classified as provided in this act as mineral lands.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of making the examination herein provided for there shall be appointed by the president of the United States three commissioners, at least one of whom shall be a practical miner and a resident, either of the state of Montana or the state of Idaho, and said persons shall constitute a board of commissioners, to perform the duties herein prescribed. They shall receive for their compensation such sum as shall be allowed by the secretary of the interior, not exceeding their actual expenses, and in addition thereto such further sum, not exceeding \$20 for each day they may be actually engaged in the performance of their duties. The action or decision of a majority of said commissioners shall control in all matters herein provided for.

Sec. 3. All lands shall be classified and taken to be mineral lands under this act which, prior to the passage of this act, have been located or patented as mineral lands, or which have, or probably will have, a market value by reason of the minerals which they contain, or which show such indications of valuable mineral deposits as would induce a miner to spend his time or money upon them with the reasonable expectation of finding mineral in paying quantities, or which, from their geological formation or their situation or proximity or relation to known mineral lands, are, or probably will be, valuable for the mineral therein; and all of these matters shall be considered by the commissioners in determining the mineral or non-mineral character of such lands, and in classifying the same. The classification herein provided for shall be by sections, where the lands have been surveyed, unless there are such differences in the situation or character of different parts of the same section as in the opinion of the commissioners to require its classification by quarter sections; and in no case shall any subdivision of less than a quarter section be made for classification upon surveyed lands. If the lands examined are not surveyed, classification shall be made by tracts of such extent, and designated by such natural or artificial boundaries to identify them as the commissioners may determine. Where mining locations have been heretofore made or patents issued for mining ground in any section of land, this shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the whole of such section is mineral land. Provided that the word "mineral," where it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal.

Sec. 4. Such of the lands herein mentioned as have been surveyed prior to the passage of this act shall be first examined and classified, as herein provided, and afterwards, and as speedily as practicable, the lands herein mentioned which have not been surveyed, until all the lands herein mentioned shall have been examined and classified, as herein provided.

Sec. 5. The commissioners shall make a monthly report and file the same with the register and recorder of the United States land office of the land district in which the land examined and classified is situated. Upon receipt of such report the register of the land office shall at the expense of the United States cause to be published in a newspaper in the county in which the land is located at least once a week for four consecutive weeks notice of the classification as shown in said report.

Sec. 6. That as to the lands against the classification whereof no protest shall have been filed as hereinbefore provided, the classification, when approved by the secretary of the interior, shall be considered final, and all plats

and records of the local and general land offices shall be made to conform to such classification, and as to the lands against the classification whereof protests may be filed, and final ruling made after the day set for hearing, shall determine the proper classification, and all records of the local and general land offices shall be made to conform to the classification as determined by such final ruling, and all costs of such hearings shall be paid by the unsuccessful party, under such rules as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the true intent and provisions of this act as speedily as practicable.

Sec. 7. That no patent or other evidence of title shall be issued or delivered to said Northern Pacific Railroad company for any land in said states until the examination and classification provided for in this act shall have been made and such patent or other evidence of title shall only issue then to such land, if any, in said states, as said company may be by law and compliance therewith, and by the said classification, entitled to, and any patent, certificate, or record of selection or other evidence of title or right to possession of any land in said states issued, entered or delivered to said Northern Pacific Railroad company, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be void. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed as recognizing or confirming any grant of land or the right to any land in the said Northern Pacific Railroad company, or as waiving or in any wise affecting any right on the part of the United States against the said Northern Pacific Railroad company to claim a forfeiture of any land grant heretofore made to said company.

Sec. 8. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to be expended to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the same to be paid out on the order of the secretary of the interior.

### THE PENROSE SUSPECTS.

### Their Hearing Set for April 4, at Deer Lodge.

Deer Lodge, March 7.—Thomas Campbell, with the three defendants in the Penrose murder case, appeared before Judge Durfee in the district court today at 2 p. m. After some legal arrangements between the court and the accused the case was set for hearing on Monday April 4th.

### Democrats Win in Portland.

Portland, Me., March 8.—The city is turned upside down tonight and the democrats are parading the streets with bands and torches. For the first time for years the democrats have gained control of the city government, electing a majority of the city council on joint ballot and electing their mayor by a wide margin.

### Will Pulverize Russia.

London, March 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard recounts a startling story in connection with Emperor William's recent Brandenburg eulogy. He asserts that, in connection with his speech, a gentleman at the banquet remarked to the emperor that he must not forget Russia, whereupon William retorted: "I will pulverize Russia." This remark was promptly transmitted to Deliers, who reported the remark to the czar. The czar summoned the German ambassador, Von Schweinitz, and said, after recounting the statement: "I tell your emperor that when he wants to begin pulverizing I will throw half a million men across the frontier with the greatest pleasure."

### Gold in the Northwest.

St. Paul, March 9.—The weather all over the northwest today has been the severest for a long time. A genuine blizzard raged, crippling the train service and nearly paralyzing general business. The wires were in a bad shape, there being hardly any communication with North Dakota today. At 7 o'clock tonight the thermometer registered zero, a drop of 14 degrees in 24 hours. It is growing still colder.

### THE GREAT NORTHERN'S PROGRESS.

### The Great Transcontinental Road Approaching Spokane.

A Sand Point special of March 8 to the Spokane Spokesman says: The end of the Great Northern track is thirteen miles from here, and work is progressing even better than was anticipated. It is expected that the front of time in which the work was to be completed will not be reached, and that the track will get to Bonner's Ferry about eight days earlier. As the grade through the hot tons is nothing more nor less than a mere gang of men follow closely after the tracklayers, repairing the grade, so if this preparation were not taken the track in many places would go out of sight. M. D. Wright of Rathdrum, who has the contract for all the ties between Spokane and Bonner's Ferry, was in town yesterday. He said he had already inaugurated in his various camps, which have been accepted, to lay the track all the way to Spokane. His contract calls for about \$200,000 worth of ties. J. L. Prichard has the contract of getting out the Western Union telegraph poles, and has his contract nearly completed, only a few men being out on his work. All the false work for the first span of the big steel bridge across the Pend d'Oreille river at Albany falls is in and the steel is being rapidly put on. If high water should come before the false work is taken out and the steel put on, and it is not impossible owing to an early spring, the road will have to wait till next fall before it can proceed with the work, as the narrows at that place and the river rises fifty twenty-five feet, which is sufficient to wash out the false work.

### One Thousand New Bound Burg's Book Store.

One thousand New Bound Burg's Book Store.