VOL. 30--NO. 28.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1889.

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. .

## PASSED THE

The Measure Granting a National Charter to the Nicaragua Canal Company Passes the House.

### BLOCKED BY ANDERSON.

Edmunds' Resolution to Prevent Foreign Nations From Acquiring Ownership in the Panama Canal-The Substitute Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- In the senate the presiding officer presented a message from the president supplementary to that of Wednesday, enclosing two copies of telegrams sent in cipher by the secretary of state to the American minister at Pekin. which had been omitted.

Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution (agreed to) calling on the president for correspondence and information touching the recent occurrences in the island of Hayti, both as to the state of government there and to the seizure and delivery of the American vessel, Haytlen Republic. Sherman, also from the same committee, reported back favorably Edmunds' joint resolution as to the Panama canal as follows: Resolved, That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval on any connection of any European government with the co'astruction or control of any thip canel across the Isthmus of Darien, or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States, and as a menace to their welfare. Resolved, that the president be requested to communicate this experience of the department during extended controversies between western roads and their men in the latter part of the winter and early spring of this year, I do not conceive that the strife of railroad employes can afford any extraordinary case, coming within the exceptional character of the great blizzard of March, 1888, where the highest degree of vigilance is seed to remove the cause of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and useal cases of delay by should be no fine or ferod any should be no fine or ferod any should be no f calling on the president for correspond-

the sentie.

Stewart offered a resolution (agreed to) instructing the committee on private laud claims to require and ascertain what prosecution of suits had been authorized as to patents for Mexican private land grants in California, at whose instance and for whose benefit, and what interest the United States had in such suits. tates had in such suits.

of the tariff bill.

Vance moved to amend paragraph 323 by reducing the rate from 45 cents per pound and 15 per cent advalorem to 40 per cent advalorem. In the debate upon the amendment Hawley asked Vance whether there was any nation which had any approximately just system of taxation, and 1f not, which of the nations was the nearest. Vance said the system of taxation which was the nearest right, so far as he was acquainted with them, was the English system.

I expected to get.

Vance—I see what you call "the true inwardness" of your question. The object is that you charge that we are in the English interest; that we are following the

embrace.

Hawley—I have no personal reason for disliking England or Englishmen. I mis believe in the English system of taxation, and what I wanted was to get one democrat, if I could get no more, to avow frankly the honest purpose of that party, that the adoption of free trade is the policy of that party. Not one time in fifty on the stump or in the newspapers were we able in the last campaign to get a democratic politician or editor to tell the truth in regard to the position of their party. An avowed ther day, glorifying the campaign, glori-ying the president of the United States, lorifying every effort in behalf of free

fying the president of the United States, glorifying every effort in behalf of free trade, prophesying a glorious future for it and the great progress to be made under it. All we ask of the other side is that they shall tell the truth about the inevitable drift of their party, and which the whole world knows, (including themselves) to be the truth, that they mean to bring the country to the adoption of a system of taxation that will tax only articles of universal consumption—practicably a poil tax.

Vance—The senator from Connecticut says I am a freetrader, and that the policy of my party is absolute free trade, and he bases that statement on my answer to his question as to which foreign system of taxation I most admire. I told him the English system was the nearest right, meaning of all other systems but our own. (Laughter on the republican side). I do not mean by that any approval of that system under which we live. God forbid! The democratic party of the United States has pronounced itself again and again in favor of the system of taxation of foreign imports, which will yield sufficient revenues to the government, and it has never advocated any other system. That is the system which I prefer to the English or any other system.

Reagan also defended the party from the

system which I prefer to the English or any other system.

Reagan also defended the party from the charge of being a free trade party. The debate was continued at great length and participated in by Dawes, McPherson, Vance, Gray, Coke and Morgan. The latter commented upon the free list contained in the substitute and argued that the republican senators who reported and sustained it were free traders and were not justified in applying that term to the democrats. The question was finally taken up and in applying that term to the democrats. The question was finally taken up and Vance's amendment rejected. The bill was then laid aside. On motion of Aldrich the senate rules were so amended as to include among the persons entitled to the privileges of the floor the president-elect and vice-president-elect. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned until to morrow.

O'Neill, Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the Philadelphia board of trade, asking that an appropriation be made for the establishment of houses of refuge at Point Barrow and East Cape Siberia, and for the repair of the steamers Bear and Thetis. Dunn, Arkansas, called up the Nicaragua canal bill with the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole upon which the previous question had been ordered before the holiday recess. The first amendment upon which a yea and nay vote dered before the holiday recess. The first amendment upon which a yea and nay vote was demanded was that offered by Holman, Indiana, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to commit the United States to any liability on account of the Nicaragua company, and requiring this proviso be printed on every bond and certificate of stock or other obligation issued by the company. The amendment was tificate of stock or other obligation issued by the company. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 35. The amend-ment offered by Wilson, Minnesota, pro-viding that no certificate of stock shall be paid for in money, and that stock shall not be assignable until the whole of the same shall be paid in, and that no bond in ex-cess of that amount of capital shall be issued until such paid in capital shall amount to \$5,000,000, was agreed to—yeas, 102: nays, 75.

The amendment offered by Bland, re-serving to congress the right to alter, amend or repeal this act, and to regulate tariff rates for the transportation of per-sons and property, was agreed to—yeas, 83; nays, 80. The bill then passed—yeas, 157; nays, 84. (The bill is a senate bill and will now go to the senate for action upon the house amendments.)

terday ordered the yeas and nays on the demand for the previous question, a question of consideration could not be raised. A long and animated debate of the right of the minority then ensued. Finally the speaker said the question raised was an entirely new one. The general rule of the house was that a question of consideration could be raised against any question called up. In this instance the facts were that a resolution had been reported yesterday as a matter of The Electric Sugar Refining Company

### A WOMAN IN THE SCHEME

been reported yesterday as a matter of privilege, its consideration entered upon, and the yeas and nays ordered on the de-mand for the previous question. The chair announced his decision with hesitation and doubt, that under the circumstances a question of consideration could not be made against it, and the chair decided that the clerk call the yeas and nays on order-ing the previous question. "Don't vote," shouted Anderson, and enough of his ad-herents respected his injunction to break the quorum, the vote standing yeas, 100; nays, 21. Adjourned. Electricity in Existence - The Chief Rascal Dead, but His Female Abettor Alive.

eral Dickinson to day promulgated a deciin carrying mails. In an extraordinary case, coming within the exceptional charwhere the highest degree of vigitance is used to remove the cause of delay, the established been needed to any dear the should be no fine or deduction for any delay. In other and usual cases of delay by a considering the succession of the mall is carried through the successing day, full pay; where there is a failure for two days, and the mail goes through the successing day, full pay; where there is a failure for two days, and the mail goes through the best of the mall is carried through the successing day, full pay; where there is a failure for two days, and the mail goes through the best of the day on the failure for two days, and the mail goes through the succession of the delay. From the experience of the department during evidence of the delay. From the experience of the department during evidence of the department during evidence of the delay in the delay of the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The members of the colored Catholic convention called at

assemblies and societies is recommended, and the organization of temperance socities advocated. It appeals to all labor and trades unions to admit colored men on the same conditions as others, and appeals to proprietors of factories, telegraph and railroad companies to admit colored men to their employ if they be the equal of others in intelligence and morality; sincerely advocates the establishment of industrial schools, hospitals, and asylums for the colored race. After deciding to meet next year in Richmond, Va., the convention adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The secretary of the navy recommends to congress the passage of a bill to create a revenue cutter service for the transportation home by United States revenue vessels of shipwrecked seamen in the Arctic regions or the territory of Alaska, and for the reimbursement of officers of any United States vessels for supplies which may be furnished to officers of wrecked vessels unable to pay for subsistence while being transported to a place of safety. The secretary suggests the presence of relief vessels on the whaling grounds until the close of the fishing season, the establishment of one or more stations of refuge upon the main land to suptions of refuge upon the main land to sup-ply in case of shipwreck shetter and sub-sistence, and the advisability of offering rewards for the rescue of shipwrecked whatemen by private parties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4 .- Some time land, who stated his views were fully set forth in his annual message, and he had nothing to add. Secretary Bayard answered that by virtue of his position it would not be proper for him to express his opinion. Senator Morgan thought the central European nations furnished good citizens, and immigration from those countries should be encouraged, with proper restrictions. Senator Blackburn answered that the Chinese should be rigidly excluded, and the Italians were in no wise beneficial to the Italians were in no wise beneficial to

No Such Process as Refining Sugar by

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- The Evening Sun

prints what it calls an almost incredible tale of a gigantic fraud. It states the Electric Sugar Refinery company has been duped to the extent of over a million doilars; that its whole "secret process" turns out to be a humbug of the most barefaced vention of one Henry C. Friend, who appeared in trade about four years ago with samples of wonderfully pure sugar, which he said had been refined by his electric process. About a year ago he induced a number of English and American capital-

ruin to us. It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard."

"Is there no prospect of being able to save anything out of the wreck?"

"Not that I can see. The revelations found in the factory prove the entire thing to have been a fraud."

The results of to-day's investigation of the Electric Sugar Refinery gives additional evidence of fraud, and President Cottrell left the city to night for the purpose of procuring the arrest of Mrs. Olive Friend and Wm. E. Howard.

London, Jan. 4.—The sensation in Birmingham over the revelations regarding the Electric Sugar Refining company has been increased by alarming cablegrams. The local holding of the stock is stated to be £20,000. One of the principal stockholders has departed for America to inquire personally into the matter. The stock fell greatly in Birmingham and Liverpool to-day.

IN A CELL.

Vest, proprietor, and Joseph R. Dunlap, editor of the Times, charging then with criminal libel for the publication this with the morning of an interview with the wife of Detective Lowenstein, in which she charged her husband with acting as a "fence' for thieves, and alleging that Police Captain Schaack was cognizant of the fact. Dunlap was immediately arrested and taken to the Harrison street station. On arriving at the station be west through

and taken to the Harrison street station. On arriving at the station he was thrown into a cell and treated otherwise with scant courtesy. A little later Mr. West, hearing of the matter, hurried to the armory with bondsmen, and Dunlap and himself were soon released on bail.

Soon after their release, however, Messrs. West and Dunlap were re-arrested on a similar charge, preferred this time by Capt. Schaack. Bonds were also given in this case, and the gentlemen are now at liberty. It is said that when Mr. Dunlap was first taken to the Armory station desk, the sergeant kindly invited him to make himself comfortable in the office at the station. Very soon, however, orders were received from headquarters emanating, it is claimed, from Inspector Bonfield, to place the prisoner in a cell the same as an ordinary felon, and it was done.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4 .- One of the bigges and deals on record has been consummated in order to prosecute investigation and carry on the work, a company with a capital of \$14,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of land bordering on the Amazon river in the region of the Andes mountains.

**Bad Outlook at Panama** 

settlement having been effected. Work on the canal is being lessened daily and total suspension is feared. This would throw thousands of men out of work and the Colombia government, in anticipation of trouble, has addressed a circular to the consuis from foreign countries, requesting them to obtain instructions for the trans-portation of the citizens of their several countries from the isthmus in case total collapse of the work.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4 .- The United States

nspectors investigating the burning of the steamer Kate Adams have secured evidence that forty-two persons were lost instead of that forty-two persons were lost instead of fourteen, as they reported several days ago. It appears that eighteen children were among the deck passengers, and ten of the boat's crew perished in addition to the victims previously noted.

### HARRISON'S CALLERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4 -- Gen. Harrison

had an unusually large number of visitors

to-day, and it was more of a society than

political day. Among the prominent callers

were Gen. John A. Foster, ex-minister to Russia, Spain and Mexico; Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune; Gen. Paul Vandervoort, of Omaha, a former ommander of the G. A. R.; Judge Simral, ex-chief justice of Mississippi; Judge Vassar, ex-treasurer of Mississippi; Hon. Harrison Allen, of Dakota, one of the 806 Grant delegates in 1881; Gen. Ward, of Boston, and a number of others. Gen. Foster is and a number of others. Gen. Foster is credited with being an ardent advocate of Blaine's appointment to the head of the state deprement. Editor Medili was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Josie. They called at the Harrison residence shortly after 11 o clock and lunched with the family. Medili says his visit was entirely social. Gen. Vandervoort was accompanied from Omaha by Hon. John W. Thurston who, however, was prevented from stopping over by eastern engagefrom stopping over by eastern engage-ments. Vandervoort sa's there is much talk in Nebraska of Thurston for a cabinet place. There never has been any seriou talk around Indianapolis of Judge Thurs ton for the cabinet and the ex-command ton for the cabinet and the ex-commander's suggestion is thought to furnish the key to his visit to day, although he declares he simply stopped over to shake hands; but that is what they all say. Gen. Vandervoort left for Washington to-night. He stated that Corporal James N. Tanner, of Brooklyn, who stumped Indiana with Blaine and General Hoover, will have very strong support from G. A. R. men for the commissionership of pensions. The name of Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, Ohio, is also associated with the pension commissionership. Judges Simral and Vassar, the Missis-ippi visitors, both came to talk over the southern situation. Their interview with the president-elect was very satisfactory, and they believe his administration will please the southern people.

me that Mr. Arthur will advise me as soon as he receives it, so that I can acquaint our people and the general public with them." When Stone had finished reading this statement, Mr. Cavener said there was nothing to add to it and both these gentlemen declined to enter into further details. When an Associated Press reporter asked Chairman Cavener whether the committee would proceed to Cleveland to lay the agreement before Mr. Arthur, he replied it would not; that the committee would remain in Chicago for some days. In reply to the question as to the means to be employed to acquaint Arthur with the result, Cavener replied evasively, but he indicated it would be telegraphed.

## **IRISH EVICTIONS**

rifles, entrenched behind loop-holed walls. entreated the defenders to leave the house, but the men refused to pay attention to them. The riot act was then read and the when the magistrate stopped them and notified the party he would give them an notified the party he would give them an hour in which to reflect upon the course they would pursue. After the expiration of the hour the defenders announced they would not use their rifles. The bailiffs and police then attacked the house, and after a desperate struggle were repulsed. Finally the priests persuaded the men to surrender. During the fight a police inspector was badly wounded.

A dozen bailiffs and policemen were injured. One of the defenders had his jaw fractured, and another was buried beneath a barricade which was broken down by the evictors, and sustained severe injuries.

nmates of the criminal insane asylum attendant had been left in charge of a hall in which were forty-four prisoners. At a favorable opportunity five men sprang there has been a riot in that city against some buil fighters, who were stoned by the favorable opportunity five men sprang upon him and in their eagerness to secure him nearly tore the clothing from his body. With his keys the gang opened the door leading into the yard. Here they encountered another attendant and another battle took place. The officer broke his musket in pieces over their bodies. The insane men were triumphant, but gained the open air only to be met by a third attendant, who fired into the gang, disabling one of them. This shot alarmed the other keepers, who, after a hard tussle, secured the men and returned them to their cells.

DENVER, Jan. 4.- The biennial message of Goy. Alva Adams was delivered to the general assembly to-day. It shows the He recommends an appropriation for the ase of the committee engaged in promoting the enterprise of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas; also liberal sums for the improvement of the state penitentiary, insane asylums and other state institu-tions; recommends the abolishment of the fee system in county offices and the passage of a high license law.

PARIS, Jan. 4 .- Most of the republican urnals describe the manifesto issued by ussion. The Gaulois says: "As Boulan ger's programme is to ask the country to make its voice heard, the conservatives in-tend to vote for him." A congress of re-publican senators, deputies, and editors opposed to Boulanger will meet on Sunday to select a candidate against him.

should be excluded. Congressman Cox though Germans and Irish made the best citizens, and immigration with proper restrictions should be encouraged.

Fire Bugs at Miles City.

MILES CITY, Jan. 4.—[Special to the past twenty-four hours—a stage stable private business, a resolution applying as it did to public legislation could not now be called up. The point having been overruled by the speaker, Mr. Anderson raised the question of consideration. Reed contributions and reference of the introduction and reference of bills upon the first and third (suspension) Mondays of each month. Anderson, Kansas, raised a point of order that the day being Friday, and devoted under the rules to private business, a resolution applying as it did to public legislation could not now be called up. The point having been overruled by the speaker, Mr. Anderson raised the question of consideration. Reed con-

## WAR OF THE MINERS.

Tierce Conflict Between Knights of Labor Coal Miners and Miners' Union Men Near Seattle.

### THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Knights Apparently the Aggressors, Though Details are Unobtainable-Three Fatalities Reported, With Many Injured.

St. Paul, Jan. 4 .- A Pioneer Press Seattle, W. T., special says: Since New Year's there has been much wrangling between the Knights of Labor and Miners' anion, the two rival labor organizations at the little coal mining town of Newcastle. eighteen miles from here. The trouble arose over a Miners' union man being given the preference over a Knight. Today the Knights of Labor began an attack upon the Miners' union men. A force of thirty Knights cut the telegraph lines, stationed sentinels, and began assaulting the men at the mines. The attacking party afterwards boarded the nine o'clock train at Newcastle, armed with rifles, and rode to Coal Creek.

At that point the force of Mi men was attacked by the Knights with every kind of missile. The train was on a trestle, and some of the leaders were driven and thrown off, falling seventy feet or more. The Knights then returned to Newcastle and assaulted the Miners' union men again. Foreman Duncan Ross was badiy injured. Terrance Mularkey was using his Winchester upon the unionists, so the latter brought out their rifles and opened fire on the Knights. Three men fell. Their names are not known. The with a posse went to Newcastle this afterreports are to the effect that the trouble is about over. A train arrived late to-night with one corpse. The personal experiences were pretty severe. S. F. Crobut, of the Miners' union, who was injured, says he was first struck by a shot from a Knight, and was then clubbed down with the butt end of a gun. Others jumped on him and he is badly injured. The exact details are not now obtainable

## Sr. Louis, Jan. 4.-Information comes

from Emerson, Missouri, on the Wabash & at Emerson, which is known as the Reinck district, are receiving but 50 cents, while

### DULUTH, Jan. 4 .- The strike of the coal eavers is becoming serious. A gang of talians at work this morning guarded by

the police were attacked by thirty strikers and there was a sharp fight, the police using their clubs freely. The strikers were finally driven off. THE BRUISERS.

Cardiff Anxlous to Have a Go With Jackso MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4 .- A fight to a finish etween Patsy Cardiff and Jackson, the Australian, is one of the possibilities of the near future. Prof. John Donaldson received a letter from a member of the California Athletic club this morning in which the writer said that the club would subscribe a liberal purse for a fight to a finish between the two men. Donaldson says: "Cardiff will certainly meet Jackson if the California club will make the purse worth fighting for. Jackson is certainly a very good man with his hands, but I think our Patsy will give him as much as he wants if they come together, and I feel pretty sure the winner will come from Minneapolis."

BUFFALO, Jan. 4 -Kilrain and Mitchell gave a sparring exhibition here to night. livan. Parson Davies, the manager, an-nounced that Sullivan and Kiirain would meet in Toronto Monday morning to draw up articles of agreement for a fight for the championship and \$10,000 a side.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Seven skaters were drowned in the undwig canal at Hamburg yesterday. The Hungarian government has directed that greater attention be paid to the teaching of German in the schools. By an explosion of fire damp in a colliery in the province of Oveida, Spain, twenty-seven persons were killed and many injured.

A famine and drought are prevailing in the interior of China and are causing ter-rible suff-ring. In the province of Shan Pung crops have been destroyed by an overflow of the Yellow river. Denny, the American advisor of the king of Corea, has returned to Seoul, after a short stay at Shanghai. Corean affairs are in a critical condition. Denny claims to have the upper hand of Hung Hang, the Chinese viceroy, at every point.

While the audience was leaving the theatre at Madrid last night a bomb exploded near by with a tremendous report. Every one in the vicinity was thrown into a panic and great excitement prevailed for a time. No person was injured, however, but buildings in the neighborhood were damaged.

MISSOULA, Jan. 4 .- [Special to the Inde-De Wolfe, the clerk of the district court to office. Judge De Wolfe invited the attorneys of Mr. Mahoney to carry the case up and get a ruling of the supreme court on the matter, which it is understood will be

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.-Edward Harrington, Sentinel reports concerning the meetings of suppressed branches of the national league, has been transferred to the Tuliamore jail and attired in prison garb. A crowd gathered at the railway station and bid him farewell. He was heartly

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4 .- Ben Hopkins, excashier of the late Fidelity National bank,