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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

THE GOLD

BIMETALLISM TO BE THE ISSUE IN THE NEXT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

SILVER MUST BE RESTORED.

So Say the Originators of the New Silver Party--Only Two North Carolina Congressmen Signed the Call--The Issue on Which the New Party Proposes to Organize--The Republicans Will Probably Nominate a Gold Standard Candidate for President.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7. All the talk here now is the new silver party which yesterday issued an address to the people of the United States setting forth the issue on which it proposes to organize.

Following is the statement: "The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain so until settled, and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between a gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and a bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency on the other.

"First. On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

"Second. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the government only, and should be legal tender.

"Third. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

The address is followed by the suggestion of the name of Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, as the party's candidate for President.

It may be interesting to remember that the manifesto issued from this city just at the close of the recent Congress was signed by only two members of the North Carolina delegation--Messrs. Grady and Bower.

Most of the Southern Democrats who are opposed to the present financial system are so staunch in their Democracy that they are unwilling to enter into any plan looking to a division among the white people of their section. They hold that it could do no good, and would only make it certain for the Republicans to win the presidency in 1896, and they look to nothing in the way of financial relief from that party. For this and other reasons, they are not willing to jeopardize Democratic prospects, and they prefer to make the fight for free coinage of silver within the Democratic party.

The talk here is that the Republicans will nominate a strong gold bug ticket, and that Gov. Morton, of New York, and Lincoln, of Illinois, will probably be the team. Morton is a very rich banker, and will get the support of the moneyed and corporate interest, and that Lincoln's name and promises of increased pensions will attract the soldier vote. This ticket would be the strongest the Republicans could name, outside of the South and a few Western States, gold and pensions would win more votes than Southern Democrats have ever dreamed of. The average voter North votes like he transacts his business, and as they want the gold standard and its increased pensions, Morton and Lincoln would be sure of a big vote.

The law under which the monetary commission will act is the same as that under which the Brussels conference was appointed in 1892, except that there are more delegates and the method of their appointment is different. Then the President appointed five. Now the President is to appoint three, who will probably hold the views of the President; the Senate has elected three, Messrs. Teller (Rep.), Jones (Dem.), and Daniel (Dem.); the House has elected three, Crisp (Dem.), Culberson (Dem.), and Hitt (Rep.). All the delegates already selected are pronounced silver men except Hitt, the Republican delegate on the part of the House. If the President should appoint three anti silver men, which is not probable, still the silver men would have five to four against.

The personnel of the commission, so far as formed, is a striking one. The men selected have been in public life for many years, and all have distinguished themselves sufficiently to make a National reputation. Mr. Culberson entered the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Hitt the Forty-seventh and Mr. Crisp the Fiftieth, and all have served continuously since. Mr. Crisp is serving his second term as Speaker, and previous to his election to that office had distinguished himself on the floor and in committee. Mr. Culberson is chairman of the committee on judiciary, and Mr. Hitt is ex-chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Hitt had also served as assistant Secretary of State before entering the House, and was for seven years first secretary of the legation and charge d'affaires of the American legation in Paris.

Senator Teller entered the Senate in 1878, Senator Jones in 1885 and Senator Daniel in 1887. Senator Teller has made a specialty of the study of financial and economic questions during his entire term, and has been thoroughly identified with the movement to secure the remonetization of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1. While they have not so completely identified themselves with this movement, his senatorial colleagues have both taken prominent part in it, so that it is known that the three Senators stand upon the same footing with regard to silver. Senator Jones is a leading member of the committee on finance, and was prominently identified with the tariff contest of last session. Senator Daniel is a man of learning and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers and orators of the Senate. Representatives Crisp and Culberson are both silver advocates, but are conservative on that question. There is little doubt, however, that they will stand for all that can be had for silver in case the conference is held. Mr. Hitt is classed as a bimetalist, and is understood to believe thoroughly in the rehabilitation of silver, provided it can be obtained by an international agreement.

All the members of the commission are lawyers except Hitt, and all except Teller and Hitt served on the Confederate side during the war of the rebellion. All are fifty years and over as regards age. Speaker Crisp is the youngest member, being fifty. Senator Teller and Mr. Culberson are each sixty four. Jones fifty-five, Daniels fifty-two and Hitt sixty-one.

The recent action of the President in the appointment of Alfred D. Tinsley to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., has caused much comment and some severe criticism. This nomination was made during the second session of the Fifty-Third Congress and was permitted to remain unacted upon until that session adjourned. This was due to the opposition of Senator Pettigrew, who resides at Sioux Falls, it being an unwritten law of the Senate that the man named for postmaster of the home town of a Senator must be acceptable to the Senator. But immediately on the adjournment of the second session he was again nominated and the fight was renewed by Senator Pettigrew. Tinsley was rejected by a majority of the votes cast. But even this did not end the trouble. No sooner did the Senate adjourn than he was again given a recess appointment, which will stand good until his case is again acted upon by the Senate. Many Senators declare that such action on the part of the President is without a parallel in the history of Congress.

Judge J. C. L. Gudger, of North Carolina, the law clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department, (Acting Auditor) was to-day appointed Acting Deputy Auditor to serve during the absence of Mr. R. M. Cousar, who is now sick and will be absent from the city several months. The appointment of Acting Deputy is in accordance with authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895. This appointment does not increase Judge Gudger's compensation, but it adds materially to his duties in the office, and is a mark of confidence in him of which his friends here are much gratified.

Secretary Hoke Smith to-day received a photograph of "Camp Smith," named in his honor, it being the first allotting camp of Major Warden. The camp is situated in the Klamath Indian Reservation, Oregon. In the photograph can be seen the famous Indians "Capt. John" and "White Sallie."

Mr. Graham Woodard rested much better last night, and is considered very much better to-day. Everyone has been inquiring after him, and his many friends, and those of his father, are very glad to hear of his improvement. He is a very popular young man, and has made many friends here.

The final ninety which the law allows the census to keep have been kept and those there at present from North Carolina are Messrs. T. R. Robertson, Jacob Seagle, Templeton, Sears, Miss Ramseur and Mrs. Randall.

It is not known exactly when the census will be completed, but it will not be before next fall.

The census is now a division with an excellent chief in Mr. Donnell of Mississippi.

Secretary Hoke Smith returned to-day from Georgia.

The salary of P. H. Morgan, Superintendent of Life Saving Stations in North Carolina, has been reduced to \$1,600, as has the salary of all the other life saving superintendents.

John B. Hussey was sworn in to-day as Butler's private secretary.

Will Wynne, of Raleigh, has been selected from the Washington baseball team.

H. A. Whiting, of Wilmington, is here on business.

D. B. Rodman, of Salisbury, is here.

Mr. Branch left to-day on the boat. Mrs. Saunders and her son accompanied him.

A Registered Distillery Seized.

Special to the News and Observer.

CARTHAGE, N. C., March 7.

Deputy Collector Troy seized here to-day the registered distillery and spirits of A. W. Cagles for non-payment of tax, also one cask of illicit whiskey.

DEMAND HIS RECALL.

The People of Cuba Dissatisfied With the United States Consul General.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Madrid to a London news agency says that the Governor General of Cuba having made a demand for the recall of the United States Consul General at Havana, the cabinet at a meeting held last evening decided to support his demand.

The province of Santa Clara, in Cuba, has been declared under martial law.

No Official Notification of it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The State Department has received no intimation either from the Spanish Minister or any other source as to dissatisfaction with Consul General Williams. On the contrary his record at the department shows that he has been remarkably successful in adjusting the numerous little difficulties in customs matters and other complications that have arisen between the United States and the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The cable despatch from Madrid as to a demand for his recall is discredited at the department.

NEGROES GOING TO LIBERIA.

Expense of Transportation to be Paid by the African Migration Society.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—Three hundred and ten negroes left Memphis this morning on a special train for Savannah. There they expect a steamship to carry them to Liberia. The negroes were gathered from Arkansas and Mississippi. The craze is spreading in the Southern cotton countries.

On March 9th they will embark on a vessel at Savannah, supplied by the African Steamship Company. They are transported by the African Migration Society, each having paid \$41, which defrays all expenses of the trip. Six thousand negroes are now paying their fares in advance, the negroes who arrived yesterday are mostly farmers, though there are carpenters, blacksmiths and other craftsmen. One half are women and children.

Though they met yesterday for the first time, they have agreed to form a colony by themselves.

THE RALEIGH ON ITS WAY.

It Goes to Take the Atlanta's Place at Colon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—A cablegram to the Navy Department from Admiral Carpenter announced that the Yorktown left Chetoo to-day for Chempulpo, where there has been no American vessel since the Charleston left there a month ago, to assist refugee missionaries on the Shanghai promontory. Since the departure of the Japanese troops from that vicinity the missionaries have probably left the ships and resumed their residence ashore.

The Raleigh left Admiral Meade's fleet at Trinidad this morning to take the Atlanta's place at Colon, the latter vessel having gone to Bocas Del Toro yesterday under special orders to watch the revolutionary movement under the notorious Mexican bandit, Gaza, near the Costa Rican border. It appears that Gaza has drifted down to the Isthmus to help the Columbian revolution interests.

THEY WANT ONLY GOLD.

Mexican Bankers Apprehensive of Our Currency Situation.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—A Mexico City special to the Herald says: Bankers are becoming apprehensive of the currency situation in the United States and several important houses refuse to purchase drafts on New York when not expressly payable in gold. This rule is being enforced on 60 day drafts.

One prominent banker to-day said that "there is no certainty that the States will be on a silver basis in two months. Gold is pouring into the Treasury at Washington as the result of a new loan, but it is highly probable that it will float out quickly, leaving the Treasury incapacitated to maintain gold payments. There is no guarantee of the continuance of a sound financial policy, and we can not afford to take the risk of what may happen within a short time. President Cleveland is a sound money man, but both political parties, as represented in Congress, are uncertain."

MUST BE OF GOOD CHARACTER.

Some Further Amendments Made in the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Further amendments have been made in the civil service rules, with the approval of the President. One of the amendments gives the commission authority to reject the application of an applicant who has been guilty of infamous or of notorious disgraceful conduct. Prior to this amendment the commission only had the power to refuse certifications in such cases.

Age limitations have been prescribed for the new classes brought within the classified service by the recent extension. These limits are for messenger or assistant messenger, not under 18; for page or messenger boy not under 14 nor over 18 years of age. A proviso has been added which authorizes transfers from one department in Washington to another without examination.

Gov. Milnes Nominated for Congress.

KALAMAZOO, March 7.—Fred Milnes, of Coldwater, now Lieut. Governor of the State, was to-day nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third district. During the recess a deal was fixed up whereby Gardner's strength swung to Milnes. The 114th ballot resulted, Milnes 35; Smith 34. The convention then adjourned.

THE GOODMAN TRIAL.

THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE IN THIS FAMOUS MURDER CASE RESUMED.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE GIVEN.

Goodman's Pistol Identified in Court But No Weapon Could be Found on his Victim--He Held Col. Parsons by his Coat While he Shot Him--Col. Parsons' Father in Court for the First Time to Hear the Trial--A Tilt Between the Lawyers.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—A Charlottesville special to the Dispatch says: The Goodman trial was resumed and the prisoner came into court early this morning.

The father of the late Col. Parsons appeared in court for the first time. He looks to be about eighty years of age, and keeps one hand behind his ear when any important evidence is being taken.

The brother of Mrs. Goodman, Capt. Thomas Gentry, has been a regular attendant upon the trial, sitting most of the time by the prisoner. The wife of the prisoner, his two daughters, and baby were also present to-day.

Ed. Brown, the colored porter, was recalled by Capt. Woods. He said that he looked into Col. Parsons' hip-pocket after moving the body, but found no pistol. After that he helped to undress the body, but found no pistol or knife.

Mayor W. H. Davis, of Clifton Forge, testified that Captain Goodman came to him on the morning of the tragedy, shook hands, and said: "I want to give myself up," and handed the witness his pistol. Captain Goodman gave no facts about the shooting, but said that when the facts were known he (the prisoner) would not be to blame. (The pistol was here handed witness, who failed to identify it.)

Justice Shead, of Clifton Forge, said the pistol shown was similar to one Goodman surrendered on the morning of June 29th, could not say it was the same one.

Mr. Parrish here remarked that if the commonwealth wanted to save trouble, that Captain Goodman himself would identify the pistol.

Mr. F. B. Staley, the undertaker, said that he took charge of Col. Parsons' body after the shooting. The body was in the billiard room in charge of Ed Brown. Examined the deceased's pockets and found no weapon, not even a knife. Witness then identified the clothing worn by Col. Parsons on the fatal morning. Dr. Miller said there was a knife in Parsons' pockets, but Mr. Staley was positive there was none.

Henry Barke, a 16 year old youth, of Natural Bridge, said that Captain Goodman inquired of the witness at the Natural Bridge station if Col. Parsons was at the bridge. Witness said he was not. This was in the evening before the killing, as Capt. Goodman's train was West-bound.

Mr. Wilson, who is ticket agent at the Natural Bridge station, corroborated Burke's testimony.

Tom Branch, a colored waiter at the Gladys Inn, was then called. He saw Captain Goodman when in the dining room, just before the shooting occurred. Captain Goodman did not stay in the dining room long, leaving and going towards the reading room. Col. Parsons at the time was standing by the fireplace. Captain Goodman then went out to Col. Parsons and took hold of the lapel of his coat with his left hand, he thinks, very hastily. Goodman still holding to the lapel of Parsons coat. Parsons had a paper back book (the Railroad Guide) in his hand while at the fire place.

After taking hold of Parsons' coat Goodman said: "Here is that letter." That was all the witness heard said.

Witness said that after the second shot Goodman let go of Parsons' coat. Parsons fell towards Goodman. Did not know how many shots were fired. After Col. Parsons fell, witness saw and heard Captain Goodman snap his pistol once. Saw no demonstrations on the part of Parsons. Parsons was trying to push by Captain Goodman's right.

Witness said Goodman passed the body of Col. Parsons as the former left the hotel, but did not stop.

On cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Parrish, Branch said that when Parsons and Goodman walked off together, he thought they were "old friends playing." Saw nothing to indicate any approach of trouble until after they re-entered the lobby and the shooting began.

Mr. Parrish here fired a number of questions at the witness and got him badly mixed. His answers varied considerably from those given at the former trial.

Witness said there was no snapping of the pistol as Parsons fell, and only one snap after Parsons had fallen.

Col. A. C. Bryant, station master at Clifton Forge, said Captain Goodman came to his office and said that he (Bryant) would have to get some one else to take his (Goodman's) train out that morning. Witness said, "What is the matter with you?"

"I have just killed Col. Parsons," replied Goodman.

Goodman wore a grave countenance. He said he was not going to try to get away.

Col. Bryan was very explicit in explaining the duties and authority of his office. Witness asked Goodman: "Tom, how could you do such a thing?" "I collared him and gave him all I had." Witness then went on to explain the sense in which the word "collar" was used between him and Goodman, which just meant "to shoot." It had no further meaning. Col. Bryan said Goodman had talked with him often about the trouble, but could not remember the details of the conversation.

On cross-examination, witness said Goodman was greatly excited when he came to witness' office. His face was flushed and he was very much agitated.

Mr. Jethro Parsons then took the stand. He said he was 84 years of age and that Col. H. C. Parsons was his oldest son; that Col. Parsons was 54 years of age and weighed about 170 pounds.

Afternoon Session.

This closed the evidence of the prosecution, and court adjourned until 3:30 this afternoon.

The first witness of the defence was Capt. J. E. Pettus, who had been summoned by the prosecution. Saw Goodman at 7:30 in the morning of the shooting. He was greatly excited. Just here a question as to the admission of evidence as to what Capt. Goodman said to the witness that morning arose, and the jury was taken from the room while the counsel argued the matter.

Captain Woods objected to the evidence and argued against the admission as not being *res gestae* of a conversation that occurred half an hour after the shooting. Judge Duke argued that time had nothing to do with *res gestae*; that the Virginia and Supreme courts had so decided, and that it is largely a matter of discretion with the court. He read authorities to sustain his position. He cited from the Cluverius case that a mere lapse of time did not effect the *res gestae*.

Mr. Beverly Crump spoke also to the point. He made a logical presentation of his argument. He cited decisions also in the Cluverius case in which Mr. Crump took part as counsel for Cluverius. Mr. Letcher took part in the controversy, holding that the evidence should not be admitted. Col. W. E. Craig made a splendid plea. It was the first time he has had anything to say since the trial began. His speech was forceful and delivered with dramatic effect.

Court adjourned at 5:15 this afternoon. Judge White reserving his opinion until tomorrow. The defence will rely largely on the claim made by Captain Goodman that Col. Parsons made a motion as if to draw a pistol before Goodman used his weapon.

They will also try to show that there was ample time to have removed the pistol from the body on Parsons before it was prepared for burial.

Mrs. Parsons and her two daughters and their friend Miss Camilla J. Dodge, arrived from Natural Bridge yesterday. They have not yet been in court and it is not known now whether they will testify or not.

The prisoner was paler to-day than on any former day since the trial began. His face wore an anxious expression, showing that the strain upon him must be terrible. Once he was seen to put his head down and inhale from a bottle, and put his hands to his head as if suffering from a severe headache. His wife also showed an increase of solicitude by her manner, and her eyes were frequently turned in sadness towards her unfortunate husband.

It is now believed that the evidence will be concluded Saturday evening and that the case will reach the jury Wednesday morning.

IT IS A HAPPY FAMILY.

Douglass' Sons Deny Having Quarrelled With His White Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The sons of the late Frederick Douglass authorize the publication of the following statement:

"The statement telegraphed from Rochester, N. Y., to the morning papers of the country that there is, or has been, any antagonism between us and our father's wife or his widow, at any time, is utterly false. That there has been any consultation with any one at any place, or at any time in regard to any will of Frederick Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge. We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made from Rochester. The man Lee, who says he is bound to secrecy by all parties, tells an untruth if he includes the undersigned in 'all parties.' We have had no conversation with him at any time in regard to our father's affairs. His statement is wholly unwarranted.

(Signed) LEWIS H. DOUGLASS,

CHARLES R. DOUGLASS.

Mrs. Douglass, who continues to reside in the cottage occupied by her late husband, with Mrs. Sprague, the married daughter of Fred. Douglass by his first wife, proclaimed the story of undue influence as absolutely groundless. The estate of the late negro liberator, it is estimated, will realize from \$100,000 to \$200,000, mostly in realty in Rochester, N. Y., and in this city. No will has yet been offered for probate.

Schooner Disabled at Cape Lookout.

Special to the News and Observer.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 7.

During yesterday's gale the schooner Greenleaf Johnson, Capt. Woodruff, lumber laden and bound from Southport to New York, put in at Cape Lookout light, leaking badly. She has lost her deck load and will probably have to be towed. The crew is safe.

Winston Opposes the Tax.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., March 7.

The Winston Tobacco Association met this afternoon and appointed a committee to go to Raleigh and protest against the passage by the Legislature of a bill imposing a State tax on cigars and tobacco.

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

Mr. N. A. Dunn and Miss Allie Dickson Married at Wake Forest.

Special to the News and Observer.

WAKE FOREST, N. C., March 7.

The marriage of Mr. N. A. Dunn and Miss Allie Dickson, both of our village, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Memorial Hall. Rev. Dr. R. T. Vann, of Scotland Neck, officiated. The gathering of the friends of the village and all the country side was large, reminding one of an anniversary audience. The hall was never decorated with so fine effect as on this bright occasion. A marriage bell of ferns and white chrysanthemums depended from a large green arch, and the wall was adorned with clumps and festoons of fern and red roses. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Potat presided over the decorations. The waiters were the following: Mr. Bob Dunn and Miss Elva Dickson, Mr. Fred Dickson and Miss Dunn, Mr. Robert Dickson and Miss Alma Wynne, Mr. Otho Holding and Miss Lena Wynne, Mr. Will Wynne and Miss Busby, Mr. Will Dickson and Mrs. T. E. Holding and Prof. Potat and Mrs. Potat, Prof. Ferrell and Mrs. Ferrell, Dr. L. G. Riddick and Mrs. Dr. Riddick, Mr. Oscar Riddick and Mrs. Oscar Riddick, Mr. W. W. Holding and Mrs. Holding. Messrs. Tucker and Rogers were flower girls. The ushers were Messrs. June Tucke, S. P. Holding, R. T. Daniel and R. C. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left on the one o'clock train for a bridal tour to Baltimore, returning through the mountains of Virginia. They have the hearty, good wishes of numerous friends.

At the Missionary Society meeting on Sunday night the subject of the evangelization of cities was discussed by Rev. Mr. Jasper Howell and Prof. Potat.

State Geologist Holmes spent a few hours here Sunday.

Dr. W. P. Exum, of Goldsboro, was here yesterday on a visit to his son, who is a student here.

Mr. S. P. Holding has returned from the Bellevue Medical College, New York, having completed the first year of his professional training.

AND YET NOTHING WAS DONE.

During the Last Session of Congress 178 Financial Bills Were Introduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—During the last session of Congress there was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance a total of 178 measures and documents of various kinds pertaining to the financial affairs of the government. Action of some kind was taken with regard to forty-seven, leaving 131 still standing on the calendar.

Most important among the measures upon which the committee failed to act may be classed the propositions to prohibit the future issue of bonds of any kind; the repeal the State bank tax, and to provide for the temporary deficiency in the revenue by the free coinage of silver.

Three Dead Bodies in the Reservoir.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—Seattle has been agog with excitement for the past few days over a report that the dead bodies of two infants and a Chinaman had been found in the main water reservoir in the most aristocratic portion of the city. The story was not credited at the first, but it is now positively stated that such was the case, workmen employed in cleaning out the reservoir being authorized for the statement.

The bodies were fleshless and had evidently been in the reservoir for some time.

Twelve Thousand Coal Miner Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 7.—Reports received at the miners headquarters up to noon to-day indicate that the strike order has been very generally obeyed throughout the Pittsburgh district. By to-night, it is claimed, at least 12,000 coal miners will have joined in the demand for an increase of pay. Very few of the mines were in operation to-day. Thus far the operators have taken no decisive action in the matter.

Senator Shoup Re-Elected.

BOISE, IDAHO, March 7.—George L. Shoup was re-elected Senator to-day on the first ballot, receiving the entire Mormon vote. Senator Shoup is receiving the congratulations of his friends, who are legion in Idaho. He will leave for Washington and other points in the East in a few days. A grand celebration is being held here to-night in honor of his election.

Threatens to Blow Up the Church.

Haverhill, Mass., March 7.—The Catholics of this city are excited over an anonymous letter which Rev. James O'Doherty, pastor of St. James church, found under his door this morning. The letter stated that the church would be blown up by dynamite next Sunday and that Father O'Doherty would be shot on sight by the sender of the letter.

Rev. Father O'Doherty believes that the letter is the work of a crank, but will place watchmen in the church.

A Conductor Commits Suicide.

DENVER, Col., March 7.—K. A. Hamilton, registering from Cheyenne, blew the top of his head off in a room in the American this morning. The weapon used was a forty-eight calibre revolver. Some letters and a travelling card of the Order of Railway Conductors were found in his pocket, but nothing to show why he committed suicide was discovered.