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VOL. 30--NO. 60 HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1889. FIVE CENTS

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THE CONTESTANT'S PLEA.

A Probability That Coleman Will Be Confirmed as Secretary of Agriculture—Nominations Which Will Not Be Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Among the senate bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar was one to provide for the enforcement of quarantine laws and for the establishment of a national board of health. The following house bill was taken from the calendar and passed: Granting the right of way to the Pina Land and Water company across the Fort Lowell military reservation, in Arizona. The senate then proceeded to executive business. Within five minutes executive business was transacted and legislative business resumed. Evarts gave notice that as soon as the naval appropriation bill was disposed of he would ask the senate to concur in the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections as to outrages in Washington county, Texas, and directing that a committee revise the existing laws regulating the election of members of congress.

The senate then resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being on Chandler's amendment to strike out the words requiring the new cruising monitor to be constructed of the type and under the plans and specifications of Thomas, of Illinois.

Chandler continued his argument in support of the amendment. His understanding was that Thomas merely enumerated certain ideas as a disideratum in a ship, and that the naval officers now in the employment of the government made all the designs, plans and specifications. He thought it altogether wrong to put such a provision in an appropriation bill, but if anybody was to be recognized in that manner, it should be the men who had taken the ideas and designed the ship. Finally the clause was made to read as follows: "One armored steel cruising monitor of the type approved, and recommended by the naval board in their report to the secretary of the navy and by him referred to and approved, in his letter to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs of the house of representatives, dated Jan. 9, 1889, to be constructed according to the plans and specifications furnished by the navy department, to be approved by the secretary of the navy." Cullom said that Thomas had devoted a good deal of attention and labor, but he had done so for the public good, and not from any ambition to be especially identified by name with the ship, and yet he (Cullom) had a private letter in his pocket from a gentleman who had done clerical work in getting up the plans and specifications, giving the entire credit of the invention to Thomas. Plumb complimented the present administration of the navy department. He was glad to say, in the closing days of the administration, that the navy department had been well administered, not only in the sense that there had been a stimulus given (so far as could be given by executive direction) to everything that went to the upbuilding of the navy, to procuring the best type of ship, to the stimulation of the highest form of manufacture, but more than all that, to the encouragement of individual genius of the people and to the doing of the work, not in the navy yards, where political considerations might have influence, but in private yards. He was glad to say that during the past four years the navy department had been administered in a practical, level-headed, judicious way. The result was that, quoting a remark made to him by Hale, "He was prepared to believe that, within ten years, the United States would have the best navy in the world; not the strongest navy, not a navy with the most ships, not a navy with the greatest variety of ships, but a navy with the most modern ships; with ships best adapted to the work they would have to do." Hale said the foundations for a good navy had been well laid under the administration of the department under Chandler's administration. The old plan of spending large sums of money in repairing old wooden ships had been abandoned, simultaneously with that which Chandler had pressed upon congress in season and out of season, the foundations for the construction of a new navy, under modern methods, to meet modern and present exigencies, had been laid. As a result the work had been entered upon of building the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago; and when the present administration came in it had found those ships in process of construction, with provisions made for other ships. Much of the success which had characterized the present administration of the navy department, to which he was glad to bear testimony, had been owing to the republican party holding up the secretary's hands. The secretary has been careful in his methods; he had encouraged American inventions, American enterprise and American skill, and now the United States had some of the best ships that were to be found to-day on the waters of the globe.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 for testing the Hurst gun, and then the bill passed.

A message from the president transmitting a report from the secretary of state as to the seal fisheries of Behring sea, was presented, read and referred.

Evarts asked unanimous consent that the unfinished business, the Union Pacific funding bill, be laid aside and the report of the committee on privileges and elections as to outrages in Washington county, Texas, taken up. Coke objected. Harris remonstrated against occupying the time of the senate at this inopportune and ipauspicious time in a political discussion. Sherman supported Evarts' motion and Morgan remonstrated and declared if the debate were open the republican senators might as well provide for the incoming president calling an extra session of congress. Chandler commented upon Harris' remark as to this being an inauspicious moment for taking up the subject, and said he wondered when a more appropriate time could be selected than one when the process had been commenced, in certain states, of killing contestants for seats in the house of representatives. He proceeded to speak of the assassination of Clayton in Arkansas. Berry characterized the killing of Clayton as a cowardly murder, and said the insinuation that the people of Arkansas were responsible for it, directly or indirectly, was not true. The question was then taken on Evarts motion to lay aside the Pacific railway funding bill and to take up the report of the committee and it was agreed to by a party vote—22 to 19. The resolution accompanying the report was read as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be directed carefully to revise the existing laws regulating elections of members of congress with a view of providing for the more complete protection of the exercise of the elective franchise and for the punishment of offenses against it, and to report to the next legislative session of the senate by bill or otherwise.

Harris then came forward with another suggestion. It was that, in order to economize time and to avoid irritating sectional debate a vote be taken at once and without discussion on the adoption of the resolution. Evarts said he should be glad to keep the debate within bounds, but thought it right the committee which reported the resolution should be permitted to lay before the senate the grounds on which the resolution was based. It would be optional with the senators on the other side to reply or not. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The senate bill to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States in Panama was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and leave granted to the committee to report at any time. The house then resumed consideration of the Smalls-Elliott contested election case. A long political discussion as to the rights and wrongs of southern elections, in this district in particular, the political status of the negro in the south, etc., ensued, the chief speech being made by O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and was participated in by Rowell, of Illinois. After the talk had been in progress some hours the question of limiting the debate came up, and the limit was fixed at six hours for each side, including the time already occupied.

The contestant, Smalls, was then accorded the floor to advocate his claims. He said it was true he had been arrested in 1888, charged by the democrats with receiving a bribe in 1873. He was innocent of that charge. He had been convicted and pending an appeal to the United States supreme court Governor Simpson, without a request from him, directly or indirectly, had granted him a pardon. Reviewing his case, he commented on the fact that though in South Carolina every judge was a democrat, and every prosecuting officer was a democrat, not a man had been brought to court for all this bull-dozing and intimidation which had been charged. "Let the gentleman on the other side examine the records, and if they came to the conclusion that he had not been honestly and squarely elected, let them be honest in their convictions and vote against him. It was said he was an unpopular man, and his vote had fallen off. No vote had fallen off, but the management of getting in into the box had fallen off. He (Smalls) had lost his popularity because, when there were 600 republican votes in the precinct, the clerk put 150 names on the poll desk and the surplus voters were drawn out. He supposed he would have to go when the vote was taken to-morrow. He would go good naturedly, because he would be up again next year and look and see some of the democrats going out too."

Pending further debate the senate bill was passed authorizing the Cheyenne Street Railroad company to construct a road across the D. A. Russell military reservation. Adjourned.

Coleman Will be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the executive session of the senate this afternoon, the committee on agriculture favorably reported the nomination of Norman J. Coleman to be secretary of agriculture. Objection was made by republican senators to consideration at this time, and a democratic senator then objected to discussion on the nomination, and under the rules it went over until the next executive session. It is understood the nomination will be confirmed, however, when it again comes before the senate.

The nomination of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson to be civil service commissioner in place of Edgerton, and First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson to be judge of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, will be subject to the general rule adopted by a majority of the senate respecting political nominations. The objection to Stevenson is said to be in the fact that his nomination is in violation of the republican platform concerning territorial offices; that they shall be filled by residents. Thompson is objected to on the score of extreme offensive partisanship in the South Carolina elections.

Difference Between House and Senate Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The computations made by the treasury department as to the probable effect on the revenues of the tariff bill and the senate amendments have been made public. They show that the house bill would reduce the collections from customs $50,350,345, and from the internal revenue $17,610,334, or a total reduction of revenue of $67,960,679. The bill as amended by the senate would reduce the customs collections $13,976,887, and the internal revenue receipts $33,905,780, or $47,882,667 in the aggregate.

The average advalorem rates under the existing law is 36.91; under the house bill it would be 42.38 and under the senate bill 46.00. In his letter transmitting the computations Secretary Fairchild says: "To avoid extra delay and labor the department made up the computation on estimates formerly prepared, based on the importations for 1887. Although this is the mode according to the plan and theory usually adopted, I recognize that these estimates are largely conjectural and more or less unreliable and misleading."

The Land Grant Forfeiture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill had another meeting to-day. At the suggestion of Plumb the senate bill was then taken up for detailed consideration, and about one-third of it was gone over before the conferees adjourned. Although it would appear from this proceeding that an understanding had been reached that would result in an ultimate agreement, there was nothing said which would warrant the assumption that Stone had abandoned his intention to insist upon the adoption of the amendment to the senate bill providing for a test case in the supreme court to determine the power of congress to declare forfeitures.

Mills' Committee Ready.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The democratic members of the committee on ways and means have practically completed the report on the senate amendments to the tariff bill. To-night or to-morrow morning the republican members of the committee will be supplied with copies of the majority report for their assistance in preparing a minority report, if they should decide to make one.

The Kansas Idea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Plumb to day presented a resolution of the lower house of the Kansas legislature requesting congress to adopt such measures as will secure to every citizen of the southern states perfect protection in the exercise of all political rights, even though it be necessary to place such states under military authority.

National Capital Cullings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The contract for the construction of a public building at Los Angeles, Cal., has been awarded to Collins & Hargett, of Los Angeles, for $101,000.

W. H. H. Beadle, Yankton, Dakota, has been appointed superintendent of the Indian school at Salem, Oregon, vice John Lee, removed.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature Yesterday at Helena and at Various Other Points in the Northwest.

The temperature in Helena yesterday, as shown by R. S. Hale & Co.'s Yale College observatory thermometer, was as follows: 7 a. m., 43 degrees above zero; noon, 51, above; 6 p. m., 49 above; 10 p. m., 51 above.

Dispatches to the INDEPENDENT last evening show the following conditions at the points named at 6 o'clock:

Mandan—Cloudy, raining, 40 above.
Glendive—Cloudy, 42 above.
Miles City—Clear and calm, 37 above.
Billings—Clear, 40 above.
Big Timber—Clear, 42 above.
Bozeman—Cloudy and calm, 38 above.
Livingston—Cloudy, 32 above.
Missoula—Clear, 30 above.
Philipsburg—Cloudy, 42 above.
Anaconda—Cloudy, 38 above.
Butte—Clear, calm, 40 above.
Deer Lodge—Cloudy, 42 above.
Marysville—Cloudy, 37 above.
Great Falls—Clear, 50 above.
Fort Shaw—Clear, 45 above.
Fort Benton—Cloudy, calm, 23 above.
Fort Assinaboine—Northwest wind, cloudy, 32 above.
Battle Creek, N. W. T.—Cloudy, calm, 25 above.

The American Shooting Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The American Shooting association has been organized here by the election of C. W. Demick, of Boston, as president. A. H. Kiessel, vice-president, Elliott Smith, secretary and Solomon Turck, treasurer. Among the directors are Kellogg, of San Francisco, and W. A. Dubois, of Walla Walla.

LECARON'S STORY.

The English Spy Tells the Parnell Commission the Price He Received from the Tories.

HOW HE MET PARNELL.

Why O'Donovan Rossa Was Expelled from the Irish Organization—Parnell's Attempt to Break Up the Revolutionary Party.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The cross-examination of Lecaron was continued to-day. He said he had visited Europe five times since 1867, sometimes in a professional capacity and sometimes unprofessionally. He reported himself to the authorities on each occasion, except in 1867. Neither O'Kelly nor Parnell had written him. The Fenians expelled O'Kelly, witness said, because he had joined with Parnell in the open movement. O'Leary denounced O'Kelly. Witness believed O'Leary was a violent opponent to the league. Continuing, witness said he delivered a sealed packet from DeVoy and O'Leary to Egan in Paris in 1881, and he acknowledged that the security of the seals alone prevented him from opening the packages. He again saw Egan in America in 1883. Later Egan introduced him to Parnell in the lobby of the house of commons. He conversed with Parnell and was complimented by him on his work. The Irish Republican brotherhood was then opposed to Parnell, so far as the home organization was concerned. Parnell complained of this opposition, and said that the home and sister organization would have been crippled had they not obtained assistance from America. At Parnell's request witness saw Devoy and Sullivan and two others in America. He did not write the result of his conversation with these men to Parnell, because he had not been requested to. Moreover, Egan had instructed witness to write him. Witness' conversations with Parnell had no reference to Egan. The most important part of Parnell's conversation concerned his views as a revolutionists. He declared that he did not see why an insurrection should be unsuccessful. Witness had heard this before from Egan, but coming from Parnell it startled him.

Sir Chas. Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, here announced that they had agreed not to produce the documents which were subject to discussion Friday last. The government paid witness £2,000 between Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1889. He spent every cent of this for public purposes. For instance, he took John O'Neill's I O U for £75 to save his reputation and to keep him from becoming a defaulter. This action gave witness a strong hold on O'Neill. He had spent more than he had received in the public service. He had made no arrangements for future reward. The U. C. organization, which numbered 23,000 members, deliberately and knowingly supported the dynamite policy. In the convention of 1881 one hundred and sixty-two of the delegates present favored the use of dynamite. The convention held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1884, advocated the dynamite policy. Sullivan, Lomarney, Cronan, Smythe, Scanlon, Hick, Furlong and Crane were present at that convention.

Lecaron produced two photographs of Parnell, which he received at different times, both bearing Parnell's autograph. He said Egan gave him his photograph, which was signed "Best regards," in Paris in 1881. Egan also gave him a photograph of leading members of the league which was similarly signed. Lecaron said the convention unanimously agreed to carry on a secret warfare. The V. C. was composed of the dynamite party, apart from the O'Donovan Rossa party. The secret organization was first conceived in 1869; the V. C. dated from 1872. Rossa was expelled from the organization for insubordination. He wanted to rule or ruin. The connection between the supreme council and the V. C. was ruptured at the Boston convention in 1884, each organization claiming to be the legitimate body. Parnell requested witness to write to Devoy, Sullivan, Hines and Carroll. Since his examination in chief witness had received from America one of Devoy's original letters. It was dated at the office of James Reynolds, No. 41 Orange street, New Haven, June 24, 1881. The letter was admitted as evidence. It read in part: "I received yesterday a short note from E. (meaning Egan) strongly urging me to come over, but cannot understand why until I get your explanation. I should like to come if I could spare the time and if my visit would produce the effect anticipated. But I fear it would not. None of us can guarantee anything for those on the other side who are hostile, but who, I feel certain, do not represent the opinion of the home organization. There can be no chance till there is a change of persons which is sure to come in time. All I could do would be to tell E. and P. (meaning Parnell) on my own responsibility what would satisfy our friends and make proposals. Parnell and his friends seem to misunderstand the dissatisfaction here. It is not caused by their action in Ireland, but by the action they allow their friends to take here in their name. Opinions differ a little on essential points, but we cannot tolerate the kind of thing begun in Buffalo. I will write again."

Lecaron said: "The kind of thing begun in Buffalo" related to the action of Parnell's friends in attempting in open convention to depose, disorganize and disrupt the revolutionary organization. Witness identified an alleged speech by Parnell referring to the latter's determination to sever the last link binding Ireland and England.

The McAuliffe-Meyers Fight.

NORTH JUDSON, Ind., Feb. 12.—A train bearing a crowd of people from Chicago, who intend to witness the prize fight between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myers for $5,000 a side and the light weight championship of the world, arrived in North Judson half an hour before midnight to-night. At 12:15 a. m. it was reported the fight had been stopped by order of the governor. Pending a confirmation or denial the crowd impatiently awaits developments. The opinion was quite general there would be no fight to-night.

The Money Divided.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—Tom McCarthy, of Boston, and Arthur Upham, of Norwich, fought eleven rounds with two-ounce gloves to-night. McCarthy weighed 158½ pounds and Upham 157. McCarthy had the best of the fight, and acted on the aggressive, hammering at Upham's face, which he pounded badly and mutilated it in a terrible fashion. McCarthy came off comparatively unscratched, while Upham was badly punished, but according to agreement the money was divided.

A Missouri Possibility.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The politicians have discovered that General Noble, of St. Louis, one of the leading attorneys of that city, was among the cabinet possibilities. He is named for attorney general. What particularly recommends and renders possible if not probable the selection of General Noble is the fact that he is not identified with any party faction in his state. It is said the withdrawal of Hon. John. B. Henderson's name from the list of cabinet possibilities was necessitated largely upon these grounds. Gen. Harrison had perhaps as many as 300 callers this afternoon, chiefly delegates in attendance at the third annual meeting of the Lincoln league of Indiana.

Stanley Leads.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Miss Armaindo remained on the track in the bicycle match but a short time to-day. She looked very ill. At 1 a. m. the score was: Stanley, 204; Baldwin, 195; Von Blumen, 191; Woods, 173; Lewis, 162; Suallero, 170; Hart, 147; Oaks, 139; Armaindo, 112; McShane, 121; Brown, 115.

ROBBED AN OLD MAN.

J. C. Boyd Under Arrest at Livingston Charged With a Serious Crime.

LIVINGSTON, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—J. C. Boyd was yesterday captured by Sheriff Templeton a few miles south of Park City in the bad lands. He was accompanied by his wife and child, who were returned with him to Livingston, and Boyd put in the county jail to await an examination. He is charged in conjunction with one Smith with robbing an old man here of $350, and is considered a hard case generally. It is said that the officers here have good reason to believe that Boyd was at the head of a gang of villains who turned the switches in the Northern Pacific railroad company's yard a short time ago, derailing the engine and two baggage cars of the east bound passenger train, with the intention of wrecking and robbing the train. But not enough proof was obtainable to convict him of this charge. Numerous petty thefts and smaller depredations are attributed to him here, and the hope seems to be pretty generally expressed that he will get the sentence he richly deserves.

A BLAZE AT ASSINABOINE.

One Building Destroyed, the Garrison Having a Narrow Escape.

ASSINNABOINE, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—Precisely at noon today, while the whole garrison was at dinner, the fire alarm was sounded. A fire had broken out in one of the buildings situated in the same row as the officers' quarters, and occupied by Mrs. Spaulding, who runs an officers' mess. When the fire broke out the wind was blowing forty-eight miles per hour and soon after reached a velocity of seventy-two miles. The destruction of the house is complete. At times it was much feared many other buildings would go, and in fact such would have been the case had not the wind, blowing from the southwest, suddenly veered to the northwest, remaining in that quarter. The boys in the garrison without any bidding worked with a will and unhesitatingly placed themselves in many perilous positions. Much credit is due both the officers and men for their persistent energy. It is not yet known how the fire originated.

A DASTARD'S DEED.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up the Salvation Barracks at Deer Lodge.

DEER LODGE, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—On Sunday night at 9 o'clock a loud report was heard just in the rear of the Salvation Army hall, on Main street. The explosion shook the building and greatly alarmed the audience, which contained a large number of women. An investigation revealed the fact that the report was cause by the explosion of a Chinese bomb, and the incident was soon forgotten, but it leaked out to-day that on an examination of the premises in the rear of the building, on Monday morning, an infernal machine was discovered within four feet of a child who was sleeping in the back room. The fuse had been lighted, but for some reason or another had failed to explode the machine. The officials have been keeping the matter quite in hopes of catching the culprit, but your correspondent learned through a member of the army that the machine, had it exploded, would certainly have killed the child and perhaps a number of the congregation. The officers are very reticent about the affair, and will neither deny or affirm the report.

TO FIGHT THE COMBINE.

Northern Montana Cattlegrowers to Start a New Industry—A St. Louis Convention.

GREAT FALLS, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent]—A spirited public meeting, composed of cattle owners and leading business men, was held here this evening to promote the establishment of a dressed beef warehouse in this city. Charles M. Webster presided and Will Hanks was secretary. Among the leading cattlemen present were Vaughn, of Sun River, Hobson, of the Judith basin, and Bowden, of Shonkin. Lane Higgs, of Minneapolis, outlined the enterprise and pointed out the gains to be expected therefrom. Mayor Gibson spoke approvingly of the enterprise and read a telegram from Col. Broadwater in which he referred to the importance of the proposed industry. A general discussion followed. It was the sense of the meeting that the proposed warehouse should be established in order that the price of Montana cattle should no longer be governed by the big four who control the Chicago market. It is proposed to supply eastern and European markets as well as the home trade.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Gov. Humphrey, of Kansas, has selected St. Louis as the place and March 12th the time for holding the interstate convention to investigate the alleged beef and pork combine. The convention will be composed of joint committees of senators and five representatives from the legislatures of Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming. Several of the states have already been heard from favorably and there is little doubt but that all of them will be represented. The governor of Pennsylvania has expressed a desire to have that state represented, although Pennsylvania was not invited to join the movement.

Good Hanging Prospects.

BUTTE, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—Coroner Howard to-day held an inquest on the remains of Henry Hing, the Chinaman shot by Ah King, at Lion City, Feb. 3. The wounded man was brought here yesterday and lived just twelve hours, when he died of blood poisoning. This wound was exactly similar to Garfield's. The quarrel arose over a dispute as to whether Ah King or Henry Hing should fill a miner's lunch pail. Ah King has been arrested and is in jail at Dillon. He has an excellent prospect for hanging.

The Rounder Nuisance.

PHILIPSBURG, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—The rounders and vagrants' pest has struck this place, and it is estimated that 100 such characters at least have recently infected this town. A number of arrests were made to-day, the examination before Justice Shull resulting thus far in the commitment to jail for thirty days of two parties. Other cases are pending, and will be tried to-morrow. It is estimated that 100 such characters have been here recently.

Pickup or Tascott?

DEER LODGE, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent]—The town is wild over the arrest of a man in Butte by Under-Sheriff Hatton and Deputy McCarty for Tascott, the murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire. The prisoner was brought here and proves to be the man known as Pickup. Hatton says he answers the description as regards wounds, looks, etc. Bets of five to one are being made against his being the right man.

MET HIM HALF WAY.

Col. Julian Allen, of North Carolina, Says Blaine Will Take Care of President Harrison.

AND BLAINE SAYS SO, TOO

An Allegation that the President "Cordially" Offered the Maine Man the Premiership, Which Was Immediately Accepted.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—Col. Julian Allen, of Statesville, N. C., who has been in the city for several days in the interest of the southern exposition that will be held the coming fall in some northern city, today told a reporter of the American that while in Washington recently he had an extended interview with J. G. Blaine. The latter gentleman expressed cordial interest in the project and his willingness to do anything in his power to help it forward. He also took occasion to express his deep interest in the development of the south and his earnest hope of a settlement of the race problem in a way that will inure to the best interest of the whole people. In the selection of federal officials for the southern states Mr. Blaine led Col. Allen to think he would favor the appointment of conservative republican men who have laid aside the hatreds and bitterness of the war times, who were aiming at the development of the country and the happiness and welfare of the people. In many ways Blaine expressed his concern for the welfare of the south and his interest in its future. Blaine also spoke with freedom about his acceptance of the position of secretary of state in Gen. Harrison's cabinet, and said President Harrison had tendered him the position a few days after his election, and did it in such a cordial way that he at once accepted it in the same spirit.

BOUGHT BY THE PARROTT.

Jas. A. Murray and A. J. Davis Make a Snug Sum on a Mining Deal.

BUTTE, Feb. 12.—[Special to the Independent.]—The Parrott Mining company this afternoon perfected the purchase of the Rialto claim and its neighboring fraction, paying therefor the sum of $125,000. The Rialto was owned by Jas. A. Murray and A. J. Davis, the former holding three-quarters of the claim and the latter the other remaining quarter. Mr. Murray makes $72,000 by the transaction and Mr. Davis gets $50,000. The Rialto adjoins the Parrott mine on the north and the fraction adjoins the Parrott on the northwest. The property is patented and is developed only by a 100-foot shaft. The patent to the Bellona claim, adjoining the Parrott on the south, arrived a few days ago, and the Bellona deal was perfected by the transfer of the title and patent to-day at the same time the Rialto deal was made. The Bellona was sold by the same parties to the Parrott company for $65,000. By these two transactions the Parrott company increases its ground so that it now owns 3,000 feet along the Gray Eagle lode.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There has been a fair movement of all kinds of wool the past week at Boston, and prices remain steady and unchanged.

J. H. Meinhardt & Co., dry goods merchants of Denver, assigned to S. D. Morrison yesterday. The assets are estimated at $50,000 and liabilities $38,000.

Lincoln's birthday was generally observed throughout the country yesterday by banquets in nearly all the leading cities.

M. DeLesseps is ill. His daily levees have ceased and his family will not allow visitors to refer to the Panama canal.

Orders have been issued by the Pennsylvania road that no freight except perishable shall run on Sunday.

Dhuleep Sing has sent to India a proclamation inviting the people to subscribe the sum of £4,000,000 with the object of throwing off the English yoke.

James Oakly, member of parliament, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign. Oakley has entered an appeal.

The correctional tribunal at Nice has decided that Dr. Sellon, who recently eloped with Miss Wilcox of New York, cannot be arraigned under the French law, as Miss Wilcox is over 16 years old and she ran away of her own free will. Dr. Sellon will be liberated.

Caroline Gage as "Queena."

"Queena" is a beautiful play and was well acted by Caroline Gage, supported by the Keene Dramatic company, but it could have been improved, as it was allowed to drag through the first two acts. Something must have amused the company, as they could not restrain their risibles, and it was not until the third act that the members settled down to the work in hand and endeavored to give a pleasing presentation of the play. Miss Gage has an intelligent conception of the part, and delivered her lines—from the beginning of the third act—with a grace that charmed. The support in the main were good; especially does the acting of Lydia Knott, Harry Keene and Kent Thomas call for commendation.

To-night The Pearl of Savoy—Maggie Mitchell's version—with all the original music, will be given.

Suggestions for Laws.

The Montana Society of Civil Engineers last night discussed the law relating to the location and recording of mining claims, and adopted a draft of a bill to amend the statutes on that subject, which will be submitted to the house committee on mines and mining, and probably introduced at an early day. One of the principal features of the proposed bill is the provision that a locator be obliged to sink a shaft ten feet deep upon his claim within sixty days after notice of location. It also provides for the better marking of corners and for the proper recording of entries.

Athletic Entertainment at Marysville.

The Bernard-Hawkins combination of athletes leave for Marysville to-day and will give an exhibition at the new opera house this evening. The combination numbers some of the best talent in Montana, embracing wrestlers, sparrers, dumbbell lifters, club swingers and other champions in feats of strength. There will be a club swinging contest between Professor Harmon, of Butte, champion of the Pacific coast, and Jack Bernard, of Helena, who has never been defeated in any contest.

Masquerade Ball.

There will be a grand masquerade and fancy dress ball given at the large new hall, under Kuphal & Leopold's store, Upper Main street, on Mardigras evening, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1889.

The best musicians in the city are engaged for the occasion, and good order will prevail. It will be optional with dancers whether or not they unmask. You are respectfully invited to attend. Ladies free. Gent's tickets $1.

Thomas B. Williams,

Please send your postoffice address to W H. McCann, 585 South Rodney street, Helena, Mont.