

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

liberal instrument. "But Congress will have to scan it carefully to see whether it will take you in or not."

Then turning interviewer the senator said: "Let me see, when do you elect your first senators?"

"Next November," answered Mr. Crane, who was present.

"And when do they take their seats?"

"On the first of January, '98," was the response, "and they will be silver men, too," added Mr. Crane, "no matter from which of the great parties they come."

"Of course, I expected that. It could not be otherwise." And here the interview ended, soon after which the reception was held before the excursion to the lake.

NEWS NOTES.

Robert Noble, the Owyhee county, Idaho, sheep king, yesterday at Caldwell sold 100,000 pounds of his wool clip to Kohlsand & Co., of Boston, for 6½ cents a pound.

Blackfoot (Idaho) News: The state insane asylum has now one of the largest farms in the state. It is moving in the direction of being one of the best improved and most profitable farms.

The fruit crop in St. Johns, Arizona, will be immense. The trees are loaded with fruit. There is no denying the fact that we raise as fine peaches as are raised anywhere.—*St. Johns Herald*.

The indications are that all the sheep men will have a fine crop of lambs, says the *St. Johns (Ariz.) Herald*. We understand the average will be about 80 percent. The wool at the present price will not pay the expense of running them.

The Deming, N. M. *Headlight* says Sierra county is the only one in the territory which is able to pay dollar for dollar on the bonded indebtedness which is only a few thousand dollars. What better argument in favor of small counties is wanted? asked the *Headlight*.

All that St. Johns, Ariz., needs is a railroad to make her the best town in northern Arizona, says the *Herald*. We have the land and water to raise not only all that we consume, but will have a surplus for export, and all that is lacking is transportation facilities. We have it on good authority that the Gila and Globe railway will come through or near St. Johns, tapping the vast coal beds twenty miles east of St. Johns, thence on to Colorado.

Charles Fleeter, a teamster for the Grant's Pass Sugar Pine Milling company, at a point four miles south of Merlin, Oregon, on Sunday, threw his wife into a pool of water and held her head under until she was drowned. Three of his small children were standing near and witnessed the act. Fleeter sent them to Merlin, four miles north, to notify his son, a young man twenty-five years of age. After drowning his wife he tried to drown himself but failed, there not being sufficient water in the pool. He says that he is glad that he drowned his wife, and is prepared to pay the penalty of the law. The difficulty grew out of family troubles of long standing. The murderer is in custody.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 13.—Two hundred men in the Wilmington iron works were taken by surprise when they found ten per cent. increase in wages in their envelopes. They were informed that the improvement in the iron trade made the improvement in wages possible.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 13.—This city has been laboring under suppressed excitement for over a week because of rumors that an emissary sent out by Secretary Smith to investigate the charges made against Governor Hughes was quietly pursuing his work.

An Associated Press reporter interviewed the gentleman said to be the emissary, asking him if there was anything in the report. He said: "I am inspector of lands in the interior department. As for the rumors current on the streets pertaining to my mission here, I have only this to say, that I neither affirm nor deny them. My name is Joel T. Olive, and as I desired to be incog., I registered as J. B. Jones."

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., May 13.—Jack Smith, the famous leader of the Bull Hill miners, was shot and killed by Marshal Jack Kelly, of Altman, this afternoon. The marshal also shot George Popst, a miner who was with Smith.

Last night Jack Smith shot out all of the lights in Dan Foley's saloon, in Victor. This morning he was arrested and placed under bonds. As soon as he was released, he went to Altman, the miners' camp, and proceeded to terrorize the inhabitants.

Marshal Kelly ordered him out of town. Jack Smith opened fire, and Popst's blood by him. Kelly returned the fire and shot down both men, escaping injury.

During the Cripple Creek strike of last spring Smith was the leader of the warlike element among the miners. He was arrested at Grand Junction two months ago, and was under bond.

WICHITA, Kan., May 13.—"Whirlwind," the head of the Cheyenne Indians, is dead. He dropped dead on hearing the news of his favorite grandchild's death.

He was probably the wisest and bravest Indian chief of recent years, in fact of the century. His phenomenal speed in striking the enemy at different and widely-separated points in quick succession gave him the name of Whirlwind. He came from a royal stock on both sides, his uncle on his mother's side being Black Kettle, whom Custer killed at the Washita fight. His death will create quite a change in the pulley of the Cheyenne tribe and from now on the young men will govern.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The commission which has been investigating the atrocities of Armenia, has traversed the devastated villages and arrived at Jelligoes (also written Ghellygusean), where 120 houses were found burned. The people were sheltered in miserable huts and ample proof was found of the massacre of Armenians. The bodies were thrown into a pit where the Turks endeavored to conceal their crime by pouring

barrels of petroleum on the bodies and setting fire to the oil. The flames, however, failed to consume the mass and a stream was dammed and diverted from its course in order to wash away the half-buried bodies. But even this failed to obliterate the terrible evidence against the Turks, and the local authorities were compelled to remove the remains piecemeal. The villagers had removed the bulk of the bodies and buried them in consecrated ground before the arrival of the delegation. The commission has returned to Moosh. The delegates of the powers left Moosh on April 5. The Turkish delegates at first declined to accompany them, but changed their mind. They found the villages Sdenik and Gernal in ruins, standing in the midst of devastated fields. They passed other villages where many houses were burned. At Jelligoozan the commission caused two pits, instead of one, as originally reported, to be opened, and found in them the remains of skulls and bones, with hair and clothing still adhering. In still another pit in a ravine near Jelligoozan were found decapitated trunks and other remains, but few bodies, however, were found. The villagers told the delegates that they had removed the bodies from this pit. Exhalations from the pits were so frightful that the delegates experienced great trouble in prevailing upon the laborers to finish their horrible task.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—According to advices received here, important British documents have been found at Honolulu as to the pending British-Venezuela boundary question in which the United States has urged arbitration as a means of settlement. Assistant Surveyor General Curtis J. Lyons, of Hawaii, has examined them and has made a map accompanied by a statement which, it is said, supports the Venezuelan contention, even on the evidence thus far presented by the British. The records brought to public attention by Mr. Lyons were furnished Hawaii by the British foreign office when Hawaii was a monarchy largely under British control. They are on file in the surveyor's office at Honolulu. Lyons was led to make an investigation by the publication last month of the official British map of Guinea territory. On comparing this with the map furnished by the foreign office twenty years ago. He found the boundary line entirely changed. The first map gave the line as Venezuela claims it should be. The last map shifts the line far westward, and includes as British territory about 10,000 square miles, which the first map showed to be clearly Venezuelan territory. The old map was made by the royal geographical society of England, and therefore given official approval and sent out by the foreign office. It is therefore considered of scientific as well as official value. Mr. Lyons says: "The area thus taken in, as shown on these maps themselves, is 10,000 square miles or more, larger than the area of either Massachusetts or Virginia."

"What Venezuela now is claiming we have no means of knowing, but it is