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HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1889.

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WHITE THE MAN.

McCutcheon's Choice to be Nominated for Governor on Tuesday, According to Report.

Carter and His Friend Not as Strong as Russell B. Harrison With Secretary Noble.

James Blaine Walker's Chances for the Postoffice Gone a Glimmering—The Nominations Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special to the Independent.]—The Montana people expected that the nomination of B. F. White, of Dillon, to be governor of the territory, would be sent to the senate to-day, but they were disappointed, and believe Mr. White will be nominated on Tuesday. The next appointment to be considered is that of secretary of the territory, and Messrs. Craven and Sharp seem to have about equal strength. Messrs. Carter, Hershfield and Russell Harrison are said to be indifferent as to which of these gentlemen shall be appointed. In this respect they are better agreed than they were upon the governorship. Russell Harrison's support of McCutcheon is supposed to have been the reason why Hershfield could not get the governorship. Delegate Carter has worked strongly for him, but when it became impracticable to appoint Hershfield on account of Russell Harrison's opposition Hershfield assented to the proposition that White should be appointed. White also was opposed, but it is understood that Delegate Carter and Mr. Hershfield have accepted the situation gracefully.

James Blaine Walker's chances for the Helena postoffice are not believed to be very good. It is objected to him that he is very young, and has no claims on the party. His uncle is not doing anything for him. The collectorship of internal revenue, the surveyor generalship and the positions of register and receiver have not been receiving much consideration yet.

Yesterday's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: James Tanner, of Brooklyn, New York, to be commissioner of pensions; James M. Shackelford, of Indiana, to be judge of the United States court for Indian territory; Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, to be marshal for Indian territory; Walter P. Corbett, of Georgia, to be marshal of the southern district of Georgia; Edwin Willits, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of agriculture; Commodore David B. Harmony, to be rear-admiral; Capt. Francis M. Ramsey, to be captain; Lieutenant-Commander B. S. Bradford, to be commander; Lieutenant H. C. L. Lutzon, to be lieutenant-commander; Lieutenant Chas. M. McCartney, junior grade, to be lieutenant; Chas. M. Bradshaw, of Washington territory, to be collector for the district of Puget Sound, Oregon and Washington territory; Albert A. Burling, of Maine, for the district of Woodstock, Me.; James W. Wakefield, of Maine, for the district of Bath, Me.; Chas. G. Edwards, of Minnesota, for the district of Minnesota; Geo. W. McBride, of Michigan, for the district of Michigan.

Secretary Windom to-day appointed Jas. H. Windom, of Philadelphia, to be supervising architect of the treasury.

These Were Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In executive session to-day the senate confirmed the following nominations: Andrew C. Bradley, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the district of Columbia; Fred. D. Grant to be minister to Austria-Hungary; Frank R. Aikens, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; J. K. McFee, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Henry W. Blake, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Montana; Jno. D. Fleming, to be district attorney of Colorado; Miles C. Moore, to be governor of Washington territory; Oliver Q. White, to be secretary of Washington territory; Edwin W. Willits, to be assistant secretary of agriculture; Whitelaw Reid, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France; Nathan O. Murphy, to be secretary of Arizona; Julius Goldmidt, to be consul general at Vienna, and a number of postmasters, among them Wm. E. Culver, at Las Animas, Cal.

The Yorktown and Charleston.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Yorktown has not yet been accepted by the secretary of the navy, but action will probably be taken within a day or two. Some matters connected with the electric light plant are still unsettled, and the vessel must be sent to League island navy yard before it can be formally accepted.

Commodore A. E. K. Benham has been substituted for Rear Admiral Belknap as president of the board to witness the trial of the Charleston.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There was a great rush of visitors at White House to-day, and it seemed as if the office-seekers were trying to make up for their lenience of the previous two days.

In the senate to-day Stewart from the committee on mines and mining, made a report in regard to timber deprivations in Nevada, which was laid on the table. Mitchell offered a resolution, which went over, authorizing the committee on mines and mining to continue the inquiry into the causes of delay in considering contested cases in the mineral division of the land office.

To Guard the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Policeman Jno. Kenney has been detailed to duty at the White House, relieving Policeman Geo. Edwards, who has been stationed there for several years. Kenney was a member of the Greeley relief expedition and narrowly escaped being crushed in the ice on that occasion. He is said to be one of the best men on the district police force.

RED LODGE LANDS.

Seventy-Six Thousand Dollars Paid Into the Bozeman Land Office Yesterday.

BOZEMAN, March 23.—[Special to the Independent.]—The land about Red Lodge was thrown open to-day and the scene at the land office has been one of great activity. Parties representing various interests are here from the east and west, besides Sam Word and others of the Rocky Fork, Judge McConnell, and Gessler, of Butte, for the Montana Coal company. There are also two young men looking after the interests of Eliza Smith in the Bear Creek mines. Attorney Goddard, of Billings, also represents this company, which proposes to run a railroad to these mines and on to Cooke. Some of the land taken up for farming purposes around Red Lodge has been taken by others under the coal laws. This has been the busiest day the Bozeman land office ever knew. Seventy-six thousand dollars was paid in and the contests to follow will make even a livelier one.

TIMBER TRESPASSES.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Cases in Nevada.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—By resolution of the senate Jan. 7 last, the committee on mines and mining was instructed to ascertain all the facts and circumstances connected with the bringing of certain suits by the United States against persons for cutting timber for mining and domestic purposes in Nevada and to ascertain if such suits have caused any interruption in mining operations in the state. In accordance with this resolution Senator Stewart submitted a report to the senate to-day. The report says since 1848 miners have made their own rules and regulations limiting the extent of mining claims, governing the right of possession and regulating the use of lumber and water for mining purposes, and the legality of these rules and regulations was affirmed by the decision of three courts. The practice of cutting timber was continued, the report says, until 1877, when Secretary Schurz caused prosecutions to be instituted against the miners of some of the territories for cutting timber. The matter was brought to the attention of congress and June 8, 1878 an act was passed authorizing the miners in the mining districts of the United States to fell and remove timber for mining and domestic purposes. The miners, the report says, treated this act as a settlement of the question and were not interfered with again for some time. In April, 1887, the district attorney in Nevada advised the prosecution of miners in that state for using scrubby timber for mining and domestic purposes. Later the department of the interior sent a special agent to the state who was authorized to make a thorough investigation of the alleged cutting. The special agent advised the institution of three suits for timber trespasses. The department subsequently authorized these to be instituted. These suits and several others were brought in December last, and as a result two of the principal mines in Eureka closed down. The conclusion of the committee is that the suits brought by the United States have been a great obstruction to the mining industry in eastern Nevada; that they are needless and vexatious, and that the attorney-general in authorizing three of the suits must have done so under a misapprehension of the facts.

Court at Missoula.

MISSOULA, March 23.—[Special to the Independent.]—Considerable business was transacted in the district court to-day. Among other things Judge DeWolfe overruled a motion for a new trial in the Heyron-Mahoney contest case.

The case of Thomas McCune against the City of Missoula, which has occupied two days, resulted in a verdict of \$4,000 for the plaintiff. McCune sued for \$10,000 damages on account of injuries received from a fall in the street.

The cases of the territory against Indian Phillip, Thomas Elliott and Angus Kennedy were continued for the term owing to the lack of material witnesses.

Cleveland at Havana.

HAVANA, March 23.—Ex-President Cleveland and party, including ex-Secretaries Bayard, Vilas and Dickinson, arrived here at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Crowds of people had thronged the wharf since daylight and gave the distinguished travelers an enthusiastic welcome.

Cleveland and his companions were welcomed on the wharf by the American consul and vice consul and a large number of other gentlemen. The party took carriages and were driven to the hotel, where an aide in the name of the governor general welcomed them to the island.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The weather crop bulletin, issued by the signal service office, for the week ending March 23, says that the weather has been favorable for growing crops and farm work throughout the central valleys and southern states. Recent rains in the wheat region, as far north as the latitude of central Illinois, extending from Ohio to Kansas, have doubtless improved the condition of the wheat crop. The weather conditions in the southwest, including the Gulf states, have enabled farmers in that section to almost complete planting corn. In New England the ground is generally frozen and covered with snow. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather is generally favorable.

Ward Home Again.

NEW YORK, March 23.—John Montgomery Ward, the baseballist, arrived on the steamer Saale which reached quarantine at midnight last night. Had the vessel made her appearance earlier in the day it was the intention to bring up the popular ball tosser in a tug as a mark of the esteem in which he is held. This morning Mr. Ward proceeded to the Marlborough hotel, where Mrs. Helen Davray Ward was waiting to receive him.

Speedy City of Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The new steamer City of Paris, built by Messrs. Thomson for the Inman Steamship company, arrived at Liverpool to-day. On her trip to this port she ran at an average speed of twenty-one knots per hour in the face of a strong wind and an adverse tide.

CHICAGO STREET DUEL.

Pistol Practice Between an Officer and a Thief—Other Shooting Affairs.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Police Lieutenant Beckwith had a street duel this evening with a thief named Jerry Sullivan, each man shooting a number of times at the other. Two children were struck by flying bullets and received injuries that may prove fatal. Sullivan was captured after a hard struggle, hand to hand, in which the thief's revolver was poked against the officer's stomach, but was turned aside in the nick of time.

Handy With the Gun.

BASTROP, La., March 23.—News reached here to-day of the murder of E. A. Hall, a prominent planter near the Arkansas line, by Robert Sawyer. Hall and Sawyer for some time had been on bad terms. Hall and a man named McKoo were quarreling, when Sawyer came up with a pistol and telling Hall to stop quarreling opened fire, killing him instantly. During the last six years Sawyer has killed one man in Texas and three in Arkansas.

The Doctor Had the Drop.

LEXINGTON, Miss., March 23.—Ten Cress was shot and instantly killed by Dr. J. S. Watson, near Eulogy, this county, to-day. Cress had openly threatened to kill the doctor, and when the men met Watson fired the fatal shot.

New York's Bold Cracksmen.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Burlars cracked the safe of Oscar Schmidt, the publisher, at 128 Irving street Thursday night and secured \$8,100 in bank notes and gold. The robbery is the work of expert cracksmen. The safe stands in full view of any one passing along the street. The knob of the safe combination was broken off, the spindle driven through and the bolts drawn.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OUTLAWS.

Officers and Vigilantes Fall in the Efforts to Capture the Desperadoes.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 23.—A sheriff's posse, followed by vigilantes, reached Markleysburg early this morning to aid in the capture of the McClelland robbers, who are reported to have been found in a log cabin. A vigorous search failed to disclose any of the robbers and the sheriff's posse and a number of the vigilantes have returned in disgust.

It was reported that three of the gang returned to the log house this morning and ate their breakfast there. Word reached here this evening that the house of an aged couple living near Elliott Mills, in the mountains, between Markleysburg and this place, was entered by the robbers late last night, who bound the inmates and threatened to hang them if they did not give up their money. It is reported the miscreants secured \$215, but no particulars can yet be learned.

FINANCES IN FRANCE.

The Bourse Firmer, Prices of All Stocks Showing a Material Increase.

PARIS, March 23.—The Bourse to-day was firm throughout and witnessed a recovery of prices in the shares of the credit houses and in sympathy with higher prices abroad. The council of the Comptoir des Comptes has issued a circular in which it is stated the death of Rochereau, the managing director of the concern, created such a panic among the depositors that the bank was compelled to apply for aid in order to promptly obtain sufficient funds to insure the proper working of the organization. The council warmly acknowledged the aid given which enabled the Comptoir des Comptes to meet all its obligations. One shareholder took the initiative and applied to the tribunal for a resolution of the company and the appointment of a provisional administration. The council could not oppose this demand, as it was accompanied by a proposal to establish a new share-holder which could not be forced with advantage until power was granted to transfer to it the present organization and its connections, in which a break must be avoided at any cost.

Breweries Sold.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 23.—It was given out to-night that the sale of the Bartholomay, Rochester and Genesee brewing companies' plants to the great English syndicate was completed early this evening. The three companies will be consolidated and be known as the Bartholomay Brewing company. The limited capital stock will be \$250,000 and there will be \$350,000 in debenture bonds.

Put Dynamite in the Stove.

PERU, Ind., March 23.—Aaron York, a wealthy farmer living a few miles from this city, while blasting stumps on his farm placed several sticks of dynamite in a stove to dry. An explosion occurred in which the house was entirely wrecked and the farmer's wife and eldest daughter killed. Other members of the family were injured, but not fatally. York escaped unharmed.

Blaine's Revenge on Perry Belmont.

NEW YORK Evening Post: The sudden and summary removal of Mr. Perry Belmont, our minister to Spain, from the position which he has held only three or four months, emphasizes the personal plique of Mr. Blaine towards the member of the house committee on foreign affairs who prober his Chilean-Peruvian diplomacy in the year 1881 to the extent of torture. In point of fact Mr. Belmont fastened an untruth upon Mr. Blaine in that affair, and this ruthless act led the ex-secretary to characterize Mr. Belmont as "no gentleman." Of course, Mr. Belmont would expect to be recalled by the present administration, but a mere recall would not serve Mr. Blaine's turn. His recall must needs be the first official act of the new secretary. Nobody can doubt now, if anybody doubted before, that Mr. Belmont's probe produced a lasting sore.

The steamer Hoxie towing five coal barges, went aground near Vicksburg yesterday. The barges are in danger of being carried away and lost. The barges and contents are worth \$50,000 each.

GREAT IS AMERICA

An English Colonist Who Says This Country is Destined to Replace His Own.

The American Policy Neither to Annex the Pacific Isles or to Allow Any Other Nation to Do so.

The Country's Entire Resources, if Devoted to a Navy, Will Make Us the Masters of the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—In the white book published in Berlin respecting Samoa matters, Bismarck refers to the arrest of Gallien, an Englishman, by the German consul at Apia, for suggesting Mataafa should write to ex-Gov. Grey, of New Zealand, as to the course the Samoans should pursue. Ex-Gov. Grey when asked respecting his views by the Auckland Herald as to Samoa, said: "It would be far preferable to leave each of these island groups with an independent government, settling all disputes among themselves by arbitration and guided, if possible, by a commission of foreign powers. It is clear that America is aiming at this line of policy, annexing none of the islands herself and doing her utmost to preserve the peace of the Pacific. This also is certainly the policy of all the English possessions in this part of the world. America will eventually become the leader of the Anglo-Saxon race, and will displace England from the position the now holds. Many eyes in this part of the world are already being turned toward America as the power that is likely to preserve the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Pacific, without herself annexing anything or allowing foreigners to do so. It is clear the centre of power among the Anglo-Saxon race is shifting to America, as the centre of population has already done. It is, therefore, unwise of England to neglect her interests in such a time of emergency. The United States does not require a standing army and consequently the whole resources of the people so circumstanced could be devoted solely to the maintenance of a navy which would make the Anglo-Saxon race absolute masters of the world."

HERBERT'S MISSION.

Reason's Given for the Visit of Bismarck's Son to England.

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BERLIN, March 23.—Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to England, following closely upon that of Sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador, has given rise to all kinds of political speculations. The rumor that England is about to join the triple alliance may, however, be dismissed summarily, as may also the statements of the official press that the count is merely making a double visit. The fact is his visit has a double object, the most important part of which is the arrangement of the details for the emperor's visit to England during the coming summer and to ascertain the wishes of Queen Victoria as to whether the visit shall be merely of a domestic nature or shall assume a state character. During the past week Count Bismarck has had a series of long interviews with the emperor at which the matter of his majesty's visit was fully discussed. In the second place, Count Herbert will take an opportunity to discuss with Lord Salisbury colonial matters affecting the two nations. It is not improbable some kind of an agreement will be arrived at embodying the principles of a future colonial policy where British and German interests came in contact. The *Bozener Zeitung* says Count Herbert Bismarck will endeavor to bring the differing colonial views of England and Germany into harmony.

The Post to-night announces the Samoa conference will be postponed, probably until the beginning of May. The details are regarded as indicating a desire to await the outcome of Herbert's mission. Bismarck's reprimand of Dr. Knappe is much commented on. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* points out that Dr. Knappe was really driven into a state of fury by Herbert Bismarck's dispatch of Jan. 8, instructing him to effect the necessary reprisals against the rebels, who, he said, by attacking, had brought about a state of war.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The town of Pinak, in Russia, has been destroyed by fire. Six persons were burned to death.

England has demanded of Morocco £50,000 indemnity for the massacre and pillage at Cape Nuby in 1888.

The American base ball players now in Europe will start for home March 28, instead of Apr. 4, as previously stated.

The New York weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of \$1,391,950. The bank's now hold \$6,668,825 in excess of the rule.

Count Herbert Bismarck is stopping at the residence of Lord Roseberry. He declares that his visit to England is of a private nature.

A large number of telegrams of condolence were received by Mrs. Matthews yesterday from different parts of the United States.

John Teemer, the oarsman, issued a challenge to any oarsmen in the world, (audacious preferred), to row a series of races three, four and five miles each, for \$500 each.

Large Sugar Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Among the passengers on the steamship *Australis* from Honolulu was Claus Speckles, who has been paying an extended visit to his sugar plantations in Hawaii. He stated the crop of the plantation would exceed the estimates by about 3,000 tons. The crop of the island is said to be about 125,000 tons or the largest in the history of the island.

The Wabash to be Sold.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The great Wabash case came to an end to-day in the United States court by the entry of a decree offering the big railway plant for sale in this city. Judge Gresham fixed the price, making the bid for the four main lines the amount of the principal sum and interest of the indebtedness. The time of the sale will be four weeks from to-day.