FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
HELENA.

The Best Local News Reports.
Largest Circulation.
Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.
ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

The Helena Independent.

The Only MORNING ++ NEWSPAPER IN HELENA
That Receives a Telegraphic Report
Giving all the News of the World Daily.

VOL. 30--NO. 30. HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1889. FIVE CENTS

ASHBURN K. BARBOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
MASONIC TEMPLE, HELENA, M. T.

MASSENA BULLARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
HELENA, - - - MONTANA.
Will practice in all courts of record in the Territory. Office in Gold Block.

NOLAN & BEAN,
Law Office---Gold Block
HELENA, - - - M. T.

R. G. DAVIES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ROOM 3, ASHBY BLOCK, - HELENA, M.T.

DR. M. ROCKMAN,
Physician Surgeon, Accoucher, Oculist and Aurist.
Member of San Francisco Medical Society, also Nevada State Medical Society.
Office—Parchen's drug store, corner above Main and Broadway. Entrance on Broadway and Jackson, Helena, Montana. Consultations in German and English.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
DR. M. G. PARSONS,
Fifteen years' experience as
OCULIST AND AURIST
Performs all operations and treats all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Corrects errors of vision and adjusts glasses.
Office, corner Main street and Sixth avenue, over Jno. Murphy's grocery store.

J. H. FRENCH,
Veterinary Surgeon.
OFFICE—Jos. O'Neill's stable, corner Main and Price streets.

MONTFORD S. BACON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist,
HELENA, M. T.
Special attention given to the Eye, Ear and Throat.
Full assortment of artificial eyes.

W. LONG,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
OFFICE—Breck & Fisher's Stables, Lower Main Street. Telephone No. 120.

FRENCH LESSONS.
PROF. A. DANSE,
Late of Western University, Pa. Room 23 Gold Block.

A. M. SANDS,
TYPE-WRITING
—AND—
Amanuensis Work.
Office with Paulsen & McConnell.

H. BAUER.
TANNER & DRESSER,
108 Lawrence Street, Helena, M. T.

JOHN C. PAULSEN. S. J. M'CONNELL.
PAULSEN & M'CONNELL,
ARCHITECTS
Attend Strictly to Architectural Work
Plans and specifications drawn. Work supervised.
OFFICE—Wilson Block, Helena, Montana.

G. W. MERRILL,
Sole Agent for the
Carbolic Smoke Ball and Debellator,
will guarantee a sure cure for catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, croup, cold in the head cured in fifteen minutes. Free tests given at our office, room 12, over Paynters's drug store, foot of Broadway, Helena, Montana. Agents wanted in every city in territory. Sure cure for sick headache. Price of Smoke Ball $2. Price of Debellator $1, sent to any part of the territory. Send four cents for postage.

JOHN A. SCHNEIDER.
FRESCO PAINTER,
No. 38 South Davis Street.
P. O. Box 785, Helena, M. T.
Public buildings, churches and dwelling houses decorated in the latest style.
Will furnish designs. Decorated Hon. W. A. Clark's and M. J. Talbot's residences, Butte.
Scratch work and Embossed Ornamentation, patented, a specialty.

USE THE
(R)
BRAND OF
Hams and Breakfast Bacon
CURED AND
Smoked in Montana
BY THE
MONTANA PACKING AND PROVISION CO.,
Packers, Curers and Smokers of
Choice, Mildly Cured Meats.
OFFICE—Refrigerator Building.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY
IS THE DIRECT ROUTE TO
CHICAGO, NEW YORK
Boston, Philadelphia,
AND ALL EASTERN CITIES
—VIA—
Omaha and Council Bluffs.
It is absolutely the shortest and best line to Chicago and the East.
It offers every facility for Quick, Safe, and Comfortable transit to the traveler.
It stands second to none in the West, and offers inducements and advantages that are not and cannot be offered by any of its competitors.
The celebrated Northwestern Dining Cars and best of everything that helps to make a journey over the old Northwestern pleasant and comfortable. Passengers who consult their own interest will invariably purchase tickets over this popular and liberal route.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address
C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3176, New York City.

The Plymouth
CLOTHING HOUSE
IS OFFERING
Bargains in Fine Suits,
OVERCOATS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.
Call and See us Before Purchasing Elsewhere.
LEVY & ELIAS.

T. C. POWER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
MINING MACHINERY!
—AND—
Agricultural Implements,
Just received, a large stock of
Bement & Son's
Celebrated "Maine" and "Brown"
BOB SLEDS.
Deere & Co. Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows.
SCHUTTLER AND RUSHFORD
TUBULAR AXLE AND STEEL SKEIN WAGONS.
FINE HAND-MADE
Carriage and Heavy Team Harness.
Our stock of fine Carriages and Buggies is the largest and most complete ever shown in Helena.
A full line of Mine and Mill supplies embracing Blake Steam Pumps, Revere Rubber Co. Mechanical goods, Common Sense Whim, etc., etc.
Send for Circulars and Price List. Steamboat Block, corner of Main street and Helena avenue.

S. C. ASHBY. C. A. BROADWATER
S. C. Ashby & Co.
HELENA AND GREAT FALLS.

SWEET'S PATENT
"Common Sense" "Arctic" and "Manitoba."
BOB SLEDS.
"Mitchell" Farm and Spring Wagons,
Fine Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons,
Buckboards, Road Carts, Etc., Etc
HARNESS, BARB WIRE,
VICTOR FEED MILL.
WALL TENTS, WAGON COVERS, ETC.
FURST & BRADLEY
Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows.
HARROWS, HOOSIER DRILLS,
DEDERICK HAY PRESSES
Bailing Ties, Etc., Etc.

F. S. LANG & CO.
(INCORPORATED.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Ranges, Stoves, Crockery,
GLASSWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Granite Iron, Copper and Tinware.
Marbled Glassware, Bohemian Vases,
Palmetton Glassware, Mush and Milk Sets,
Japanese China. China Dinner Sets.
OPAQUE CHINA, DECORATED AND PLAIN.
Haviland's China, Decorated and Plain
Cups and Saucers, Salad Sets,
ICE CREAM SETS, WINE SETS, ROCHESTER LAMPS.
"Aurora" Quadruple Plated Silverware,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Union Block.

ATTENTION LADIES!
Have you seen the Finest Line of
Evening AND Party Slippers
In Undressed Kid, Beaded, ever shown in the West. If you would like to see them call on
F. E. GAGE & CO., No. 25 Upper Main St.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Text of Senator Sherman's Bill for the Conduct of Elections for Members of Congress.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Another Day Wasted in the House—The Friends and Opponents of the Oklahoma Bill Spending the Time Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The bill introduced by Sherman to-day, proposing numerous changes in the laws regulating the election of congressmen, provides that after May 1, 1890, elections for representatives in congress shall be conducted according to the provisions of the bill and the legislatures of states may direct the election of presidential electors in the same manner, the expense of an election in such case to be paid out of the federal treasury. The bill authorizes the president to appoint, with the approval of the senate, five qualified voters in each state to be known as a board of state canvassers, and three voters in each congressional district to serve as an electoral board, the appointees to hold office during good behavior. The electoral board of each congressional district shall appoint a registrar and three judges, not all of the same political party, for each election district or precinct, to hold office for six years, subject, however, to removal for misconduct. The electoral board is given power to increase the number of election precincts whenever necessary to secure a free and fair ballot. The judge or judges at any precinct may appoint bystanders in place of any judge or judges who do not report for duty within one hour after the opening of the polls, and in case none of the three judges report, the election may be conducted by any three voters of the district who are willing to act. The electoral board is also directed to appoint three commissioners of election for each county or corresponding political division, whose duty it shall be to meet three days after an election and ascertain from the returns the number of votes cast for each person at the election. The same provision is made for filling vacancies in the list of commissioners as is made in the case of election judges. Provision is made for a complete and correct registration of voters, and the judges of election in counting the votes are authorized to report any voters decided to have fraudulently voted. The board of commissioners is given authority to correct irregularities in the returns of judges of election, and heavy penalties are prescribed for offenses against the election laws.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Duty on Ccton Bagging—Contest Over the Oklahoma Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the senate the postoffice committee reported a bill providing that the omission to pay the lawful postage on a special delivery letter shall not prevent or delay its transmission and delivery, but that the lawful postage shall be collected on its delivery. Passed. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter the regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives in congress. He said the bill was prepared by a gentleman familiar with the subject, but who did not care to have his name published. The bill was unpartisan and calculated to ensure an absolutely fair election in every part of the United States. It was confined to elections of memberr of congress.

Hoar offered a resolution (agreed to) calling on the secretary of the treasury for the report of Special Treasury Officer Byrne, made in November, 1887, in regard to the evasion of sugar duties in New York.

The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill at the paragraph relating to collars and cuffs, fixing the duty on those composed entirely of cotton at fifteen cents per dozen pieces and 35 per cent. advalorem, and on those composed entirely or partly of linen at thirty cents a dozen pieces and 35 per cent. advalorem. Vance moved to strike out those rates and insert forty per cent ad valorem. The proposed rates, he said, would be equivalent to a tax of 150 per cent ad valorem. The amendment was rejected by the usual party vote—yeas, 19; nays, 24. No amendment was offered to the paragraph taxing hemp or jute carpeting 6 cents per square yard. Jones, Arkansas, moved to amend the paragraph which taxes bagging of cotton, gunny cloth, etc., for covering cotton, composed wholly or partly of hemp, jute or jute butt, valued at not more than 15 cents per pound ¾ of a cent per pound, by putting it on the free list.

The amendment was discussed at great length by Berry, Jones, George, Allison, Sherman, Platt, Butler, Aldrich, Hiscock, Vance and Coke. The southern senators said that the tax must come out of the pockets of the southern planters and laborers, and be handed over to the manufacturers. The tax would be on the one and a quarter million men, women and children who furnished the manual labor of the south to make the cotton. They were being robbed to give 5,000 men in the employ of the cotton bagging trust higher wages than the average of those who paid the tax. If the 5,000 laborers got all this tax the senators would be content. But they didn't.

Allison said the question related practically not to the cotton bagging paragraph alone, but to every paragraph in the bill. If the arguments of the senators were to prevail, the whole bill would be cut up in detail and destroyed. It was not a question between 5,000 laborers on one side and 1,250,000 on the other. It was a question whether or not under existing conditions it was wise to have cotton bagging and other manufactures made in the United States or whether it was wiser to root up in detail every manufacturing industry in the country and to have all manufactured goods made elsewhere. That was all that there was in the question. The raw material of cotton bagging jute was not produced in this country practically, though some jute, he believed, was now grown in Texas. It was produced exclusively in India. A vote was finally taken on Jones' amendment and it was rejected—yeas 12, nays 24, Brown voing with the republicans in the negative. Jones then moved to reduce the rate from ¾ to ⅝ of a cent and the motion was rejected, Brown again voting in the negative. On motion of Allison the value limit of 3 cents a pound in the paragraph was reduced to 2½ cents. Vest moved to go back to paragraph 44, and put burlaps on the free list; rejected, Brown again voting in the negative. Vance moved to add a proviso to the section that the duty on no article in the section should exceed a rate of 50 per cent advalorem. No action was taken and the bill went over till to-morrow, Allison giving notice that unless better progress was made he would to-morrow or next day move evening sessions, or to meet at 11 and sit till 6 or 6:30 p. m.

The house joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to loan the committee on inaugural ceremonies, flags, etc., was reported by Hawley and passed. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Reed, Maine, fired the first gun of the fifth day's contest over the proposed change of rules by calling up the resolution reported by him from the committee on rules. The shot took effect and the previous question was ordered on the resolution—187 to 20. Then Holman, Indiana, in pursuance of the caucus action last night, moved to recommit the resolution and upon that motion demanded the previous question.

Payson, Illinois, desired to move to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules how to act in the premises, but the speaker ruled that one motion to recommit having been made, and the previous question demanded, another motion to recommit, even though coupled with instructions, was not in order unless the demand for the previous question was voted down. On the division ordering the previous question the vote stood ayes, 132; nays, 3.

Cheadle, of Indiana, raised the point of no quorum and the yeas and nays were ordered on the previous question—yeas, 218; nays, 4. As the roll call on Holman's amendment progressed and the vote promised to be close, much interest was manifested by the members, who listened to the responses with intense interest. The vote resulted, yeas 120, nays 117, and the resolution was recommitted.

The floor was then accorded to the committee on printing. After providing for the printing of various documents the hour accorded to the committee expired and then there was a clash of conflicting interests. Crisp, Georgia, called up the contested election case of Smalls vs. Elliott from the Seventh South Carolina congressional district. Blanchard, as the representative of the river and harbor bill, was promptly on his feet with a question of consideration, and his effort to have the election case set aside was seconded by Springer, who wished the Oklahoma bill to have presedence. Crisp was victorious, as the house, by a vote of 100 to 63, determined to consider the election case, but his victory was not yet complete. Springer asked unanimous consent for making an order for the final vote on the Oklahoma bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and upon Finley, of Kentucky, objecting, Weaver moved to reconsider the vote by which the house determined to consider the election case. By raising a point of no quorum on the vote by a division Weaver forced a yea and nay vote upon Crisp's motion to table the motion. Crisp's motion was agreed to—yeas, 190; nays, 15. Weaver then, not in opposition to the election case, but in pursuance of the purpose to press the Oklahoma bill upon the house to the exclusion of every other measure, moved to adjourn, and further moved that when the house adjourn it be to meet on Thursday next. The latter motion was voted down—4 to 159—and Weaver substituted Friday for Thursday. No quorum voting on this motion, and Crisp, appreciating the fact that there was no hope of securing one, moved an adjournment, stating he would call up the election case to-morrow. Pending the motion to adjourn, Cox introduced for preference to the committee on commerce a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to establish harbors of refuge at or near Port Barrow and Point Hope, and at East Cape Siberia, or in his discretion at any one of these places, provided the consent of the Russian government be given to such establishment. The committee on commerce will hold a special meeting for the consideration of this bill on Friday next. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. Crisp's motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

For Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A board of bureau chiefs, consisting of Commodores Schley and Sicard, Chief Constructor Wilson and Chief Engineer Melville, to which Secretary Whitney referred Representative Thomas' plans for a coast defense vessel, yesterday concluded its labors by agreeing to report the plans back to the secretary with the recommendation that they be adopted. The vessel designed by Thomas is of the Monitor type, of three thousand tons, armed with one dynamite gun, two ten-inch guns, two torpedo tubes, one rapid firing gun, to have nine feet free board, with provisions for sufficient water ballast to submerge her in action three feet more. The decks are flush, and the ten-inch guns, instead of being fired through the holes in the turret, are fired over the top as behind a bulwark. The speed of the vessel is seventeen knots. Members of the board are of opinion that the design has great merit.

A High Priced Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the Alaskan investigation to-day Dr. Lutz rehearsed a conversation he had with Special Agent Gavitt while traveling to the Seal Islands. Gavitt had said the Alaska company could not afford to quarrel with him; that it was a critical period with the company, owing to the fact that its lease would soon expire, and anything published regarding the company, whether true or not, who would be prejudicial to its interests, and that the company would do anything to obtain his good will and retain it. Lutz said Special Agent Gavitt wanted him to bring charges against the company. Gavitt had said to him he was a high-priced man and could not be bought out for a low price. Gavitt has been notified to appear before the committee.

To Furnish Statistics of the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—J. J. Lane, of Austin, Tex., Robert W. Furnas, of Brownsville, Neb., P. F. McClure, of Bismarck, Dak., R. T. Stout, of Helena, Mont., Frank Hall, of Denver, and T. B. Mills, of Las Vegas, N. M., have been (in addition to those heretofore announced for Missouri and Kansas) appointed experts by the treasury department to furnish the bureau of statistics information in regard to the resources of the states and territories mentioned.

May Publish Tracts in Turkey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Oscar S. Strauss, United States minister to Turkey, reports to the secretary of state that he has obtained of the grand vizier the necessary authorization for the Bible house at Constantinople to print in Turkish 35,000 Bible tracts, consisting of the Psalms, the Proverbs, the four Gospels and the Acts.

His Wife the Heir.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The will of John Lester Wallack was filed to-day for probate. The document was dated Feb. 27, 1888. By its terms the actor makes his widow, Emily Mary Wallack, his executrix, and his son-in-law, Arthur L. Sewell, executor. The widow is given the rent, income and profits which shall arise out of the lease of Wallack's (now Palmer's) theatre, except $20 per week is to be paid to Mrs. Arthur L. Sewell, formerly Florence Wallack. At the death of the widow the income under the lease is to be divided among all his children. All the testator's real and personal estate is given to his wife for life, and upon her death the whole estate is to be equally divided between the children.

State Lawmakers in Session.

TOPEKA, Jan. 8.—The legislature met at noon to day. The governor's message will not be presented until to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—The first ninety days' session of the state legislature began this afternoon.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The sixty-eighth general assembly opened to-day.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 8.—Gov. Fleming was inaugurated to-day, and the occasion brought together the largest gathering of civilians and state troops ever seen at the capital.

A Discredited Report.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—A cable dispatch reporting the appointment of Sir George Baden Powell plenipotentiary at Ottawa and Washington on behalf of the British government in the fisheries question, occasioned considerable surprise in official circles. The report is altogether discredited, as the government has no advices whatever of such appointment having been made. The imperial authorities invariably seek the advice of the dominion government before taking any step by which Canada's interests will be affected.

Gov. Cooper Inaugurated.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—Gov. Cooper was inaugurated at Trinity Methodist church this afternoon. His address was short, the principal feature being recommendations to the general assembly for the passage of a fair but stringent railroad law, and an arbitration law for the settlement of striker and difficulties between employers and employees.

NOT THE LAW'S FAULT

Judge Cooley Talks to Boston Merchants About the Effects of the Interstate Commerce Act.

THE EVILS OF POOLING.

Roads Which Live Up to the Law Have No Reason to Complain—The Combination Between Scalpers and Ticket Agents.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' association, which took place here this evening in the Hotel Vendome, proved to be an occasion of unusual significance. Among the invited guests were Chairman Cooley, of the interstate commerce commission; Prof. Ely, of John Hopkins University; Francis B. Thurber, Gov. Ames, President Capen, of Tuft's College, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Josiah Benton, Jr., and Gen. N. P. Banks. After the dinner "Combination and Competition" and allied subjects were announced as the topics for discussion.

Judge Cooley was the first speaker. He said in part: "The urgent call for a modification of the interstate act, which comes from railroad circles, has sprung up recently. The period during which the law has operated of the most benefit to the railroads is precisely that during which its provisions were best observed. I think that an undeniable fact, and if it is, it is deserving of more attention than up to this time it has received from the managers of railways. It was also the period during which the law was complained of least. There are very vigorous complaints now. They relate mainly to the clause of the act which forbid a greater charge on a shorter haul on the same line in the same direction where circumstances and conditions are similar, and that which makes pooling unlawful. The first mentioned clause embodies a principle right in itself. In many sections of the country the roads have come into conformity with it, and have not suffered loss from doing so. In others it has not been found practicable to do so, at least immediately; but the difficulties will diminish as the managers come to a better understanding among themselves. The law intends that the railroad business of the country shall be done openly and with full publicity. This equal and just purpose is defeated by contrivances that are clearly opposed to the intent of the law, if not to its terms. Now when parties are thus busy in contriving methods for rendering the law of no effect, and their evasions of its purpose are seen to have a direct tendency to diminish corporate revenues, they are hardly the parties to put themselves upon the stand to prove that the law is an injury to their roads. I must insist that the argument now made for pooling is radically unsound and vicious, because it rests upon an assumption that a violation of the law by one is justification for violation by another. The sentiment in railroad circles on this subject is not only opposed to sound public morality, but it necessarily tends to the perpetration of the very evils under which the roads are now suffering.

Pooling with legal sanction would have all the elements of weakness that attended the old pooling, except one. When the pool as it used to be formed, broke up, there was no enforcing such obligations as had been incurred while it existed. There was no compelling the payment of balances. With legalized pooling there might be a power to do this. Pools antagonize a leading and most valuable principle of industrial life in their attempt not no curb competition merely, but to end it. All these things go to show that something else needs reforming besides the law. One who investigates the railroad disorders will be surprised to find how many of them, though plainly opposed to the spirit of the law, may still be practiced legally. A crying evil in the railroad service is the combination between the scalper and the general passenger agent. This will be broken up just as soon as there are applied in railroad matters the maxims of business prudence which are expected to control in other interests. If speculation in railroad stocks could be rendered impossible, we might hope to have the time when the question what is right and wrong in railroad matters would be heard a good deal oftener than it is now, and the question, what can be done in evasion of the law, without encountering its penalties, a good deal more infrequently.

To Abate the Evil.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The consideration of a new agreement for the government of passenger traffic and rates west of Chicago will be resumed by the general managers of interested lines to-morrow. When the discussion of the proposed articles of agreement was commenced last week, some of the managers were wide apart on certain provisions, particularly those relating to commission and mileage, but they are now so near an understanding on these points that there is a prospect of unanimous action to-morrow. Strong efforts are being made to abate the commission evil, as well as put an end to the business relations that exist between some passenger agents and scalpers. The majority of western roads have already notified their eastern agents that the commissions for January will be merely nominal, and they cannot make a reckless reduction in the price of tickets with the expectation that they will still realize a profit. A specific sum is named as the maximum commission to be paid on the sale of each ticket, and agents are warned if they go beyond that depth they will have to stand the loss. The present agreement, if adopted, will bind the roads to keep within a very narrow limit in the payment of commissions.

Magnates in Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A meeting of the executive officers of nearly all the railroads west of Chicago, together with representatives of the great banking houses of this country and Europe, gathered this morning at the residence of J. Pierrepont Morgan at 11 o'clock and continued in session until 1 p. m., when they adjourned till Thursday. The meeting was private, of course, but it is known the object was to devise some plan to put an end, permanently and effectually, to rate cutting. It is believed Jay Gould's railroad clearing house received further consideration.

Before the meeting adjourned a committee was appointed to prepare the necessary papers for the settlement of existing difficulties and confer with the inter-state commerce commission as to the legality of any plan that might be prepared. This committee will report Thursday. The presidents of the trunk lines were invited to attend the adjourned meeting.

Claims a Townsite.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—F. E. Patterson, of Portland, Ore., claims that nearly all the land where the town of Stratford now stands belongs to the heirs of Hezekiah Patterson, who died in 1760. Patterson, it is claimed, left the property to his wife on condition that if she married again it should go to his children. Mrs. Patterson married and disposed of the children by binding them out. An attorney is looking up the matter.

The Arbeiter Bund Injunction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Judge Tuley to-day announced that about Saturday he would render a decision as to the suit of the Arbeiter Bund for an injunction against the police.

His Wife Suspected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Albert Davis, a prominent colored restauranteur, was killed early this morning. His wife has been arrested.

A FIEND'S DEED.

A German Woman in Baltimore Horribly Mutilated and Murdered.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Margaret Schneider, a German woman about sixty years of age, who recently moved into a three-story brick dwelling on West Fifth street, was taken to a hospital this afternoon, where she died this evening, her skull being fractured and her left ear almost severed from her head. The house was found to be in disorder, blood being spattered on the bed and floor. It is believed the murder was committed by a woman, and that she changed her clothing before leaving, as a blood-stained dress was found in a back room. Various bureau drawers appear to have been ransacked, and the crime may have been done for robbery.

A BOMB IN MADRID.

A Petard Exploded on the Stairway of the Royal Palace.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—An attempt was made to blow up the royal palace here to-day. No one was injured, and the only damage done was the smashing of windows. The petard with which the attempt was made was exploded on the stair case of the palace. Great excitement prevailed for a time, the members of the royal household being almost panic stricken. Prime Minister Sagasta, as soon as he heard of the attempted outrage, hurried from congress to the palace, where he wat at once admitted to an audience with the queen.

The explosion in the royal palace to-day has caused widespread alarm. The previous explosions of petards in the streets were little noticed, as the petards were carelessly and almost harmlessly constructed. The governor of Madrid received anonymous letters on Sunday saying the outrages would be continued. The explosions are supposed to be due to the recent active raidings of a gambling house, the frequenters of which were recently arrested, fined, and the money found on the tables confiscated.

LUCKY CHAMBERLAIN.

The Englishman and His Bride Royally Received by the People of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 8.—Hon. Jos. Chamberlain and his bride were given a most cordial greeting by the people of Birmingham to night. The reception to the distinguished couple was held in the town hall, which had been converted for the occasion into a salon and beautifully decorated with artistic groups of ferns and orchids and other plants. The gathering was a large and representative one. Handsome boquets were presented to Mrs. Chamberlain, who was greatly pleased at the heartiness of the reception and repeatedly bowed her acknowledgements. The presentation of wedding presents and accompanying addresses followed. The gifts consisted of a pearl necklet with a diamond clasp from the citizens and a brilliant diamond brooch containing gems in the shape of a six pointed star, the gift of the women of Birmingham. Chamberlain made a graceful address in response.

Wants the Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Christian Vonhess, son-in-law of James Mackaye, who died in Paris in April last, has brought suit against Morton, Rose & Co., of London, of which Levi P. Morton is a member, Hollinguer & Co., bankers, Marie Louise Mackaye, the widow and others to recover bonds to the value of $75,000 and to enjoin the payment of interest on them to the widow. The bonds were deposited with Morton, Rose & Co., but the widow took them to Paris and deposited them with Hollinguer & Co. Morton, Rose & Co. have a suit pending to get them back from Hollinguer & Co. Vonhess took out administration papers here, claiming Mackaye had never given up his residence here.

Gladstone's Explanation.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Gladstone has written from Naples to the Pall Mall Gazette with reference to his telegram which as published read as follows: "The Tablet's version of my letter to the Marquis Dirlso, touching the position of the pope, is untrustworthy. The statement that I recommended international arbitration upon the Roman question is incorrect under the present circumstances." Gladstone in his letter states the telegram should have ended with the word "incorrect." The additional words, "under the present circumstances," he says, belonged to a private communication. The Gazette, commenting on the letter, says even now it cannot understand Gladstone's meaning.

Selected by Russell.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—It was stated in these dispatches a few nights ago that President-Elect Harrison had given Studebaker Bros. orders for carriages for the White House. It now transpires that Russell Harrison was here yesterday and selected them. They are a landau, worth $1,600, and a brougham, valued at $1,300. The instructions from Gen. Harrison are that they be finished up in the plainest manner possible, and no gilt trappings on either the carriages or harness will be allowed. The two carriages will be shipped to Washington in time for the inauguration.

Arthur Said to be Dissatisfied.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A. R. Cavener, of California, chairman of the engineers' committee, says he believes the rumor that Chief Arthur is about to resign; that he is dissatisfied with the appointment of the committee at Richmond to settle the Burlington strike; and that the settlement was, in a measure, a blackeye for him. Cavener denied he was a candidate for Arthur's place, and said he was offered a much more lucrative position with a New York railroad supply house.

Light Weights to Meet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The final stakes were posted to-night for a prize fight with skin gloves between Jack McAuliffe, the champion light weight of the world, and Billy Meyers, of Streater, Ill. The match is to be to a finish for $1,500 a side, and is to take place Feb. 15 within 250 miles of Chicago. The number of spectators is limited to fifty a side, the tickets to be $20 each.

Hoar Knocked Out.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 8.—A report comes from Wanamie, ten miles from here, that Maurice Hurley and Thomas Hoar fought forty-two rounds with bare knuckles this morning. The battle is said to have been desperate. In the forty-second round Hoar was knocked out and the fight awarded to Hurley.

What Caused the Failure.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The Keefer Milling company failed yesterday, and it now transpires that, during December, Keefer, Jr., secretary of the firm, forged drafts to the amount of $46,000, on which he realized at the bank. The young man is missing.

Strike in the Carpet Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A strike in the immense carpet factory of Higgins & Co. was inaugurated this morning to enforce the demand for a return to the scale of wages in effect before Dec. 17.

The British the Victors.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Advices from Mandalay say a battle has been fought between the British forces and Karens, a wild tribe of the country. The British lost five killed and the Karens 200.

VOODOOISM REVIVED.

Hpyolite, the Northern Haytian Leader, Marching with His Army on Port au Prince.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT FEAST

Thousands of Blacks Sacrifice a Young Girl, and Fight for a Portion of Her Half-Cooked Remains—Legitime's Plans.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 30.—As this dispatch is being written, the deposition of Legitime by the dissatisfied citizens of the capital or the advancing victorious troops of the north under Hypolite appears to be shortly expected by all but the immediate supporters of Legitime. He has thrown into prison all the prominent citizens and residents of the north in Port au Prince suspected of opposing him. Three battles have been fought and lost by the Legitimists in the past ten days. During the rapid retreat on the capital two divisions of the southern army deserted to the pursuing northerners. A stand was made the next day at a rising knoll of ground by the dispirited army of the south, but they were able to stand but a short time against Hypolite's assaults. The army of the north is entrenched some twenty miles from Port-au-Prince, completing its lines of communication, reorganizing its augmented forces and awaiting the arrival of recently purchased arms and munitions of war. It is also devastating the great agricultural section where it is now encamped and from which Legitime received the greater portion of his supplies. Gen. Hypolite having been elected and declared the provincial president by the central and northern departments, his capture of the capital will demand a congress of the deputies from all the departments and the electing of a permanent president, declaring Legitime's election unconstitutional and void. He will then probably be the only candidate in the field. Reports of defeat and desertions have raised to a high pitch the excitement of the inhabitants in this section and hence Legitime is imprisoning all the possible ring leaders in a revolt against him. He is showing great activity in securing "volunteers" through press gangs, who seize laborers in the fields and bring them to the barracks, frequently in chains, to prevent their escape. Without law, life and property is unsafe in this section and excesses of every kind are the rule. The horrid cannabalistic rites of voodooism are revived and reports reach this city of a meeting of several thousand Christmas night near Jackmel and the sacrifice of a young girl and a greedy scramble for some portions of the half cooked flesh. The devastation of the central part of the island has been the cause of the robbery of recently buried bodies and the devouring of the same. These are well authenticated facts.

The steamship Haytien Republic is still in the hands of Admiral Luce, as the agent of the owner, Mr. B. C. Morse, who cannot receive her until she is in a more presentable state. While she has been thoroughly disinfected by a surgeon of the United States steamer Galena, and her captain, her condition, by reason of her occupation by the Haytian guards, is filthy in the extreme. Under command of Lieut. Spiers, with a prize crew of twenty-eight men from the Galena, she will steam on Jan. 10 to Santiago De Cuba, where she will be recoaled and turned over officially to Morse, who will then collect a crew. The Galena will keep her in sight during the trip. While it is impossible to secure the $350 000 indemnity demanded for her detention and the damage to the property of her owners and the passengers and crew, it is thought it will be possible to secure some cash down. The government pleads poverty, but has recently paid $100,000 for a former English mail steamer which they have fitted out as a gunboat, and on Dec 29 paid to the steamer Andes $27,500 for 5,000 Winchester rifles and 100 000 rounds of ammunition, all in gold. It is also claimed that Legitime has appropriated to his own private purse all the remainder of the cash in the treasury and will fly by his fastest gunboat as soon as his fall is an assured fact. Legitime's official organ issues to the American and European press under the title of "un infamy" (an outrage), a long statement defending the seizure of the Haytien Republic for having illegally run a blockade, and saying it is deplorable for a great and historical nation and a republic as well to abuse its power by oppressing a feeble nation in illegally opposing the power of reason with its guns. It then goes on at some length to insinuate that the action of the American consul, Thompson, was decidedly biased and unfriendly to Hayti.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Princess Bismarck is seriously ill.

The first norther of the winter prevails at New Orleans.

A field of ice seven feet thick has formed outside the sea-walls of Odessa. The field extends a distance of ten miles out to sea.

M. Meline was yesterday elected president of the chamber of deputies, receiving 153 votes against 141 for M. Andrieux.

An epidemic of diptheria is raging in Nago, Hungary, and twenty children are dying daily. The schools are closed and a panic prevails.

It is rumored at Paris that Defreycinet, seeing the certainty of Boulanger's election, is trying to arrange with him regarding the composition of the next ministry.

The separation is expected shortly of Prince De Rohan Chabot and his American wife, who is the daughter of Mr. Hayward, formerly of New York.

The race for the amateur half-mile skating championship of the world took place at Amsterdam yesterday and was won by Vonpanschin, of St. Petersburg, in one minute and twenty-five and three-fifths seconds.

The National German-American Prohibition league was organized in Chicago yesterday. Its object is to create a sentiment among German-Americans in favor of total abstinence and of legal prohibition.

Official and unofficial German newspapers accuse Consul Blacklock and Commander Leary, of the American cruiser Adams, of the instigation of the rebellion in Samoa, and supplying Mataafa with good rifles and other weapons.

A. B. Carty, one of the proprietors of the Frederick, Md., Times, was accosted and publicly cowhided in the office of the Carolina house, Frederick, Md., last night by Joseph D. Baker, president of the Citizens' National Bank, on account of an offensive newspaper article.

The final preliminary trial of the gunboat Yorktown, took place yesterday. The boat made an average speed of seventeen knots per hour over the government course. The vessel will now be turned over to the government for an official test.

Edward F. Honeywood, son of Lady Honeywood, of London, who was sentenced to two years in state's prison Monday at Newark, N. J., was married to Miss Minnie A. Ayers at the county jail yesterday. Honeywood will be taken to Trenton this week.

Died On the Train.

BOZEMAN, Jan. 8.—[Special to the Independent.]—Thomas F. Nally, for a long time with the Western Union Telegraph company at Minneapolis, Minn., died in berth No. 1 of the Pullman sleeper on the eastbound train to-night shortly after leaving Gallatin. The Rev. Father Van Gorp administered all the aid he could. Mr. Nally was accompanied by his brother on the way east. He came from Tacoma, W. T. Death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.