

LOVERS SUICIDE.

St. Louis Couple Quit Earth in a Very Sensational Manner.

MADE A SURE JOB OF IT.

Poison, Bullet and Knife Used to End Their Existence.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—At 3 p. m. the dead bodies of a man and woman were found lying side by side on Jacob Duffy's farm, a few miles west of the city on the Alton road. Their throats were cut and their faces stained with blood. By the side of the man was a revolver. At his feet was a box labeled rat poison. The woman's hat, crushed and broken, lay on the ground. Pinned to a ribbon was this note:

"April 9.—We have both decided to die together, and if one or the other should happen to recover the other shall not be held responsible for the deed. We both are going to take poison and I will do the shooting. We are not doing this on account of any love affair, but simply because we do not wish to live any longer. This is all we have to say and hope there will be no trouble."

The note was signed by Louis Frank and Miss Kate Kolb. Frank was a carpenter and Miss Kolb was a country girl. They have been engaged for over a year. After swallowing the poison they had gashed their throats with the sharp edge of a clasp knife and Frank finished by firing a bullet into the girl's breast and ended his own life in the same manner.

RECENTLY LOST HIS POSITION.

Paul Schultz, General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific, suicides at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., April 15.—The dead body of Paul Schultz, general land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, was found in his bed at 8:45 o'clock by Henry, his Japanese servant. The city is shocked by the news. On finding the body the servant notified Dr. Yocum, Mr. Schultz's physician. Half an hour later Coroner Parks was notified. The suicide occurred about 11 o'clock in the morning. Schultz fired a bullet into his right temple with a revolver. Despondency and the loss of his position was undoubtedly the cause. His financial affairs are badly tangled up.

Paul Schultz was born in 1848. In 1871 he entered the land department of the Oregon and California road at Portland, Or. During a visit in Germany in 1874 he met Henry Villard, who soon after became president of the Oregon and California railroad. Mr. Schultz was appointed land agent of that road in July, 1874, which position he held until March, 1882. In August, 1882, he was appointed general land agent of the Northern Pacific and was otherwise connected with various enterprises with Mr. Villard.

Mr. Schultz was vice president of the Tacoma Smelting and Refining company and a director in the Traders' bank. He was married but three years ago, after having procured a divorce from a previous wife, who, with her daughter, resides in Germany.

A Sentiment for Silver.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller has recently been in Chicago. While there he says he discovered that there are many free silver advocates in that part of the country. He says: "The prairie seems to be on fire with sentiments in favor of free coinage. I believe the feeling permeates many Western states."

Banker Holmes Arrested.

LAKE CITY, Minn., April 15.—W. F. Holmes, president of the Merchants' bank of this city, and who wrecked the bank by overdrafts, was arrested in the law office of his attorney, H. D. Stocker, in Minneapolis, by Deputy Sheriff Kennebec of Wabasha, on a charge of grand larceny and brought to this city. Holmes had a hearing before Justice Wells. He has furnished bonds to the amount of \$7,500.

Insanity the Plea.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 15.—A jury has been secured in the circuit court to try Rev. A. B. Reed, the Baptist minister who last February bound and gagged the paying teller of the East Portland First National bank, and then attempted to loot the bank. Ex-Senator Dolph is attorney for the defense and insanity will be the plea.

Governor's Brother Elopes.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—A sensational elopement occurred from Charleston during the afternoon. Colonel A. D. MacCorkle, brother of Governor MacCorkle, and Miss Carrie Comstock, a prominent society leader, were the principals.

Still Want Herz.

PARIS, April 15.—The Soleil says that contrary to previous reports, the government of France is not inclined to abandon its demand for the extradition from England of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama canal lobbyist.

Texas Negro Lynched.

CORSICANA, Tex., April 15.—Nelson

Calhoun, colored, was taken from the authorities carried to the scene where Mrs. Hughes was ravished some days ago, and shot. Mrs. Hughes identified the negro.

One Was Captured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15.—John Quigley, one of the escaped Matewan insane asylum convicts, was captured at New Hamburg, near here, about 1 o'clock p. m.

Brewery Failed.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—J. D. Iiers' Rochester brewery has made an assignment. The assets are given as \$300,000, with liabilities \$167,000.

IS MUCH DISFIGURED

INCOME TAX PARTIALLY KNOCKED OUT BY A DECISION.

Supreme Court Holds That Incomes From Rents, State, County and Municipal Bonds Cannot Be Taxed by the Federal Government—Otherwise the Law Is Good.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After almost a month of deliberation the United States supreme court rendered its decision in the income tax cases, deciding by a divided court the law to be valid, except regarding the incomes derived from rents and from municipal bonds, on which point the decision was that the tax was unconstitutional.

The court's conclusions after reviewing the historical and other phases of the question were as follows:

1. That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises.

2. The imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers and the imposition of duties, imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each state.

4. That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied upon the general government, except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

9. That so much of the act of Aug. 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The court is further of opinion that the act of Aug. 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from state, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

Upon each of the other petitions argued at bar, to wit:

First—Whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act.

Second—Whether as to the income from personal property as such, the act is unconstitutional, as laying direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested.

The justices who heard the arguments are equally divided and therefore no opinion is expressed. The result is that the decree of the circuit court is reversed, and the case remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of

the tax on rents and income of its real estate, and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

The delivery of the opinion consumed just one hour. Chief Justice Fuller began at 12:05 and concluded at 1:05. He was followed by Justice Field, who read the first dissenting opinion, speaking in a low tone that contrasted noticeably with the loud delivery of the chief justice.

Justice Field's Opinion.

Justice Field's opinion was largely devoted to a review of the provisions regarding rents and was a vigorous denunciation of the principle sought to be established by the income tax law, his conclusions being in conformity with those announced by the chief justice.

Justice White followed Justice Field in another dissenting opinion.

Justice Harlan followed Justice White in a dissenting opinion, and the case was closed. Nothing was said to show how any of the justices stood, save those who read dissents.

Alaskans Will Go to School.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Smith has decided to use the \$5,000 he was authorized to expend for the education of Indians in Alaska, in building two schoolhouses, one at Douglass island the other at Kotcheican. Plans for the building are in course of preparation.

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