

The Republican Rally at A. O. U. W. Hall, South Butte, tonight will be addressed by Hon. E. B. Howell and several others. It is proposed to make it a splendid meeting. The Montana State Band will furnish music and nearly all of the County Candidates will be present.

Meetings for next week have been arranged as follows: Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, Walkerville, Monday, October 27; St. George's Hall, Centerville, October 28; Gunderson Hall, Meaderville, Oct. 29.

ALONE HE HOLDS UP AN EXPRESS AND BRUTALLY MURDERS ENGINEER

DARING ROBBERY OF N. P. EXPRESS AT MULEY CANYON

Lone Man Boards Train at a Water Tank--Forces Crew to Do His Bidding.

ENGINEER IS SHOT DOWN FOR REFUSING TO OBEY

Robber Secures Little and Jokes With Passengers and Crew Over His Poor Success, Boasting That He Is the Hero of Another and More Successful Exploit—Northern Pacific Officials Have Offered \$5,000 for His Arrest.

As an incentive to the officers of the law to capture the murderer of Engineer W. H. O'Neill, who met death while trying to defend the property of the Northern Pacific from a desperate robber, the railroad company has sent out the following notice: "The Northern Pacific Railway company will pay a reward of \$5,000 for the capture and delivery to authorities, dead or alive, of the train robbers who robbed No. 2 this morning. Should the robbery have been committed by one man the reward will be \$5,000 for his capture; if committed by two men the reward will be \$5,000 for the two or \$2,500 for either one. If committed by more than two men the reward will be \$5,000 for the capture of all, or \$2,000 for the capture of any one."

Killed at His Post. Engineer O'Neill was killed at his post of duty. He was shot down by an unknown man who held up the Northern Pacific West Coast Limited, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in what is known as Muley canyon, three and one-half miles west of Drummond. O'Neill was shot in the abdomen when he tried to grapple with the robber who covered him with two revolvers while in the engine cab.

The fireman had been sent out to extinguish the headlight and was just returning to the cab when O'Neill was shot. He jumped from the engine as the shot was fired and hid until the robbery of the express and mail cars had been committed. The robber, or robbers, made little by the desperate deed. The charge of dynamite failed to open the safe in the express car and the postal authorities state that the contents of the registered packages amounted to but a small sum.

Reports are conflicting as to the number of men engaged in the robbery. The fireman, mail clerk and expressman say they saw but one man who did all the work and all the shooting. The conductor and passengers insist there were two men at least engaged in the holdup.

A Daring Exploit. The stopping of passenger train No. 2 on the Northern Pacific early this morning was one of the most daring exploits in the criminal annals of the West.

So far as known, but one man was engaged in the attempt to rifle the express safe. That one man seemed to be a host in himself, when he killed one, cooped up a whole train crew and an entire train load of passengers, and kept three men at work obeying orders.

Single-handed, the desperado captured two cars, the express messenger, the electrician of the train and the postal clerk, and went about his task of rifling the mails and attempting to blow up the safe in the express car, with as much coolness and nerve as if engaged in entertaining company.

It is believed that the robber boarded the train at the water tank, which is located about 300 feet west of Bearmouth, where a stop was made for water. Just after the train passed through Bearmouth station where no stop is made, the fireman started to put in a fire.

Looked Into Two Revolvers. Just as he turned to gather a scoopful of coal, the fireman was startled to hear a yell and turning around found a man standing on the coal pointing two big revolvers at his head.

"Throw up your hands," shouted the man, elevating his voice to overcome the roar of the train. "Throw up and obey my orders and you won't get hurt." The man slid down the coal onto the engine deck and forced the fireman against the left seat of the cab. He covered Engineer O'Neill with one revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"You mind what I say," said he to the engineer. "If you don't I'll blow your head off."

Then the robber turned to the fireman and commanded: "The first thing you do, go out and put out that headlight and be quick about it and mind you come back here."

Heard a Shot. The fireman lost no time in obeying

C. W. OTIS OF BUTTE.



Postal Clerk Who Was One of the Three Men Made Prisoners by the Murderous Robber of Milky Gulch During the Holdup of the Northern Pacific Passenger Train.

the order and was returning into the cab when he heard a shot fired and peered in just in time to see the engineer falling backwards out of the gangway to the ground alongside of the engine.

Just before the shot, he had heard O'Neill say, "well if you've got to do it, you might as well do it here as any place." Just then steam was shut off and the brakes applied and the train came to a stop in the Muley Canyon.

Engineer O'Neill it seems stepped from his seat and in doing so overturned his lantern which was set below him. Immediately he grappled with the robber and tried to overpower him.

The man coolly released himself and placing the big revolver almost against the engineer's abdomen, fired. O'Neill gave a groan and fell to the ground outside.

The fireman was frightened and jumped from the running board to the ground and hid himself until what followed was over. To the train crew afterwards he explained that he knew the robber would order him to cut off the engine and run it away and he kept out of sight in order to prevent this.

A Fusillade of Shots. The robber went from the engine to the express car and at that instant the passengers began poking their heads out of the car windows. Immediately there followed a fusillade of shots, which speedily sent the frightened passengers back into the coaches.

At this stage, it is reported by one of the passengers, Conductor Jack Quinn jumped out and opened fire on the robber, who returned the shots, and Quinn returned to the passenger coach in the belief that there were several men engaged in holding up the train.

Express Messenger McGinley and Electrician Kelly, who had charge of the electric plant of the train, were in the express and baggage car. C. W. Otis was in the mail car.

All three men felt the train stop and heard the shots fired. They realized at once what was happening and immediately locked all of the doors of both cars. Postal Clerk Otis kept quiet in the mail car, but could plainly hear everything said.

The robber pounded on the door of the express car and demanded that it be opened. When no attention was paid he threatened to blow it open. This brought the two men inside to time and they opened the door to find themselves facing two big guns.

Both men were ordered out of the car and marched back to the engine where they were ordered to get in and start the engine. Both claimed to know nothing about starting up and the robber tried himself to start, but failed.

Employed Dynamite. The two men were then forced back of the tender and ordered to uncouple the engine from the train. The air was cut off, but they were unable to move the Miller couplers.

They were ordered back to the express car, where the robber tried to blow open the big safe with a light charge of dynamite. This failed and 15 sticks of dynamite were placed in the next charge.

The outer door of the safe was blown open and another charge of 15 sticks of dynamite was used in an attempt to force the inner doors.

This charge blew the express car to pieces. The roof was blown off and one end of the car was practically demolished. The concussion put out the lights in the mail car at the forward end and the jar was felt all through the train. No one was injured in the explosion, although both Kelly and McGinley were forced to touch off the charges while the robber stood guard.

At the third attempt the robber gave up trying to open the safe and turned his attention to the mail car.

Attacked the Mail. Clerk Otis refused to open the door until threatened with dynamite. He

finally gave admittance to the three men. Kelly and McGinley were ordered in first, and then the robber climbed in clumsily, as though loaded down with extra weight.

Once in the mail car, he went to work on the registered mail-pouches, which he forced the men to open. The packages were handed to him, and with the utmost coolness the fellow took a seat and opened the first package and then another, using his gun to break them.

During all the time he was with his prisoners he kept up a running talk and joked with the crew over his poor success in getting valuable plunder.

Two or three times he expressed regret at having been forced to kill the engineer, whom he characterized as too foolish trying to resist. At the same time he assured his prisoners that they would come to no harm just as long as they obeyed orders.

Opened Uncle Sam's Pouches. There were four through pouches in the mail car, and each of these was opened. Then the drawers were opened and the "flats" (packages of letters, with registered matter) were exposed. In all the robber secured very little. One package at the postoffice showed haste, as it was partially opened but not rifled, the inspector this morning finding a quantity of silver in it.

The package was sent by Marshall Showalter of Tyler, Spokane county, Wash., to Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago. Among the other discarded packages which were exhibited in Postmaster Irvin's office this morning was one containing a watch and a stack of torn envelopes and wrappings.

The desperado took time in making a thorough search, although he missed the Deer Lodge registered pouch. When satisfied there was nothing more to gain in the search, he ordered McGinley and Otis to remain in the car and put out the lights. He commanded Kelly to walk with him, and, jumping from the car, started leisurely east along the railroad track.

Dismissed His Attendants. The pair had walked about two miles along the track when the robber turned to Kelly and told him to get back to the train as quickly as he could.

"If there's anybody who wants to know who I am, tell 'em I'm the same fellow who held up the Southern Pacific out at Portland last fall."

McGinley and Otis did not wait the 10 minutes prescribed, but as soon as they saw the robber disappear around the engine they rushed to the coach where Conductor Quinn and his brakeman were.

The four went to the engine and picked up Engineer O'Neill, who was groaning and suffering terribly from his wounds.

O'Neill was unable to give any account of the shooting.

A hasty search through the train for a physician was made, and, none being found, the train was run to Drummond, where medical aid was given the wounded man. All efforts of the surgeons to save the engineer were fruitless, however, and he died shortly after his wounds were dressed.

The bullet entered the abdomen on the left side and is presumed to have severed the intestines and occasioned internal hemorrhages.

Train Brought to Butte. The wrecked express car was sidetracked at Drummond and the train was brought into Butte, reaching here at 8 o'clock this morning and passing through to the East.

Just as soon as the news of the daring robbery was reported, the federal officers set to work and the railroad company ward notice was posted at once and a telegram was sent to the warden at the penitentiary in Deer Lodge asking for

(Continued on Page Five.)

HEINZE PAYS DEBTS TO MARTIN

But the Latter Has to Go to Law About it and Only Collects When the Thumbscrew Is Applied—Finds This and See What Kind of a Cheerful Partner Mr. Heinze Is

It is about as hard to get money out of Faug Heinze as it is to extract blood from a turnip, and only when the thumbscrews of the district court were applied could the Napoleon of Butte be compelled to pay up his just debts for cats, booze and high-life. S. D. Martin, who formerly conducted a choice cafe in Butte, which was frequently patronized by "Our Little Corporal," was compelled to bring suit against him in order to collect a tab for \$650, which had been outstanding for two years.

When Judge Harney's court was called to order yesterday afternoon, Attorney Charles Mattison, representing Martin, was present for the case and so was ex-Gov. R. B. Smith for Heinze. But the hearing never took place, for the governor passed a check to Mattison for \$650, which had been duly certified. This was satisfactory settlement to Martin, and Mattison moved that the case be dismissed.

Judge Harney wanted to know how about the court cost, and Smith said that it had been attended to also. The case has been up several times before, and Heinze demanded an itemized statement of the things that he had consumed. This was presented, and he saw no other alternative than to pay up and look pleasant.

The itemized bill for the delicacies and rare joys that had been furnished to the so-called "copper king," otherwise known as Faug Heinze, are:

September 8, 1900—Quart Burgundy, \$10; 2 brandies, 80 cents; 2 brandies, 80

cents; 4 cigars, 4 soups, 60 cents; 4 dishes clams, 60; 2 fish, \$1.25; 2 steaks, \$2.50; cheese, 60 cents; 2 dishes peaches, 50 cents; cigars, \$1; total, \$20.65.

October 3, 1900—Flowers, \$6.50; supper 15 plates, at agreed price of \$3 a plate, \$45; extra service, \$10; 13 pints of champagne ('92), \$3 per pint, \$39; 10 quarts of champagne ('89), \$8 per quart, \$80; 12 cocktails, \$3; 2 creme d'menthe, 50 cents; 15 miscellaneous drinks, \$3.75; 8 brandies, \$3.20; 10 cigars, \$2.50; 12 cigars, \$3; total, \$196.45; total safe accounts on the dates above mentioned, \$217.10.

September 8, 1900—Personal loan in cash, \$200; October 4, 1900, personal loan in cash, \$86.75; October 4, 1900, further personal loan in cash, \$142; total cash loaned on those dates, \$428.75.

But Martin was not so successful in trying to collect a much larger claim that he has against Heinze. This is for \$12,665, and for this amount a separate suit was filed. The complaint in this matter states that Martin and Heinze discussed the matter of settlement, at which time Heinze was indebted to Martin to the amount of \$30,000. This sum Heinze acknowledged, so Martin says, and as proof of settlement agreement, Martin avers that Heinze paid him \$8,000 on account. It is the balance of this account that Martin has sued for.

This matter has been treated as a clandestine affair and it seems that neither

side had expected that the matter would be given a hearing as the 12 men who were called to the jury were not examined on either side. When Martin was put upon the stand Heinze's attorney objected to continuing the hearing on the grounds that Martin had not delivered a statement of what the money demanded was for. Mattison replied by saying that Heinze had no right to demand a statement in such a case as this for the reason that the suit was brought on a stated account, which Heinze had agreed to pay. Mattison claimed that Heinze had no right to go back on his promise.

Judge Harney ruled that the evidence on this point was conflicting, but he believed that it favored Heinze's side of the story. Harney sustained the motion not to admit any testimony and on his instructions, the jury found for Heinze. Martin has signified his intention to appeal the case to the supreme court of Montana as he intends to get his \$12,665, which Heinze acknowledged was due him. But the case is sure to be a long drawn out one and Martin will be deprived of what is his for some time to come.

Twice have the daisies come and gone; twice have the voices of the turtle been heard in the land; twice have the birds mated and reared their young ere Mr. Martin felt through his finger tips the pleasant thrill of Mr. Heinze's coin; or rather his own coin, and the price of dinner, returned after many days. Mr. Martin cast his bread and fine victuals on the waters and they have come back—\$60 worth—but only after weary litigation.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Casey, Cohen and Others Are Testifying in Effort to Find Which Wing of the Democratic Party Is to Go.

[SPECIAL TO INTER MOUNTAIN.]

Helena, Mont., Oct. 24.—Abe Cohen, F. M. Gilligan, John M. Dixon, G. R. Brown and George Casey testified before the supreme court today in the case involving a decision as to which wing of the democracy is the real simon pure article. Casey is still on the stand telling about that convention.

Casey told about the trouble in the court room and the adjournment to the auditorium.

SOCIALISTS DO NOT MEAN TO INDORE OTHER TICKET

Issue Statement Denying Report That They Will Help Out Outsiders in Coming Election.

Butte socialists are very careful about making any alliances with other political parties or men, and they wish it distinctly understood that they do not indorse any candidate that is not on their own ticket.

Dr. Calder, chairman of the socialist county central committee, makes the following statement relative to some recent rumors:

Whereas, Some misunderstanding has arisen as to the position of the socialist party regarding the matter of voters for candidates upon the tickets of other political parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of the socialists of Butte, Mont., that we as socialists indorse no candidates of any other political party whatsoever, and moreover, be it

Resolved, That we urge all our members to vote for the socialist candidates, and for them only.

Resolved, That we urge all our local speakers to appeal to the voters to vote for all on the socialist ticket, thus voting for the principles of socialism.

DR. CALDER, Chairman.

BIG GIFT FROM ROCKEFELLER

Will Give \$100,000 to the Columbia University (With a Proviso).

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

New York, Oct. 24.—At the meeting of the teachers' college trustees of Columbia university, it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had offered to give \$100,000 to the college provided the college could raise \$100,000 to pay off the debt of the institution and \$250,000 beside.

It was also announced that Mr. Rockefeller makes the gift as a "thank offering to Almighty God for the preservation of himself, his family and household from the fire which recently destroyed his country home at Pocantico hills.

Reduce Price of Coal.

New York, Oct. 24.—Coal dealers in this city who, through their retail associations have fixed upon \$15 a ton as a price for anthracite will, it is stated, have to accept the schedule of prices outlined by President Baer in his circular and reduce the price to around \$9

J. G. WHITTIER'S OLD DESK

Interesting Relic in American Literature Is Still Standing.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Boston, Oct. 24.—The Whittier homestead at Haverhill, which was damaged by fire last week, is to be restored on exactly the old lines.

The ancient furniture and desk of his grandfather on which Whittier wrote his first verses, and, as it happened, also the last poem he ever wrote, will go back where it stood two generations, and perhaps three, before his birth.

INCREASE OF BRIGANDAGE

Leads Chinese to Ask Russia's Permission to Send Some Troops.

Peking, Oct. 24.—Owing to the continuance of brigandage in this portion of Manchuria evacuated by Russia, China has asked Russia's permission to dispatch 1,000 soldiers thither in order to suppress the disorders.

To this request the Russian legation has replied that the matter must be referred to Port Arthur, which will necessitate considerable delay.

Cubans Are Satisfied.

New York, Oct. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that with the exception of a few minor changes, the reciprocity treaty submitted by Secretary Hay to President Palma is acceptable to the Cuban president and cabinet.

Will Relieve Miller.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, at present commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, is to be relieved at the end of his term of shore duty some time this winter by Capt. D. H. McCalla.

Troops on the Move.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Acting Adjutant General Carter is informed that headquarters, band and troops of G and H of the Ninth cavalry, recently returned from hard service in the Philippines, left the Presidio, San Francisco, yesterday, for their new station at Walla Walla.

Two Killed in Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—Thomas Doran, aged 30, and Henry Rupp, aged 23, two returned strikers who were working with a gang of rockmen on the night shift at the Wm. A. colliery in Lackawanna last night, were buried beneath a fall of roof and badly crushed. Doran died from his injury and Rupp is in a critical condition from his hurts.

STRIKE ARBITRATORS

HOLD MEETING IN CAPITAL CITY

See Roosevelt in the White House and Formally Receive Orders.

PRESIDENT TELLS THEM WHAT HE WANTS DONE

Are to Establish Friendly Relations, if Possible, Between the Wage Workers and the Employes in the Anthracite Strike Region—Hazleton Union Decides to Continue Strike Until Their Operators Give Better Terms.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, Oct. 24.—The members of the strike arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and went into conference with the president.

The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work.

He then presented to them their instructions as follows:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 23, 1902.—To the members of the anthracite coal strike commission:

"Gentlemen: At the request of both operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy, in connection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose.

To Establish Friendly Relations.

By the action you recommend which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis and as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called on to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as the members of the commission. Mr. Wright being named as recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell.

I appoint Mr. Moseley and Mr. Neil as assistants to the recorder.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the white house they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize and prepare for their work.

The commission went into executive (Continued on Page Three.)