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VOL. 30--NO. 63. HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1889. FIVE CENTS

GRAND
MASQUE BALL!
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Harmonia Gesang Verein
(SINGING SOCIETY.)
MARCH 1, 1889,
AT THE
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PLAIN SAILING.

The House Concedes All the Senate's Demands on the Measure Admitting the Territories.

The Only Points Now in Dispute Those Relating to the Election of Delegates and Minor Details.

The General Opinion in Washington that the Conferees Will Now be Able to Come to a Speedy Agreement.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15.—[Special to the Independent.]—In a special to the Pioneer Press from Washington to-night, Mr. Carle, after giving the details of to-day's proceedings in the house on the territorial bill, says: "The subject now goes back to the conference committee, with all the serious difficulties in the way of the agreement removed. It is hardly conceivable that the senate conferees should be able to find any further pretext for obstruction or delay. It is admitted by senators, not members of the committee, that the concessions made by the house are exactly those demanded by the resolution adopted in the caucus of the republican senators before the meeting of the conference committee. On the minor points referred back to the conference committee by Cox's resolution, both Springer and the republican senators declare there need be no serious dispute. These are the election of delegates and apportionment, dates of conventions, the resubmission and the location of the South Dakota capital.

The length of the concession to which the northern democrats, led by Cox and secretly encouraged by Springer, has surprised most of the republicans, gratified the Dakota people visiting here and irritated the southern democrats to a degree which may be dangerous. The territories have now more to fear from obstructive tactics on the part of the southern democrats when the report of the conference committee comes befare the house than from any difficulties which may be raised by reluctant republicans in the senate. Senator Platt has little interest in the omnibus bill, and will take small pride in its passage; but he can scarcely demand more than the yielding of all the points on which the republican caucus insisted.

The possibility remains that the fifty southern democrats who joined McMillan in filibustering last night, may band together to prevent a final vote on the conference report in the house. This is a slender possibility, but it is necessary to take it into account.

It is too soon to point out the exact effect of the legislation provided for to-day upon the time of the creation of new states, but if South Dakota vote on the constitution and an election for state officers is held in May, the states come in by proclamation immediately after or before June 1. The other three territories may elect delegates in May, hold conventions in June or July, and elect state officers in November, so as to come in by proclamation before congress meets. Altogether there is a prospect for some lively canvassing for state offices in the northwest this summer.

QUICKLY SETTLED.

The House Yields All Disputed Points on the Admission Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee on ways and means reported back Mills' tariff bill with the senate amendment. Referred to the committee of the whole. Mills also reported the following resolution which, he said, presented a question of privilege and consideration which he would ask the house to enter upon Tuesday:

Resolved, That the substitution by the senate under the form of an amendment for the bill of the house number 9051 (the Mills bill) of another and different bill, containing a general revision of the laws imposing import duties and internal taxes, is in conflict with the true intent and purpose of section 7, article 1, of the constitution; that said bill be returned to the senate with the respectful suggestion that said section vests in the house of representatives the sole power to originate such measure.

McKinley said the constitutional objection raised by the majority of the committee to the reduction of the revenue had been called to the attention of the committee only this morning. He therefore reserved to the minority the right to file their views. Reed, of Maine, reserved a point of order against the resolution.

The committee on foreign affairs reported back the senate bill appropriating $250,000 to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States in Panama. McCreary, of Kentucky, urged the necessity of making an appropriation to relieve the four or five thousand American citizens on the Panama canal in a destitute condition.

Before action was taken the bill was laid aside temporarily to enable the house, under the special order, to consider the resolution instructing the house conferees on the territorial bill as to the method they should pursue in arriving at an agreement. The pending motion was to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house agreed to that portion of the resolution directing the conferees to so amend the bill as to provide for the admission of South Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution, by proclamation of the president. Without new vote or division the motion prevailed—144 to 109.

The remaining instruction relative to the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation was agreed to without division and the bill again sent to the conference committee, after the adoption of preliminary instructions as to clauses 1, 4, 9 and 10.

The house then passed the senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama.

The senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The pension appropriation bill was also sent to a conference committee.

Brown, Indiana, called up the house bill granting a pension of $100 a month (with the house amendment reducing the rate to $75) to the widow of Brigadier General Joseph B. Plummer. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. The senate bill passed granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Nicholson. On motion of Blount, Georgia, and despite Randall's objections, the call of committees for reports was dispensed with and the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending amendment offered by Cannon, increasing by $300,000 the appropriation for clerks in postoffices, was discussed for some time. There was a majority in favor of the amendment, but Blount raised a point of no quorum and the committee rose. The bill was passed for the payment of Fourth of July claims. (The amount involved is $30,000). The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session Bingham, Pennsylvania, called up the senate bill granting a pension to Irene Rucker Sheridan, but seeing it would be impossible to get a vote on account of objections raised, withdrew it. The house then passed thirty-three private pension bills and adjourned.

The Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate bill to confirm the agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Indians in Indian Territory, opening to settlement unassigned lands in that territory, the consideration being $2,270,857, was taken from the calendar and passed. Ransom gave notice he would to-morrow move to take up the house bill to establish a United States land court and provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in New Mexico and Colorado, and would renew that motion every day until a vote on the passage of the bill was reached.

Among the bills taken from the calendar and passed was the senate bill authorizing the president to place Gen. Wm. Rosecrans on the retired list as a brigadier-general of the regular army. The senate then took up the individual pension bills on the calendar and passed all of them, forty-one in number, accomplishing the task in twelve minutes.

The house bill authorizing the president to appoint William English a second lieutenant in the regular army was taken from the calendar and explained and advocated by Daniel, who claimed the sentence of the court martial under which English was cashiered was unduly severe and a reprimand would have been quite sufficient. The bill was passed with an amendment authorizing the president to nominate by and with the consent of the senate.

The Texas outrage resolution was again taken up and Senator Coke resumed his speech. Without finishing Coke yielded the floor to Gibson, who offered resolutions expressing the sorrow of the senate at the death of the late Representative Robertson (Louisana) and proceeded to eulogize the life and character of the deceased member. After appropriate remarks by Eustis and Reagan the senate at 4:45, as a further mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow.

THAT ARSENAL ORDER.

Secretary Endicott Explains to the Senate Why Certain Instructions Were Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The secretary of war to-day transmitted to the senate a response to the resolution calling for information relative to the issuing of the confidential order Jan. 4, 1886, by General Benet, chief of ordnance, instructing the commanding officers of the national armories and arsenals to favor democrats, other things being equal, in appointments and discharges from service, the object, as stated in the order, being to divide the force gradually between republicans and democrats. Secretary Endicott says during the year 1885 there were numerous applications made on behalf of mechanics, artisans and others for employment in arsenals and armories, and as it was well understood these appointments do not fall within the provisions of the civil service law, and these applications for employment came mainly from persons who claimed they had hitherto been excluded from such employment because they were democrats, such order was made. He adds: "The reply made to such applications was that no removals would be made of deserving and efficient workmen, merely on account of their political opinions, but as vacancies occurred, if the applicants were competent to perform the work required and otherwise qualified, and their services needed, they would be received." This decision was strictly adhered to. In conversation with the chief of ordnance the secretary suggested that as a majority of the places in the armories and arsenals were held by republicans, in making changes preference should be given democrats until the numbers were substantially divided between the two political parties. The chief of ordnance approved the suggestions and issued the order mentioned in the resolution. The secretary says he did not see the order itself until two or three months after it was issued; but it was not intended to include the discharge of workmen on account of political opinion, and was not so construed by the officer to whom it was addressed. "No removals," the secretary continued, "have been made on account of the order, and at the Springfield armory, Mass., the largest of all the armories, there have been only sixty-four changes of permanent workmen since January, 1886, in a force of about 480 men." The secretary says he had no desire to conceal the order, and does not know why it was marked confidential. He says no measures have been taken by the war department to learn the political opinion of the women and children in its employment, and that Gen. Benet stated the circular was made applicable to them because it had been found by long experience that disputes over politics were as prevalent among this class as among their husbands and fathers.

National Capital Cullings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The ways and means committee this morning practically decided to report a bill making an estimated reduction in the revenues of about $70,000,000. The free list in the bill is almost identical with that of the Mills bill.

Delegate Joseph, New Mexico, to-day introduced a bill to enable the people of that territory to frame a constitution and state government and to be admitted to the union on an equal footing with the original states. The bill follows the provisions of the omnibus bill, retaining those features which relate to New Mexico particularly and to all the territories in common.

Norman J. Coleman, the newly-appointed secretary of agriculture, received his commission from the president this afternoon and took the oath of office.

The Star to-night says the complainant, Dr. Rogers, in the Pan Electric case, intends to summon President Cleveland, after March 4, to testify as to statements in regard to the Pan Electric company, alleged to have been made to the president by Garland, Casey, Young, Senator Harris and others.

Senator Voorhees to-day introduced the following as a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill: Soldiers and sailors in the war of the rebellion who were honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and children of deceased soldiers, shall be eligible to appointment, transfer and promotion, subject only to such examination as may be prescribed by the heads of departments and without competitive examinations.

A bill introduced by Senator Spooner to-day provides that a system of farmers' institutes shall be maintained as a part of the agricultural department, the annual cost of the system not to exceed $500,000, exclusive of permanent salaries and printing reports of institute meetings.

The Dakota Halfbreed War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Gov. Church, of Dakota, to-day telegraph the secretary of the interior he had been informed there was danger of an outbreak among the halfbreed Indians in Bartlett county and that a military company at St. Johns had been ordered by the sheriff. Gov. Church states he informed the commanding officer of the militia company the sheriff had no authority to order out his company and advises him that he and his men will be held responsible for any unlawful act. Secretary Vilas telegraphed the governor approving his course. The war department has been requested to instruct the military to prevent an outbreak.

To Succeed Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Whitney to-day issued an order detaching Commodore George Belknap from his duty as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, California, and ordering him to duty in command of the Asiatic station to take the place of Rear Admiral Chandler, who died last Sunday. No person has yet been selected as commandant at Mare Island navy yard.

Captain F. M. Ramsey was to-day ordered by the secretary of the navy to duty as commandant of the navy yard at New York.

Oppose the Silk Culture Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house committee on agriculture to-day decided to report adversely the bill introduced by Thompson, of California, for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States. The bill proposed to create a division of silk culture in the department of agriculture, and establish experimental silk culture stations throughout the United States.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Majority of the House Appropriation Committee in Favor of Cheaper Cigars.

Should the Bill Become a Law it Will Cause the Abolition of Many Federal Offices.

Mills Makes a Report on the Senate Substitute, Showing that it Will not Reduce Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 10 to 4 the house committee on appropriations to-day resolved to report favorably the substitute for Cowle's internal revenue bill. The substitute proposes the entire repeal of the tobacco tax, and omits the "moonshine" sections of Cowle's bill.

Those in favor of the measure were Randall, Clements, Felix Campbell, of New York, Gay, Canton, Ryan, Butterworth, Long, McComas and Henderson. Those opposed to it were Forney, Foran, Sayres and Rice. Forney says he will report a substitute bill removing the duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff, but not on cigars. Sayres said he intended to prepare a minority report for presentation. He said: "I am opposed to reducing the surplus by taxing off the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes until we have reduced the customs duty on the necessaries of life."

There appears to be some difference of opinion as to measure of privilege which the revenue bill will possess, which may later bring on a conflict on the floor of the house between the ways and means and appropriation committees. It might be well to state the position of the last named committee in the matter. While it does not contend that any committee other than that of the ways and means is privileged to report a revenue bill at any time, it holds that under the rules when a bill is once reported and placed on the calendar, it will itself be privileged, and that a motion may at any time be made to go into committee of the whole to consider revenue bills. To succeed in getting at the tobacco bill it would be necessary for the house to lay aside any revenue bill preceding it on the calendar, and if the ways and means committee should anticipate the report of the committee on appropriations by reporting another tariff bill, this might prove a serious but not a necessarily unsurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of the wishes of the friends of the bill to repeal the tobacco tax.

The formal action of the appropriation committee upon Cowles' bill was to strike out sections one, two, three and four and substitute sections one and two of Randall's tariff bill, introduced at the last session, and also to strike out sections six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and sixteen of Cowles' bill. In the shape which it will be reported the bill provides that after July 1 next all laws now in force whereby farmers and producers of tobacco are restricted in the sale and disposition of the same, and all laws relating to internal revenue taxes on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and special taxes required by law to be paid by the manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in manufactured tobacco, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars and manufacturers of snuff and of cigars shall be repealed. It is provided also that a drawback equal to the tax shall be paid on unbroken factory packages in the hands of manufacturers and dealers when the law takes effect. The redemption at a pro rata valuation of special tax stamps is provided for. The section provides that all internal revenue laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes shall be repealed July 1 next, but that no drawback shall be allowed upon such articles entered for export on or after that date. A proviso also declares that all laws now in force shall remain and have full force and effect in respect to all offenses committed, liabilities incurred or rights accruing or accrued prior to the date when the repeal of taxes shall take effect. Another section provides for the abolition of the minimum punishment wherever provided for violations of the internal revenue laws, with leave for the court to impose any fine or punishment within the maximum. It is also provided that warrants for arrest shall be returnable before a competent judicial officer nearest the place of arrest, who shall have exclusive authority to make a preliminary examination, bail, discharge or commit the prisoner, excluding Indian territory. United States courts are also given authority to appoint commissioners whenever necessary. The remaining sections forbid the destruction or mutilation of seized distilling apparatus and authorize United State judges to make proper orders for the comfort of persons whose life or health is endangered by close confinement. A provision is finally made for the abolition of all offices for the collection of revenues which are cut off by the bill.

The Senate Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The report of the ways and means committee referring to the senate finance committee says in part: "The policy of the party represented by the finance committee is a policy of restriction, not only against the importation of products, but a restriction against the distribution of wealth among the masses by permitting them to buy where they can buy cheapest and sell where they can sell highest. It is a restriction against the employment of labor, restriction against the demand for employment and better wages. It is contended by them that if we exclude foreign imports our own manufacturers and their workmen will supply them, and that will give employment to our own people." The report adduces figures and statistics of the operation of the tariff law in past years to meet this statement, and declares those years which showed decreasing importations were among the darkest in our industrial history. It is contended that reduced duties mean large importations and increased importations mean increased prosperity; that 99 per cent. of the goods consumed in the United States are produced at lower cost than in foreign countries, which is a sufficient answer to the scare crow that free importations would result in ruining American industries and labor. It is said a reduction in rates will increase the importation of articles now imported, constituting less than 5 per cent. of the consumption; but it would not bring to this country any of the articles now produced at home, because they can be and are produced and sold here cheaper than they can be produced abroad and imported and sold here in competition with our own. Lowering the duties will not increase the importations of any of the articles which are manufactured at home, but it will lower the prices of these articles to consumers. The committee says: "The policy defined and declared by the finance committee is destructive of all American industry except that of building up privileged classes, who are to be enriched and kept so by the prostitution of the taxing power of the government." The report says there is no good reason why the sugar bounty provision of the senate bill should be adopted, and concludes with the statement that there will really be no reduction in the customs revenue under the senate substitute.

Northern Pacific Mineral Lands.

BUTTE, Feb. 15.—[Special to the Independent.]—A petition has been put in circulation in this city asking the territorial legislature to memorialize congress that the Northern Pacific title to Montana mineral lands be not confirmed in accordance with the terms of the grant, but held open for exploration and location. The petition refers only to mineral lands between the mouth of the Big Horn river and the western boundary of the territory. The petition so far has been signed by every citizen to whom it has been presented, and it expresses the almost unanimous conviction of the citizens at Butte.

SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

More Members Added to the Proposed Association of Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—It now seems probable that the interstate commerce railway association agreement will soon go into effect, it having received the signatures of the presidents of the roads embraced in the territory covered. President Hughitt of the Northwestern road, received advices from Boston this afternoon that President Perkins, of the Burlington road, had finally signed. President Cable, of the Rock Island road, who returned from Colorado to-day, told an Associated Press reporter the agreement had also been signed by the president of the Denver, Texas & Gulf road, formerly the Denver & Fort Worth. If this report is correct there yet remains to sign only the Burlington & Northern, Illinois Central and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and it is considered probable the first named road will follow the lead of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The adhesion of the Illinois Central and Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf is not considered important. It is definitely understood the Illinois Central will at any rate comply with the terms of the agreement. President Cable is of the opinion that all the roads will eventually sign, as in his opinion they could not afford to stay out of the association. The position of the Burlington & Northern, that the "Soo" and other northern lines must be included, he does not think would be insisted on. This association could protect the Burlington & Northern against them, if necessary, by united action, as that line could not protect itself acting independently.

Canners in Session.

CHICAGO, Feb 15.—At this morning's session of the Western Packers' Canned Goods association much enthusiasm was created by the speech of E. S. Judge, of Baltimore, who recommended that the association form a trust. Mr. Boulter also made a speech attracting particular attention. He wanted free tin plate, but did not mean by that that he was in any sense in favor of free trade. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that a committee should be selected to go to Washington and endeavor to have the tariff on tin removed. This is to apply also to cases exported and to all food products encased in tin and intended for home consumption. The committee having under consideration the question of over-production reported they could devise no adequate means of relief, and a resolution was adopted that the association in no way restrict this year's pack.

To Fight Prohibition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The organization known as "The Personal Rights League," which was organized last summer, and which has as one of its cardinal objects resistance to the prohibition movement, characterized as a menace to a citizen's rights, has issued an impassioned address to the citizens of the United States, warning them of the danger threatened in the prohibition movement and calling an all opposed to it to join in the work of fighting prohibition by forming new assemblies on the plan of the parent organization in Chicago.

To Impress the Canadians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The details of a proposed excursion arranged by American merchants and others for a trip to Canada legislators through the United States, with a view to show them our resources and the growth of the annexation sentiment, is about completed. It is expected that about 400 will accept and the start be made from Buffalo about May. The intention is to run through the principal cities of the middle, southern and eastern states, reaching as far west as Kansas City.

Murdered by Italians.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—The town of Pittston was excited to-day over the finding of the dead body of John Gray, a citizen of that place. Three gun shot wounds were found in his body. The murder was committed by Italians for the purpose of robbery. They made their escape, but officers are in pursuit. There threats of lynching.

Later developments show that Gray was killed by an Italian cobbler named Augustine, who caught Gray in the act of setting fire to his (Augustine's) cabin.

Stabbed by a Fanatic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A special cablegram received here from Tokio announces the assassination there of Viscount Arinori Mori, minister of education, who was the minister from Japan at Washington about 1870. He was stabbed on the 14th inst., the day of the promulgation of the new constitution. The assassin was a religious fanatic and the crime is considered to have no political significance.

Republican Boodle for Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—A special from London to the Gazette, Canada government organ, says: Statements have reached here through New York that a syndicate of leading republicans in the United States controls $300,000,000, which it intends to use in the effort to secure Canada's annexation to the states by a system of wholesale bribery in Canada in the event of the dissolution of the dominion parliament this year and a consequent general election.

Hangman's Day.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Feb. 15.—John Lee was hung at 10 o'clock this morning for the murder of Charles Cheline, at Brandon, on the night of July 19, 1888. Executive clemency saved Martin Moe, who was to have been hung with him. They were hard-working, industrious fellows. Lee had a grudge against Cheline over a love affair and he and Moe got drunk, and were together when Lee shot Cheline.

Coal Cars Wrecked.

LIVINGSTON, Feb. 15.—[Special to the Independent.]—This afternoon when the Cokedale train was descending the grade on the Cokedale branch some cars of coal which had become detached on top of the grade struck the descending train, badly wrecking five cars and disabling the engine. Brakeman Gogerty received slight injuries by jumping from the car.

The Anti-Powderly Movement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A circular sent from Philadelphia some time ago looking to the reorganization of the Knights of Labor as a secret body and opposed to the Powderly movement has been actively pushed here. It is claimed that more than twenty local assemblies here have already changed their form to secret organizations.

Buying up the Breweries.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Democrat and Chronicle will announce to-morrow morning that negotiations have been concluded whereby four of the largest breweries in the city will probably pass into the hands of the City of London Contract Corporation, limited, a great English syndicate said to have $125,000,000 capital.

Salisbury Wants a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Star says Lord Salisbury has begun suit for divorce from his wife, before her marriage known as Dolly Lester. It is stated that he named as co-respondents, bookmakers named Riley and Ambington, who own a racing stable. Startling revelations are expected.

Neck and Neck.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 15.—In the joint assembly to day a vote for United States senator was taken amid much excitement, and resulted: Goff, 42; Kenna, 42; Tiece, 1. A change of one vote will elect.

PIGOTT'S PRICE.

Soames, the Times Witness, Continues His Story of the Purchase of Irish Documents.

A Sensation in Court Caused by a Statement Reflecting on the Integrity of Parnell's Friends.

Another Times Employe Tells What the Paper Paid Him for the Letters—Parnell's Different Signatures.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Parnell was present at to-day's session of the Parnell commission. Soames, solicitor for the Times, was further cross-examined. He offered in evidence a schedule of all the signatures of Parnell he possessed. He said that Parnell's writing varied considerably, and produced a letter in which Parnell's name was written six different ways. Justice Hannen ordered the letter be photographed. Witness denied he had heard Pigott and the league clerk he had interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Parnell. Pigott made a statutory declaration. Solicitor Lewis offered him a thousand pounds if he would swear he forged the letter said to have been written by Parnell. The Times paid Pigott only forty or fifty pounds. Witness had Pigott watched and traced him into the company of Labouchere. He paid Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union altogether £3,000. No bargain was made when the letters were first brought to the Times—their genuineness was to be tested first.

Soames said Pigott told him of interviews he had with a solicitor and Labouchere. The latter sent Pigott several ten pound notes. Pigott showed witness a letter from Solicitor Lewis, accusing him (Pigott) of having admitted he forged the letters and his reply, whereupon witness required that a statutory declaration be made in which Pigott detailed all the communications between himself and Solicitor Lewis, including an offer of £1,000 by Lewis on behalf of Labouchere, if he would swear he had forged the letters. (This statement caused a sensation). Pigott did not tell him of the correspondence he had had with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the letters. He never heard of this correspondence until he heard it mentioned in court last evening.

Soames said a man calling himself Wilson wrote him offering to give information. He recognized the writing as that of a man named O'Brien, an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. He had O'Brien watched. At Labouchere's instance O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pigott. The men following O'Brien traced him to Labouchere's and Pigott's houses; then traced Pigott to the residences of Solicitor Lewis, Parnell and Labouchere. O'Brien was known in America as Robertson. It was Robertson who deluded Detective Moser with letters which since had been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was sent to America to procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times.

Soames said if the Parnell letters were forgeries then the writing of the others signed with the names of Egan, Campbell, Davitt and O'Kelly, of Tyrone, must have been forged. The body of the six disputed Parnell letters was in the writing of Campbell.

MacDonald, manager of the Times, deposed that in October, 1886, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stipulated their authenticity must be tested before the payment of any price. When the O'Kelley and Davitt letters had been tested he gave Houston £1,780 the exact sum expended in gaining possession of them. Witness had asked about the difference in the body of the letters and the signatures, and Houston told him it was the practice of the leaders of the movement for one to write a letter, another sign and a third address the envelope. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less written in a disguised hand, except one letter dated Kilmainham. Witness had heard the letters were offered to Lord Hartington before they were offered the Times. Witness was convinced the letters were genuine.

The Pipestone Pass Route.

BUTTE, Feb. 15—[Special to the Independent]—The board of trade held a meeting this evening to express what seems to be the general sentiment of the citizens of Butte, to the effect that the Pipestone pass is a good route for a railroad into Butte. The sentiment of the meeting took shape in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of trade of Butte City raise by subscription money enough to pay for making a practical survey of the Little Pipestone pass, and ascertain whether it is a feasible route for the construction of a railroad from the Jefferson valley to Butte.

The survey will probably cost $2,000, and the money can be easily raised. If the survey is favorable the matter will be laid before the directorate of the Northern Pacific in the hope of inducing them to build their line from Three Forks that way, thus opening up an undeveloped but rich country.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Capt. Wissman has left Berlin for East Africa.

All of the sophomores of Lafayette College, Pa., were suspended last night by the faculty for hazing.

Hon. Sidney T. Fairchild, father of the Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, died at Casenovia yesterday.

Rt. Rev. Holland McTyeire, senior, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church south, died yesterday.

Meline paid a voluntary visit to President Carnot yesterday, and expressed his willingness to form a cabinet.

The records of the women bicyclists at 1 o'clock this morning were, Stanley, 518; Von Blumen, 491; Snallor, 441.

The boiler of a locomotive on the North Pennsylvania railroad exploded yesterday morning near Bingen Station, Pa. The engineer and the fireman were killed.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., yesterday, the stores of Gluckman & Helena, dry goods, and A. Moses, notions, and several smaller establishments, were burned. Loss, $37,500.

Advices from Aden report that the Cossack expedition under Aschinoff has hoisted the Russian flag at Sagolla. Under the French agreement, Sagolla is French territory.

Jack Fitzsimmons and Richard Brien, iron workers, fought to a finish last night near St. Louis. The battle was a bloody one, Brien being knocked out in the eleventh round.

The fourth drawing of the Panama canal lottery bonds of 1888 took place to-day. Brunet explained that owing to the position of the company it was necessary to suspend the drawings of the other issues. The best prizes fell to the company.

The Grand Lake Coal company, one of the largest firms in Pittsburg, has failed. The extent of the failure is not known. The firm's property, which runs up into the hundreds of thousands is distributed along the rivers from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico.

Dudley Not Indicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—The federal grand jury reported to Judge Woods to-day they had no further business. They returned three additional indictments, but the name of Col. Dudley does not appear. Judge Woods did not formally dismiss them, however, but told them they may be called again.

Marston Appointed Senator.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 15.—Gen. Gilman Marston has been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States senator by Governor Sawyer from the 4th of March until the legislator, which meets in June, provides for the next six years term.