

THE HELENA INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 31.—NO. 40.

HELENA,

MONTANA TERRITORY, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1889.

FIVE CENTS

T. C. POWER & CO.,

JOBBER 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.

SCHUTTLE 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.

IMPORTED FRENCH

Draft and Percheron Horses



We have just arrived from central Illinois with a shipment of imported French Draft and Percheron Stallions and Mares of superior style, action and colors. Also a number of high grade French Draft Stallions which we will sell at Eastern Prices. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Call and examine our stock and judge for yourself of its merit.

BAKER & CLARK BROS., Helena, M. T.

Headquarters at Breck & Fisher's Livery and Sale Barn.

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.

INSULTED THE FLAG.

Detailed Account of the Attacks of the Germans Upon the Samoans, Despite American Protests.

OUR CONSUL IGNORED.

Villages Shelled and the Property of Citizens of the United States Destroyed, and the American Flag Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Alameda arrived this morning from Australia and New Zealand via Samoa and Honolulu. A correspondent at Apia, Samoa, under date of Jan. 5 says: "The most serious state of affairs exists in Samoa. On the night of December 18 sailors from the German men-of-war Adler, Olga and Eber attacked Matafaas soldiers under direction of the German Consul and Capt. Fritz, senior German naval officer. As a result of the encounter twenty-two German sailors were killed and thirty-two wounded. They have also fired upon the American flag. Tamaeas men were reported as becoming more dissatisfied daily, and there were frequent desertions from his ranks. Dec. 12 the German man-of-war Olga arrived from the Marshall Islands, bringing with it reinforcements. On the night of Dec. 16 a large party of German sailors went ashore at Apia and entered the stores and houses in search of Americans and Englishmen. They met George Scanlan, United States marshal at Apia, and Morris Snyder, also an American citizen, on the streets, and after provoking a quarrel, stabbed both of them, inflicting serious injury. The Germans then ran through the streets, attacking all persons they met except Germans and the adherents of Tamaeas, injuring, among others, several native women and children. Some of Matafaas' soldiers came in from the bush and were anxious to shoot, but refrained on the advice of the United States consul.

Consul Blacklock, Dec. 15, sent a protest to the German consul. That night Tamaeas' secretary wrote to his wife in Apia that the Germans would attack a town named Matafaas during the night. This town is two miles above Apia, and a number of Matafaas' men were there. The woman told one of her relatives, who in turn sent word to Matafaas' soldiers, and before midnight 200 armed men had assembled on the shore awaiting the appearance of the German boat. An American newspaper man named John C. Klein accompanied Matafaas' men to witness the proceedings. About 2 o'clock in the morning three German boats were seen approaching. Matafaas' men asked Klein to notify the Germans not to land, as it would be regarded as an hostile act and they would be fired upon. This was done and the boats pulled out and a village called Vailie, four miles from Apia. The third boat kept along the coast and when opposite Matafaas pulled straight into the shore. A number of German soldiers came from the bottom of the boat and waded ashore. Some of Matafaas' men came up and the Germans began shooting at them. The natives did not return the fire. The Germans were soon landed and took shelter behind some rising ground and once opened fire on Matafaas' men. Within a minute two hundred shots had been fired by the Germans and black laborers employed on a German plantation. Matafaas' reinforcements began to arrive from Matafaas, and as they came up heavy firing was heard from the direction of Vailie. In a few minutes a chief arrived and said the Germans were firing on Matafaas' men there. They were afraid to return the fire, although Chief Savay and his son had already been killed. The messenger asked Klein if they would be justified in returning the fire, but he declined to advise them. The United States vice consul at Apia refused to advise. Shortly after the natives came into Apia from Easell and Vailie, saying Matafaas' men had driven the German sailors from the beach works at the former place. At Vailie there were about a hundred and fifty sailors. These were joined by their comrades from Easell and together they formed a hollow square and began firing on Matafaas' men.

After two of the latter had been killed they began to return the fire, shooting from behind trees and from bushes. The sailors became panic stricken and despite the efforts of their officers threw away their guns and ran into the German plantation houses and into the bush. They were followed by the natives, who shot them wherever they found them. Lieut. Neiger, of the Olga, was shot and killed while trying to rally his men. Two other officers were wounded. A number of sailors managed to make their escape by jumping into the boats and pulling out to sea. They were picked up by the Eber which had come up on hearing the firing. The bodies of the dead German sailors were taken off the following day. Matafaas' men retired without firing on the village or doing any further damage. At 7 o'clock, Dec. 19, the German man-of-war Adler left Apia, sending word to the commander of the United States warship Neipsic that the German consul was going to Salafata to stop the fighting. The Olga also followed to Latoga, where the Neipsic went and found the German ships Adler and Eber cleared for action. During the morning Consul Blacklock received a note from the German consul saying the men-of-war were going to the coast to stop the fighting and disarm Matafaas and Tamaeas. Blacklock protested in the name of the United States against this action, which would place the lives and property of Americans in great danger, and was also in direct conflict with the powers conferred upon him. Soon after the Neipsic arrived at Latoga and Captain Mullen went on board the Adler to demand the German consul's reason for having declared his intention to stop the war without consulting the consul and said he would hold no communication with an American naval captain and would be responsible only to his government.

Soon after Capt. Mullen returned to his ship the commander notified him he intended to bombard Cacao's before dark. A protest was sent and as the captain of the Adler showed no inclination to notify Matafaas to remove the women and children, Capt. Mullen sent one of his officers ashore for that purpose. The Adler bombarded the town the next morning and then sent a force of sailors ashore who burned the village, including two Roman Catholic churches. On Dec. 18 Consul Knoppe sent word to Matafaas that the German ships would shell his village unless he came on

board the German man-of-war before noon of the 20th, and caused his people to give up all their arms. Matafaas replied that he was sorry the German sailors had been killed, but that the Samoans intended to fight for their liberty.

On the afternoon of Dec. 20, the German, American and English consuls met, but owing to the obstinacy of the German no settlement was arrived at. On the following day Knoppe issued a proclamation ordering the Samoans to bring their firearms on board the Olga during the day or the villages would be bombarded. United States Consul Blacklock at once sent a protest, informing the German Consul that E. L. Hamilton, an American citizen, owned three houses in Matafaas, over which the American flag had been placed and if this property was damaged the German government would be held responsible. No reply was made and on the following morning the Olga shelled the town and afterwards sent a force of sailors ashore to complete the destruction by fire. Hamilton's houses were destroyed and the large American flag which had been placed upon one of them was partially burned by the German sailors, and then torn down. Its fragments were delivered to Consul Blacklock, who has forwarded it to Secretary Bayard. The German consul afterwards wrote to Consul Blacklock complaining of Klein having led the attack on the German forces on the night of the 18th. Blacklock replied he had investigated the rumor and found it untrue.

On the 21st the Germans fired several shots on a native boat in neutral waters and narrowly escaped hitting a boat containing two English officers. The German apology to the English, Charles Brown, an American citizen, who was on shore during the firing, was requested by the English to ask the Germans to cease shooting. He did so, when the Germans seized him, carried him on board the ship Eber, and after handling him roughly for some time released him. The Germans have made no further assaults since this and are evidently awaiting reinforcements. Should they make a second attack upon Matafaas' forces they would certainly be defeated, as Matafaas has forty-five hundred well armed men. It is claimed that about 1,000 of Tamaeas' men have joined Matafaas since the bombardment, not sympathizing with the attack upon their countrymen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A copy of a dispatch in regard to insults to Americans and the American flag at Samoa by German soldiers was shown to Secretary Bayard this evening. He said the disturbance referred to was distinctly the same as that described by Consul Blacklock in his cable message to the department of the 5th inst. The consul's account, he said, was not nearly so sensational as the one just received from San Francisco, but contained later information. The secretary added that the department is in constant communication with Samoa through its agents, one of whom is stationed at Auckland, and the latest information received is to the effect that affairs are quiet in that country, and that no serious trouble has occurred since the 5th inst.

SUGAR DUTY FRAUDS.

Strong Language From Fairchild Condemning New York and Philadelphia Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Fairchild to-day transmitted to the senate the report of T. A. Byrne, special agent of the treasury department, on frauds in sugar at New York and Philadelphia. He presents a table showing the loss to the revenue on sugar imports at the two cities from June 1, 1888, to June 1, 1889, by reason of the lower duty paid than at Boston to have been \$405,500. He presents a list of officers at the port of New York and recommends the summary removal of those who stand charged with dereliction of duty, false assumption of prerogatives, total disregard of the treasury regulations, and open defiance of the expressed orders of the secretary of the treasury. He says his work has been greatly retarded by difficulties such as obstructions, deliberate evasion, practical equivocation, organized resistance and determined efforts to conceal the true facts which he has experienced at the hands of customs and appraising officers and employees who should have co-operated with him in prosecution of the investigations.

THE TRUCK BROKE.

Lieut.-Gov. McDonald, of Michigan, Killed in a Railroad Accident.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 19.—One of the trucks of a passenger coach on the Northwestern east-bound train broke this afternoon as the train was nearing Elm station and threw the coach off the track. The derailed car struck a stump and was smashed to pieces, killing or injuring all the occupants. Lieutenant-Governor Jas. H. McDonald, of Michigan, was killed, also his business partner, of Escanaba, and a man named Tuttle. Conductor Armstrong had a leg broken and E. P. Foster, of Iron Mountain, was seriously injured. A number of other passengers were slightly injured.

Lieut.-Gov. MacDonald and a party were playing a friendly game of cards. Mr. Tuttle, who was in a seat to the rear of the table was instantly killed, his neck being broken. Mr. McDonald was in the same seat with him, and his arm was torn off at the shoulder and was found at least forty feet from the body. He lived about one hour, and was conscious for a few minutes.

Exaggerated Smallpox Stories Censured.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—The report published in the east that the people are fleeing from this city because of a smallpox epidemic, and that there are now from 700 to 800 cases, is false. From forty to fifty cases have been reported at the health office up to date, which is not a greater number than usual at this season of the year. The cases are very mild, and there have been only three deaths so far. The health commissioner to-day made an affidavit that there are only four mild cases of smallpox within the city limits. The remainder of the cases are at the pest house, isolated several miles from the city and under strict quarantine. The city authorities have taken every means to prevent the disease from spreading and there is no fear or possibility of its becoming epidemic.

A Contract Labor Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Judge Butler in an oral opinion to-day decided the actions brought in the United States district court to receive \$1,000 penalty from James Lees & Sons for the employment of contract labor at their mills at Bridgeport, Pa., should stand and the matter will therefore be disposed of by a jury.

TO CHANGE THE LAWS.

County Officers, Dissatisfied With Their Compensation, to Hold a Convention.

BUTTE, Jan. 19.—[Special to the Independent.]—The sheriffs of Montana, together with the probate judges and city marshals, are preparing to hold a convention at Helena not later than Feb. 1. The object of the meeting is to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature regulating certain defects in existing laws. One of the principal causes of complaint is the fee law, which is in the third year of its operation. The effect of this law, the officers claim, is such as to cut down their remuneration to a point below what is right. The sheriff of Silver Bow county, for instance, says his office, after he pays the help which is absolutely necessary for him to employ, is not worth a dollar a day to him. The sheriffs also want some changes made in the existing law providing a penalty for resisting an officer while making an arrest. As the laws at present stand an officer, even if he sees an offender in the act of committing a crime, is not protected by law in making his arrest unless he shall have first provided himself with a warrant. The sheriffs think the law should give them ample power in this matter.

DECEPTIVE BROWN.

A Great Falls Doctor Leaves the Town Suddenly and Will Return with the Sheriff.

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 19.—[Special to the Independent.]—Dr. Judson C. Brown left here a few days ago for the East. He borrowed \$150 from Dr. Westman and handed him a box which it was supposed contained a gold watch which Brown had offered to leave as security for the loan. Yesterday the box was examined and found to contain only sand. Telegrams were at once sent to places along the Manitoba railroad, and in response thereto word came from Crookston that Brown had been arrested on the train and would be held to await further orders. Sheriff Downing will leave to-morrow with a requisition for Brown, who is also charged with taking away other goods which he had mortgaged. Brown has been here about a year. He was a confirmed growler and never acquired public or professional favor and incurred debts he did not pay. Telegrams have been received from him asking to be released, but the persons whom he defrauded will not consent.

HARRIET'S BAD CASE.

The Eccentric Actress Creates Another Sensation Over Actor Bellew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The eccentric Miss Harriet Coffin, the heiress, formerly of Cincinnati, whose mad infatuation for Actor Kyrie Bellew has in the past tempted her to brandish knives and revolvers and caused her sanity to be questioned, created a disturbance at Palmer's theater last night where Bellew is supporting Mrs. James Brown Potter. Miss Coffin called at the stage entrance for the actor with a 32 calibre revolver in her pocket. He saw her and she raised such a rumpus that she was arrested and locked up, charged with carrying concealed weapons and being disorderly. On her person was a large sum of money and \$1,700 in checks drawn on her bank account. She vigorously resisted being searched and kicked an officer. A note-book, with many suggestive remarks about Bellew, was found on her person. Sample memoranda are these: "My strength is falling fast and I shall die." "Bellew is to blame." "Very strange feeling—the same feeling that Bellew gave me on the stage when I saw him in Adonia. He says he will kill me. If I die, it is his fault. He is my passion. He has control of my whole business. He gives me to understand I fear him." The revolver was a five-chambered, 32 calibre weapon, which was not loaded. In her pocket was found a box of arsenic wafers, two handkerchiefs, a bottle of cough medicine and her well-known note book. Harriet Coffin was committed for examination as to her mental condition this morning. She was very indignant because she had been locked up with a number of dissipated women and denied giving the actor annoyance.

Free Delivery for Butte.

BUTTE, Jan. 19.—[Special to the Independent.]—R. E. Spangler and E. F. Smith, of the free delivery branch of the postal service, are in the city examining the condition of the Butte office. They will report to the office in favor of establishing a free delivery system in Butte. This will contemplate the discontinuance of the offices at South Butte and Walkerville, while Meaderville will not get the benefit of free delivery. The change will be made about March 1. Butte has long been qualified by population and by the receipts of the office for this boon.

Smugglers Receive Their Punishment.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The grand jury returned indictments to-day for smuggling opium against Chang Jee, Low How and Ah Quong, of Buffalo. Low How was fined \$400, Ah Quong sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$100 and Chang Jee acquitted. Wm. Ling and Edward Metlinger, of Erie county, accomplices of the Chinamen, pleaded guilty to the charge of smuggling opium at Suspension Bridge and were fined \$400 and committed to the Erie county jail until it should be paid. The fact that they had given testimony which assisted in the detection of the smugglers was adduced to mitigate their sentence.

A Tennessee Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—It is reported that at Tiptonville, a landing on the Mississippi river, 15 miles north of here some weeks ago, a young man married the daughter of Mrs. J. F. Aheson, a widow, who had some money. The groom's father and the young couple murdered the old lady to get it. A posse of indignant citizens lynched all three.

ALASKAN INIQUITIES

Governor Swineford Stands Ready to Prove All His Previous Statements Regarding Outrages.

A CONTRACT WELL KEPT.

The Executive Asks for a Congressional Committee to Visit Under His Direction the Mainland Natives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The annual report of Gov. Swineford upon the operations of the Alaska Commercial company was laid before both branches of congress to-day. The governor reaffirms and emphasizes the accusations heretofore made against the company in its dealings with the natives, other than those living on Seal Island. Concerning the treatment of these he has no word of complaint. He also says the company's contract with the government relative to the taking of fur seal, is, in his opinion, faithfully observed. The company's treatment of the mainland natives he characterizes as unjust and cruel in the extreme. Referring to the denial of the charges against the company in his last annual report he says: "I now reiterate every one of those charges, though I know full well that in the investigation made by the committee of congress holding its sessions in Washington and calling as witnesses only those who have been the recipients of the company's favors, is not likely to arrive at any just conclusion as to their truth or falsity. I can only say that each and every statement I have made concerning the operations of the company is susceptible of the clearest and most convincing proof, but the evidence will not be found lying around loose in the city of Washington and San Francisco; it must be sought for among the people who have suffered its oppressions, rather than in the persons of those who have had free transportation on United States ships and been wine and dined at the tables of the company's officers and agents. A sub-committee of congress, going over the route taken by me in the recent cruise of the Thetis, and assuring the people of protection against still greater oppression after its departure, will have no difficulty whatever in finding evidence to prove the truth of every statement I have made."

MONEY FOR COOGAN.

Platt, of New York, and Commodore Bateman Engaged in a Sensational Controversy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Cincinnati Enquirer published on Tuesday a dispatch from Washington which stated on the alleged authority of Commodore Arthur Bateman, of this city, that three days before the recent election Thomas C. Platt demanded and received \$150,000 for the use of which no accounting was to be demanded. After the election Platt was reported to have said he used the money to defray the expenses of Coogan's campaign. The Enquirer's correspondent further said before the election Platt offered the office of secretary of the interior to a Pacific railroad corporation for \$200,000, conditional upon Harrison's election. According to the Enquirer when Bateman was in Indianapolis lately he laid these charges before Harrison. Yesterday Platt wrote a sharp note to Bateman, asking if in the interview contained these "slandering" he was correctly reported. Bateman replied that about one quarter of the interview was correct; the balance had been drawn from imagination. Bateman adds: "This story about the interior department has been current gossip for some time, but it is unnecessary for me to say I never believed it." Platt says he would like to know which quarter of the interview Bateman stands by.

National Capital Outlings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—When the credentials of Anthony Higgins, as senator from Delaware, were presented this morning, Senator Edmunds moved they be referred to the committee on elections, as he understood they were not in accordance with the law.

The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, to be interstate commerce commissioner.

Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild gave a dinner to-night in honor of the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

This afternoon Mr. Morton, accompanied by his wife, called at the White House and were cordially received by the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

Senator Hiseock gave a dinner at the Arlington this evening in honor of Vice-President Elect Morton.

The Nebraska delegation in congress have united with eighty-four representatives and twenty-seven senators in Nebraska state legislature in recommending to President Harrison for his secretary of the interior, John M. Thurston.

To Combat the Slave Trade

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The East Africa bill was submitted to the bundersrath to-day. It is entitled, "A bill for the protection of German interests and for combatting the slave trade in East Africa." It asks a grant of 2,000,000 marks. The task of executing the provisions of the bill is entrusted to a commission, which shall have the right to supervise the proceedings of the East African company.

Cuban Cigarmakers on a Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—All the cigarmakers in forty Havana cigar manufacturing strikes to-day against a reduction of \$2 per 1,000, which the bosses made eighteen months ago. The strikers are mostly Cubans. The work is all hand made and brings the best prices in the market. Three firms have already yielded. Over 1,000 hands are out.

The Swain Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The report of the returning board in the case of Judge Advocate-General Swain has been submitted to the secretary of war. The impression is it recommends retirement.