

Wm. Gadsby THE HOUSEFURNISHER

GADSBY BLOCK Corner First and Washington

GREAT CARPET SALE

Tapestry Brussels Carpet This Week, Made, Laid on your Floor with Lining, 75c per Yard



Before the Spring Rush commences we are prepared to make Special Prices on Carpets, and would advise the public to get to work with the Spring house cleaning early.

- Smith's Best Axminster at \$1.25 per yard
Beatty's Extra Velvets at \$1.25 per yard
Lowell Body Brussels at \$1.25 per yard
Smith's Extra Brussels at \$1.00 per yard
Sanford's Velvets, Extra, at \$1.18 per yard
Saxony Axminster, at \$1.18 per yard
Tapestry Brussels, Smith's, at 75c per yard
Madras Brussels, at 60c per yard
Ingrain, all wool, at 65c per yard
Ingrain, all-wool filling, at 55c per yard
Ingrain, half wool, at 45c per yard
Agate Ingrain 40c per yard

Wilton Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Pro-Brussels Rugs, Ingrain Art Squares in all the new Oriental effects and colorings.

Wm. Gadsby, The Housefurnisher CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON

NEWEST GOODS

FOR... EASTER SUNDAY WEAR



All the latest designs and colorings in fine wools for gentlemen's garments to order

HAVE YOUR SUIT FOR EASTER MADE TO ORDER BY

Wm. Gadsby, The Housefurnisher

Largest variety to select from, and our well-known cash methods save you ten to twenty dollars on suit or overcoat on prices charged by the credit-giving tailor.

SEE OUR NEW ARRIVALS IN FANCY VESTINGS

No trouble to show goods. All work made in this city by best jour. tailors. Garments to order in eight hours, if required. Samples mailed, garments expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Wm. Gadsby, The Housefurnisher

108 Third St., near Washington

CONTRACT SCHOOLS

Old Question Threshed Over in the Senate.

MATTER OF CONTINUING THEM

Vest Again Demanded the A. P. A.—The House Paid Tribute to the Memory of R. P. Bland.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—During almost the entire session of the Senate today, an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, offered by Senator Atkinson, providing for the continuance of the Government's employment of the contract Indian schools in certain circumstances, was under consideration.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Consideration of the Indian Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Soon after the Senate convened today, Jones (Dem. Ark.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement of the action of the State Department in the case of George Krux, a resident of Puerto Rico, alleged to have been brought to New York to labor in the United States, together with all copies of all correspondence in the case, and that he be further directed to inform the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken to prosecute, for violating the alien contract law, the person, firm or corporation entering into contract with said Krux."

A resolution offered by Allen (Pop. Neb.) directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information concerning the lands of the Santee Sioux Indians was agreed to.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.) asked that the resolution respecting the seating of Quay be laid before the Senate. No Senator was prepared to discuss the matter, and the case, and Chandler consented that it should go over until Monday. He gave notice, however, that he should expect Senators who desire to speak on the subject to be present, and that he would probably Monday ask a time to be fixed for a vote.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment of Jones providing a commission for each town in the Ojibwa, Chickasaw, Creek and Cherokee nations to appropriate a lot. After some discussion, at the request of Platt (Rep. Conn.), the amendment was withdrawn, it being agreed the subject should be discussed in conference.

A discussion of Government support for sectarian schools was precipitated by the following amendment, offered by Jones: "That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with private contract schools for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, but shall only make such contracts at places where the Government has not provided school facilities for the children of school age residing thereat, and to an extent not exceeding the number of children in attendance at said contract schools at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900."

Thurston (Rep. Neb.), in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment, taking the position that the Government should pursue a policy of reducing the number of children which six years ago had been a subject of disturbance and serious discussion throughout the country. The matter, he thought, had been settled at that time by the adoption of a policy of reducing the appropriations for contract schools 20 per cent each year until the contract schools should have been abandoned entirely. He concluded by saying that the Secretary of the Interior had advised the committee that all Indian pupils could be provided for in the Government schools. He deemed it the true policy of the Government to carry on its Indian schools without reference to any religious sect. He regarded, too, any agitation of the subject as unwarranted.

metaphorically, said he, to Mr. Washington. Professor Washington had struck the keynote of the great negro problem, by teaching the colored youth how to labor. He added, with a smile, that the secret of the success of the Catholics in their work among the Indians. They taught them how to work. This great undertaking had gone forward until, West said, the A. P. A., and the cowards who are afraid of it, had struck down the appropriation for the continuance of the work. He declared that the Catholics had Americans should uphold such work of a secret political society. He would denounce it, if it were the last accent of his life. He ridiculed the A. P. A. for adopting a resolution demanding that the Government pay for saying on the floor of the Senate what he was now saying. Vest eloquently told of the results of the work of the Jesuits among the Flathead Indians, saying in this connection: "I say now there is not in the world an object-lesson so striking as may be seen from the windows of a Northern Pacific train as it passes through the reservation of these Indians. The Jesuits have rescued these Indians from degradation."

He said the Jesuits were not doing the work for the Indians, but for the love of Christ. "I am not afraid to say this, because I speak from personal observation. In my opinion every dollar put by the Government into the Indian day school, as well as thrown into the Potomac River with lead weight attached, or burned up with the idea that the smoke, by some mysterious alchemy, would accomplish the work for which it was appropriated."

"I don't believe," said Lodge (Rep. Mass.), "that the Senate in a brief reply to Vest 'that it is right to let one man to support another man's religion.' Upon that proposition Lodge maintained it was no business of the Government money to support any branch of the Protestant Church, yet when he opposed the payment of money for the support of the contract school, he was called a 'bigot,' or an 'intolerant.' That is a plain and simple principle, he said, that the public money should not be used for the support of any sect or religion."

Vest asked Lodge if he had not supported the taxing of Catholics in Massachusetts for the support of the common schools. Lodge replied that he had, but as the common schools were open to all and taught no creed, he regarded the taxation as perfectly proper.

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) opposed the proposed amendment in an earnest speech, in the course of which he referred to the work done by Mr. Duncan among the Metlakahla Indians. In a brief speech, Shoup (Rep. Idaho) called attention to the fact that while Duncan's work was the most notable, in his opinion, ever accomplished by one man among Indians, he had performed it without one dollar of assistance from the United States Government.

The debate was closed by Carter (Rep. Mont.), who pleaded for school facilities for the children of the Indians in Montana. He could conceive of no religion that would lower the condition of the North American Indian. He said there were 173 Indian children in Montana today who have to be sent to boarding schools or go without education in any form, as the facilities supplied by the Government were absolutely inadequate. He was not in a position to offer any amendment, but he would like to see the contract schools ought to be utilized by the Government.

An eye and no vote on the amendment was demanded. The vote was 49 yeas, 21 nays, 21 no quorum, and the Senate adjourned at 4:30 with the amendment still pending.

In the House, Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the floor leader of the minority, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the House views with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Republics of South Africa to maintain their independence, and hereby tenders them our most profound sympathy in their unequal but gallant struggle."

That resolution should go to the committee on foreign affairs," observed Payne (Rep. N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority. "Did I understand the gentleman to object?" asked Richardson. "No," replied Payne. "I did," said Richardson, "I am privileged to move to adopt the resolution introduced by him, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether Charles G. Magoon, the law officer of the Insular Bureau, had ever furnished an opinion that the treaty with Spain extended the Constitution over Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The resolution had been referred to the committee on military affairs, Richardson said, and not being reported back within a week, was privileged. He moved its adoption. The motion was not contested, and was agreed to without division.

ATCOURTHOUSE ONLY

Voters in County Seats Cannot Register Elsewhere.

LAW IS EXPLICIT ON THIS POINT

Every Elector Must Call in Person at the Office of the County Clerk.

Registration is not progressing so fast as it should. There seems to be an apathy among some that may prevent their performing this duty. All thinking citizens of the city and state regret this fact more because it is census year. There has been considerable increase in the registration office during the day hours. Clerk Holmes will gladly provide for evening registration, as he has done already. If necessary he is willing to keep the office open evenings till the last, if the people appreciate the arrangement by registering. It is useless to hire an evening force when none or hardly any present themselves for registration. Probably the most effective way of getting all voters registered is for employers to agitate the matter. If they would show a willingness to give the men opportunity, where hours are long and coming, or if they would urge such men as are slow, to act more quickly, perhaps nearly all the electors of Portland would be on the rolls by election day. The books must close May 15.

STRANGER'S VIEW OF SMELTER

Expert From Trail, B. C., Thinks One in Portland Must Fail.

H. Kermode, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific smelter, at Trail, B. C., registered at the Perkins yesterday, on his way to San Francisco on a visit. The smelter at Trail, he says, employs 300 men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

Mr. Kermode thinks a smelter is a good thing for a town, and was pleased to hear that Portland would soon have one. "I should think this city would be a fine point for a smelter," he said, "as labor is cheaper than it is with us, and you have all the base ores needed in fluxing. Coke ought to be produced here cheaply, and the distance to your great ore-producing regions is not great."

"Wages run from \$2 a day up to \$5 on the smelter works at Trail, and the town of 2000 people owes its prosperity largely to the presence of the enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not try to make much money out of the smelter, as the railroad has the handling of a large amount of freight and passenger traffic it would not possess without facilities for treating the ores of that region."

men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

Mr. Kermode thinks a smelter is a good thing for a town, and was pleased to hear that Portland would soon have one. "I should think this city would be a fine point for a smelter," he said, "as labor is cheaper than it is with us, and you have all the base ores needed in fluxing. Coke ought to be produced here cheaply, and the distance to your great ore-producing regions is not great."

"Wages run from \$2 a day up to \$5 on the smelter works at Trail, and the town of 2000 people owes its prosperity largely to the presence of the enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not try to make much money out of the smelter, as the railroad has the handling of a large amount of freight and passenger traffic it would not possess without facilities for treating the ores of that region."

men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

ATCOURTHOUSE ONLY

Voters in County Seats Cannot Register Elsewhere.

LAW IS EXPLICIT ON THIS POINT

Every Elector Must Call in Person at the Office of the County Clerk.

Registration is not progressing so fast as it should. There seems to be an apathy among some that may prevent their performing this duty. All thinking citizens of the city and state regret this fact more because it is census year. There has been considerable increase in the registration office during the day hours. Clerk Holmes will gladly provide for evening registration, as he has done already. If necessary he is willing to keep the office open evenings till the last, if the people appreciate the arrangement by registering. It is useless to hire an evening force when none or hardly any present themselves for registration. Probably the most effective way of getting all voters registered is for employers to agitate the matter. If they would show a willingness to give the men opportunity, where hours are long and coming, or if they would urge such men as are slow, to act more quickly, perhaps nearly all the electors of Portland would be on the rolls by election day. The books must close May 15.

STRANGER'S VIEW OF SMELTER

Expert From Trail, B. C., Thinks One in Portland Must Fail.

H. Kermode, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific smelter, at Trail, B. C., registered at the Perkins yesterday, on his way to San Francisco on a visit. The smelter at Trail, he says, employs 300 men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

Mr. Kermode thinks a smelter is a good thing for a town, and was pleased to hear that Portland would soon have one. "I should think this city would be a fine point for a smelter," he said, "as labor is cheaper than it is with us, and you have all the base ores needed in fluxing. Coke ought to be produced here cheaply, and the distance to your great ore-producing regions is not great."

"Wages run from \$2 a day up to \$5 on the smelter works at Trail, and the town of 2000 people owes its prosperity largely to the presence of the enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not try to make much money out of the smelter, as the railroad has the handling of a large amount of freight and passenger traffic it would not possess without facilities for treating the ores of that region."

men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

Mr. Kermode thinks a smelter is a good thing for a town, and was pleased to hear that Portland would soon have one. "I should think this city would be a fine point for a smelter," he said, "as labor is cheaper than it is with us, and you have all the base ores needed in fluxing. Coke ought to be produced here cheaply, and the distance to your great ore-producing regions is not great."

"Wages run from \$2 a day up to \$5 on the smelter works at Trail, and the town of 2000 people owes its prosperity largely to the presence of the enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not try to make much money out of the smelter, as the railroad has the handling of a large amount of freight and passenger traffic it would not possess without facilities for treating the ores of that region."

men and has a capacity of 700 tons per day of 24 hours. The original cost of the plant was \$300,000, but the Canadian Pacific has since made large additions, which bring the total value of the works to nearly \$1,000,000. Ore is brought from points 60 miles away, though its value ranges but from \$2 to \$20 per ton. Silver and lead-producing ores are treated mostly, but gold and copper make quite a factor in the total output. The bullion is sent into the United States for further refining, the gold being shipped mostly to Omaha and the copper matte to Baltimore. Recent tariff enactments enable the bullion and matte to enter the United States practically duty free, where the object is to have various metals separated from one another.

INDIAN CONFESSES

Admits He Cut the Throat of Mrs. Bert Horton.

DISPUTE AS TO WHO SHOT HER

The Indians Who Murdered the Horton Will Probably Be Tried at Skagway This Month.

SKAGWAY, April 2.—Jim Williams, alias Quineath, one of the Indians arrested here on charge of being implicated in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Horton, of Eugene, Or., has confessed that he cut the throat of Mrs. Horton. Jim Hanson some time ago confessed having shot Horton. The only other wound to account for the death made by the shot that struck Mrs. Horton before her throat was cut, Hanson accuses Kitchlikee of shooting her, but Kitchlikee denies it. The Indians will probably be tried here this month.

The White Pass & Yukon Railway will begin laying rails on its extension in 10 days. Six thousand tons of rails for the extension are at Bennett. Contractor Henney has secured other supplies for 2000 men with which to rush extension work. Fifteen hundred are to be employed along Lake Bennett in grading as soon as they can be had. It is expected that the road will be open from Skagway to White Horse the latter part of July.

The trail to Dawson is rapidly giving way, under the effects of the Spring weather. Men and teams, moreover, report that Thirty-Mile and Fifty-Mile Rivers have broken open in places, and that the Yukon is giving way near Minto and Selkirk. Ice there is so thin that it is dangerous to cross it. All say that it is useless to attempt to get through to Dawson from Bennett over the ice with freight, and that many who are on the way in may find it necessary to lay over and await the opening of navigation. Those who are prepared to rush through with bicycles or go light in other ways, it is believed, will get through to Dawson.

A hundred or more teams were just bound for Dawson, by those who have returned. Some say there were 20 to 40 teams met daily. Nearly all were taking in muck or other supplies. W. Sanderson, a Dawson trader, who is just out, says that the Dawson market is glutted, and that those going in with supplies will find themselves losers. Moreover, hundreds of horses are going to Dawson, and there is no demand whatever for them there. They are all fine horses of from 1000 to 1500 pounds weight. There is scarcely a scrub in the lot. The general verdict of those coming out now is that the heavy traders in meat will be big losers. Some of them took in many tons on sleds, and before they reached Dawson the weather turned, and their stocks could be scented a half mile away on the trail. Crows follow the sleds.

CLOSED WITH "MARTANA"

Boston Lyric Ends a Successful Engagement.

It was a happy thought of Colonel Thompson to put on the melodious "Martana" by the Boston Lyric Opera Company at Cornday's Theater last night. Although it was "get away" night, the opera was sung throughout in a way that the large crowd present expected. It was a fitting climax to a successful operatic season. The opera leaves pleasant memories, and it was not necessary for the orchestra to play "Should Aid Acquaintance Be Forgiven" as the audience filed out.

Henry Hallam appears at his best in Don Caesar, and Miss Stanton put increased her popularity. George Kunkel sprang another surprise by his admirable staging of the part of the King. His role in "Martana" and his Mephisto in "Faust" show that Kunkel is a very versatile operatic singer. Maude Leekley, as Lagarillo, sang the beautiful solo passing well. The whole opera was one of the best of the season.

RETURNED TO REPUBLICANISM

Free-Silver Man Reads Himself Out of the Party.

C. H. Baker, of Wallerville, Lane County, has abandoned free silver and has resigned as a member of the State Central Committee of the Silver-Republican party. He has written to Chairman Seneca Smith, tendering his resignation, and has sent the Oregonian a copy of the letter with authority to publish the same. Following is the letter: "Wallerville, Or., April 6.—Hon Seneca Smith, Chairman State Central Committee, Silver-Republican Party—Dear Sir: Yours of March 23, notifying me of the meeting of the State Central Committee, Silver-Republican party, at Portland, April 12, has been received. In reply thereto, I deem it my duty to inform you that in view of the fact that, by a recent act of Congress, this Government has been financially firmly established upon the gold standard policy, therefore, in my judgment, the question of the free coinage of silver has been permanently eliminated as a leading political issue. I, therefore, resign as a member of the Silver-Republican party. Accordingly, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the State Central Committee, Silver-Republican party. Very truly yours, C. H. BAKER."

Custom Mill for Baker City.

BAKER CITY, April 7.—A custom-stamp mill is about to be established in this city by F. F. Frisbee, of Colorado Springs, and E. E. Savage, of Butte, Mont. A 10-stamp mill has been purchased. It is a well-equipped plant and the owners are making preparations to operate it as a custom mill, either purchasing the ore outright or milling at \$2 a ton. Messrs. Frisbee and Savage have let the contract for the fuel and sent out a representative to the miners, soliciting orders. They will increase the capacity of the mill to 20 stamps if the patronage will warrant it. There are hundreds of locations near Baker City that the owners can make pay for the progress of development, by having the ore treated free of cost. The mill will be located in East Baker City.

This, When Bryan Was in Oregon.

Salem Journal (Silver). Is a small politician any bigger because you put him on a National platform?



MRS. ELIZABETH HERMANN. MOTHER OF COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mrs. Hermann was born in Wales, March 1, 1821. She was a Coos County pioneer of 1829, and died at the old homestead, near Myrtle Point, April 2.

the voting strength of Portland since the last election, evidence of which is found in various quarters. Numerous new houses have been erected and occupied within the past year, and where "for rent" signs were common two years ago, everything is filled now. Portland's population has increased, and the vote this year should exceed any ever cast before.

If more interest is not taken by citizens in registering, the city may fall to receive credit for this growth, at least until the census is taken. There is a disparity between election returns and the census figures, jealous rivals may not consider that this is the first year of the County Court from taking his registration law in Oregon, and that the people are educated in such work slowly. Many persons who have the city's interests at heart have discussed what means may be resorted to that every lawful elector of Multnomah County shall register. It seems that workmen have given the same subject thought, as appears from the following communication: "Portland, April 7.—(To the Editor)—Will you inform a large number of your readers if there is anything in the new registration law preventing the Clerk of the County Court from taking his registration books one or two nights to each of the wards or precincts of the city for the purpose of registering the persons residing thereabout who are qualified to vote? I know there are numerous workmen of this city who have not found it convenient to visit the registration office during the hours it has been open, and likely will not do so unless greater facilities are afforded. Some live in rather remote portions of the city, work long hours and find what little time they can claim for leisure well taken up in attending to family matters at their homes."

Harlan H. Holmes, Clerk of the County Court, has thought of many ways to facilitate registration, but finds himself unable to carry out such plans. The plan of the correspondent seems to be altogether desirable, and the Editor interprets by Mr. Holmes and others with whom he has advised. In section 7 of the registration law enacted in 1893, it is set forth that: "Every elector may be registered without charge by personally appearing in the office of said Clerk, and after being duly sworn, stating the following facts," etc. This applies to county seats and incorporated cities or towns, outside of which provision is made for registration by Justices of the Peace or notaries public. With incorporated cities, which, of course, covers Portland, the following particulars govern, which is very positive: "All electors residing in the town or incorporated city which is the county seat, where the County Clerk or Clerk of the County Court has his office, shall personally appear in the Clerk's office and comply with the provisions of this act, in order to register."

To ascertain this could be interpreted as empowering Clerk of the County Court Holmes to do as the correspondent suggests, two prominent attorneys of the city were interviewed yesterday, one from the Democratic and one from the Republican party. W. D. Fenton said there could be no doubt in his mind that the law restricted registration in Portland to such as applied at the office of the Clerk in the County Courthouse. He also thought the purpose to accomplish this was manifest, that the more irresponsible mode of numerous, widespread registration places should not be allowed. Judge E. B. Watson agreed with Mr. Fenton as to this interpretation of the law. He said there could be no question that section 19 intended Portland registrations to be in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, at the Courthouse, and that branch offices in the precincts would be violations of the law. If there are workmen unable to reach

Women Fought a Duel.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special to the Chronicle from the City of Mexico says: A duel was fought in the outskirts of the city yesterday by two women connected with prominent families of the capital. Pistols were the weapons, and one of the participants was seriously wounded. The victor and the two seconds on the field of honor have been arrested. The affair has created a sensation.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance \$17,737,710 Gold \$5,977,840

Stratton's Purchase.

DENVER, April 7.—The News announces that negotiations are practically completed by which W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire, purchased for \$1,200,000 the Brown Palace Hotel, which was erected eight years ago by Henry C. Brown at a cost of \$1,600,000 and the furniture, which gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance \$17,737,710 Gold \$5,977,840