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VOL. 30--NO. 101. HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, ~~SATURDAY~~ MORNING, APRIL 2, 1889. FIVE CENTS

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WITH OPEN DOORS

Senator Teller Declares Himself Strongly in Favor of Open Senate Sessions.

Save in International Matters He Can See No Reason for Excluding the Public.

A Number of Nominations from the President Among them Two Montanians—Walker Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the senate today Teller offered the following: "Resolved, that hereafter all executive nominations shall be considered in open session of the senate." He said: "I don't intend to ask consideration of this resolution at this time; I merely offer it that it may be sent to the committee on rules at the next session of the senate. If I live to be present I intend to press that resolution in season and out of season. I have never believed there was any reason why executive nominations should be considered by the senate with closed doors. I am satisfied the vast majority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, are of the same opinion. I am tired of giving my reasons to the senate with closed doors for votes which I give, and of seeing newspapers the next day ascribe entirely different reasons and not infrequently no reason at all. I have never expressed a sentiment nor given a vote in the senate with closed doors which I would not give in open senate. I do not believe any considerable number of senators desire to shield themselves from public criticism or public gaze in a matter of this kind. While I admit that in considering questions of international matters there may be and frequently are times when the senate should sit with closed doors on account of great public interest, I can conceive of no reason why we should close our doors when asked to pass on the qualifications of men for public positions."

I do not desire to conceal from the public any action of mine in reference to such matters. On the contrary, I am exceedingly anxious that when I exercise my constitutional and senatorial duty here, I may execute it in the face of the whole world, or at least so much of the world as has the right to call me in question for my conduct, and that is the people of the United States. I believe that the time has come when public sentiment will not tolerate the closing of our doors on a mere question of confirmation; I believe that that practice is one of the agencies calculated to bring the American senate into disrepute and into contempt, for the people will believe (under the charges that are made day by day that we are afraid to express our views in public) that there is some truth in them. Newspaper men, with their zeal, must find some reason for our conduct, and very frequently put in our mouths things we never said and never thought.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Stewart offered a resolution, which was laid over till to-morrow, that the senate has learned with profound sorrow of the death of John Bright; remembering his constant and unwavering friendship for us, desire to join with the parliament of his own country in paying a grateful tribute to one who during his long public life was conspicuous in his devotion to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Sherman reported the committee appointed to wait on the president and inquire whether he had any further communication to make to the senate had been advised by the president he would to-day communicate to the senate certain messages, but that after to-day no other messages would be sent except of a formal character to fill vacancies as they arise.

The Monday Grist.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president to-day nominated James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y., to be assistant treasurer at New York City; Wm. F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state; Geo. H. Shields, of Missouri, to be assistant attorney general, vice Richard Montgomery, resigned; Capt. Geo. B. White, of the United States navy, to be chief of the bureau of yards and docks; to fill a vacancy; L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, to be governor of New Mexico; Louis A. Walker, of Helena, to be secretary of Montana; Chas. A. Scobey, of Montana, to be Indian agent at the Fort Peck agency, Montana.

Out of Suspense.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Louis Wolfley, to be governor of Arizona: Louis A. Walker, to be secretary of Montana; Charles A. Scobey, to be Indian agent at Fort Peck, Mont.; James W. Huston, of Indiana, to be treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be assistant treasurer at New York city; Edwin H. Terrell, of Texas, to be minister to Belgium; John T. Abbott, to be minister to the United States of Colombia.

Isadore Lowenthal, to be postmaster at Mesto, Cala., was rejected by the senate.

Senator Plumb, when the nomination of Lewis Wolfley, to be governor of Arizona, was reached, said that he had moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the nomination had been confirmed, upon the assurance that charges against his character, not considered by the committee, would be presented; but since then he had become satisfied the action of the committee was right, and he would not press his motion. The injunction of secrecy upon the confirmation was accordingly removed.

There was considerable discussion on the nomination of delegates to the congress of American nations, to be held here next autumn. The objection to them by the democrats was on the ground that they were unanimously republican in politics. Gen. Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, which had recommended the confirmation of the list, said three of them, viz.: Messrs. Whyte, of Maryland, Trescott, of South Carolina, and Hanson, of Georgia, were democrats. The minority senators insisted that Trescott and Hanson were mugwumps, not democrats, and ought not to be so considered. Senator Frye criticized the list of appointments, saying that so far as he knew, with a single exception, none of the delegates named ought to have been appointed. Senator Hoar eulogized T. Jefferson Coolidge. Frye said William Pinckney Whyte was opposed to paying subsidies to ocean steamship lines being interested in the operations of clipper ships trading with South American countries, a statement which Senator Gorman is said to have confirmed. The report of the committee went over until to-morrow without action by general consent, there being no formal motion or objection entered.

Drawing to an End.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It seems to be the universal expectation among senators that the senate will adjourn the present special session sine die to-morrow. President Harrison has sent in about 350 nominations since March 5, all of which, with a very few exceptions have been reported from the committee and will have been confirmed before adjournment. Of the offices yet to be filled are those of commissioner of the general land office and public printer. It is believed they will be filled within a few days. Editor Osborne, of the Los Angeles Evening Express, is believed to be the man selected for public printer, but no satisfactory guess can be made as to the land commissioner. The general opinion is that W. R. Meredith, of Chicago, who was supposed to be the coming man for public printer, will succeed E. O. Graves as superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing.

Cleveland's Trip.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—A message from Ex-President Cleveland at Jupiter says the party will reach Jacksonville Thursday morning, and leave there for the north at noon the same day.

OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Instructions Governing Their Entry by Intending Settlers Issued by Noble.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The commissioner of the general land office, with the approval of Secretary Noble, has issued to the registers and receivers of the newly established land offices in Oklahoma a letter of instructions of special interest to persons desiring to settle in that territory. The most important features of the letter are the following: All except reserved lands are made subject to entry by actual settlers under the homestead laws, with certain modifications. Attention is directed to the general circular of Jan. 1, 1889, containing the homestead laws and official regulations thereunder. These laws and regulations are modified by special provisions of the act of March 2, 1889, in the following particulars, viz:

1. The rule stated under the title "only one homestead privilege to the same person permitted," is so modified as to admit of a homestead entry being made by any one who, prior to the passage of the act, had made a homestead entry but failed from any cause to secure a title in fee to the land embraced herein, or who, having secured such title, did so by what is known as a commutation of his homestead entry. With regard to a person making a homestead entry and failing to acquire title thereto, or commuting after the passage of said act of March 2, 1889, the file as to the second homestead is operative, and will be enforced in relation to these laws as well as others.

2. The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under the homestead laws only," and while providing that "the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war shall not be abridged," makes no mention of the sections under which such soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, are permitted with regard to public lands generally, to make additional entries in certain cases free from the requirement of actual settlement on the entered tract. Therefore it is held that soldiers or sailors additional entries cannot be made on those lands under said sections unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation. Entries will not be subject to commutation. Any person applying to enter or file for a homestead will be required first to make affidavit in addition to the other requirements that he did not violate the law by entering upon and occupying any portion of the lands prior to April 2. Townsite entries may be allowed, but limits the area in any such entry to one-half of a section or 320 acres as the maximum, whatever the number of inhabitants.

Sketches of Yesterday's Nominees.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—George H. Shields, to-day nominated to be assistant attorney general, is about 55 years of age and is a man of high legal and social attainments. He has been a St. Louis resident for many years and for a long time was associated as a law partner with Gen. John B. Henderson.

Bradford Prince, nominated as governor of New Mexico, was chief justice of that territory and resigned his position on account of some misunderstanding during President Arthur's term. He served one or two terms as state senator in the New York legislature prior to his appointment as chief justice of New Mexico.

James N. Huston, nominated to be treasurer of the United States, is a native of Indiana, about 45 years of age. He is president of the Connorville National bank. Huston is largely interested in manufactures and farming, and is a man of considerable means. He was chairman of the republican national committee during the last two campaigns and achieved a reputation as a successful organizer and worker.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, named as assistant treasurer at New York, is 62 years of age. He was trained as a printer and graduated from Yale college. He became editor and proprietor of the Utica Morning Herald in 1851, and has been connected with that paper since that time. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1864 and 1868, was a member of the legislature of 1867 and served in the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses as a member of the ways and means committee.

Capt. Geo. B. White, nominated to succeed Admiral Harmony as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, is a nephew of Representative Wm. D. Kelly. He entered the naval academy in 1854 and graduated in 1859.

Wm. H. Wharton, appointed assistant secretary of state, was born in Massachusetts and is about 42 years of age. He became private secretary to Justice Gray when the latter was United States judge in Massachusetts, and has continued to act in the same capacity since Judge Gray became a member of the United States supreme court.

The Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day is as follows: Interest bearing debt—principal, $915,035,532; interest, $9,939,921; total, $924,975,451.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—principal and interest, $2,097,275; debt bearing no interest, $748,195,430.

Total debt—principal, $1,665,172,207; interest, $10,095,951; total, $1,675,268,158; total debt, less available cash items, $1,168,690,058; net cash in treasury, $54,006,396; debt less cash in treasury, April 1, $89,114,683,663; debt less cash in treasury, March 1, 1889, $1,128,289,318; decrease of debt during the month, $13,605,655. Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888, $50,900,994; total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account, $618,591,090.66.

KRUSHUACKI FOUND.

The Boy Who is Said to be an Heir in Police Hands.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 1.—Arthur Krushuacki, aged 14, who is said to be heir to $80,000, and whose mysterious disappearance from his home in Chicago last Wednesday has been stated in these dispatches, turned up here yesterday and applied for assistance at the police station. He said that Tuesday last, while at the stock yards, he was accosted by a man who asked him if he would like to accompany him and take care of some horses in a car on the railroad. After receiving his father's permission he consented to go and said the understanding was that the destination would be Youngstown, Ohio. Saturday afternoon they reached Alleghany where the man deserted him. When the suggestion was made that he be sent back home he began to cry and said he would rather stay here and work; that his father abused him when he was at home. He said that his grandparents were still living in Germany and were poor people. He knew nothing about himself being an heir to a fortune. The inspector telegraphed to Chicago this afternoon asking what disposition should be made of the boy.

COURTESIES IN COURT.

Ben Butler and F. J. Browning Give Their Opinion of Each Other.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—A Washington special to the American says: Hon Benjamin F. Butler came to Washington to be present in arguing a case. He took little notice of his colleagues, confining his attention to the work before him, and when he came in contact with F. J. Browning, the counsel on the other side, he lost his temper. Browning had the floor and had paused momentarily to refer to some papers, when Butler attempted to address the court. Browning interrupted with "I have not yielded the floor." Gen. Butler made several vain efforts to fix the attention of the court and failing said, "Your honor, I don't propose to be snapped at by a cur." To this Browning replied, "And may it please the court, I don't propose to be bulldozed by a bull dog." The contestants quieted down when the judge threatened to fine them both for contempt of court.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has been seized by a sudden illness.

THE GREAT STORM

Additional Details of the Loss of the American and German War Ships at Apia.

The Fury of the Wind Sufficient to Lift the Vessels Bodily Out of the Water.

A Poor Lot of Tubs to be Sent to Samoa in Place of the Wrecked American Vessels.

LONDON, April 1.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received. The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly, and the German man-of-war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck broadside and the shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back, sinking in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under the hatches, and scarcely a soul of them escaped. The German war vessel Adler was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by a gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A terrible struggle for life ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out, some reaching the shore in safety. Others clung to the rigging until the masts fell. Of those who were on the masts only two gained the shore. The captain of the Adler and several other officers were saved. Meantime the United States ship Nipsic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The captain, however, managed to keep control and ran her on a sand bar. The boats were immediately lowered and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men: these were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The United States ship Vandalia was carrried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock, hurling the captain against a gatling gun and he fell stunned; before he could be recovered a great wave swept the deck and washed him and others away into the sea. The vessel sank fifty yards from the Nipsic and several of the officers and men went down with her. Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some of the ship's company tried to save themselves by clinging to the rigging, but heavy and swift running waves dashed over them and one by one they were swept away. By this time night had set in and many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, all anxious to render assistance to the unfortunate crews; but owing to the darkness they were wholly unable to be of service. Soon after the Vandalia had sunk the American war ship Trenton broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the Vandalia, whence she drifted to shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold half full of water. As morning dawned the German man-of-war Olga, which had hitherto withstood the gale, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and was driven upon the beach, where she lay in a tolerably favorable position. The following is a record of officers and men lost: Eber, the captain, and all other officers, except one, and seventy-six men; Vandalia, captain, four officers and forty men; Nipsic, seven men; Adler, altogether fifteen persons. Mataafa sent a number of his men to the assistance of the wrecked ships and they rendered splendid aid in trying to float the Olga.

A Sorry Lot of Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—While the vessels ordered to Samoa to-day are fair vessels of their kind, yet they are by no means equal to the three vessels which were wrecked and are of an antique type, compared with the vessels of the German East African fleet which have been ordered to Samoa. The old Richmond is the largest vessel that will go down. She was built in Norfolk in 1858 and is of 2,000 tons burden, 225 feet long, 42½ feet broad and 17.4 feet draft. Her speed is set down as 9½ knots when in trim, but she is doubtless foul and consequently much reduced in speed by her stay in South Atlantic waters. She is commanded by Capt. A. V. Reed, with Lieut. Commander Louis Kimsley and Lieutenants W. H. Everett, J. F. C. Conn, F. H. Terosby, J. M. Robinson and J. O. Nicholson. Her complement is twenty-nine officers and 371 men. The battery is headed by twelve ten-inch smooth bores, one eight-inch muzzle-loading rifle and one sixty-pound breech-loading rifle, two twenty-pound breech-loaders, and some smaller secondary guns.

The Alert is a 1,000-ton vessel, built by John Roach in 1875. She carries twenty-one officers and 120 men. She is rated at ten knots, is 195 feet long by thirty-two feet beam, draws 123 feet of water, and carries a battery of one eleven-inch and nine-inch smooth bores, one sixty-pound rifle and four small guns in the secondary battery. Her officers are: Commander, James D. Graham; lieutenants, John Garvin, F. E. Green, J. T. Moore, J. Parker, C. D. Bostice and W. G. Hannum.

The Adams is rated at 1375 tons. She was built in 1876 at Boston by Donald McKay. Her length is 185 feet by thirty-five feet beam and 14.3 draft. She is set down as 9.3 knots, with a battery of four nine-inch smooth bores, one eight-inch muzzle-loading rifle, one sixty-pound muzzle-loading rifles and five guns in the secondary battery.

The detail for the Adams was almost completed this afternoon. She will be under the direction of Commander Edwin I. Woodward. There will be no new orders in regard to Samoan affairs given the commander of the vessels. Admiral Kimberly will remain in Apia and will continue in command of the squadron. The admiral has considerable discretion vested in him and may to a considerable extent exercise his own judgment in regard to what shall be done. Should anything occur to render new instructions advisable they can be prepared and sent to Samoa long before war vessels could get there.

While no doubt is entertained here that Admiral Kimberly did everything possible to avoid the dreadful disaster at Samoa, the receipt of a detailed report is awaited with interest. When that is received it will be decided whether it will be necessary to make any further investigation. Col. W. B. Remey, judge advocate of the navy, says on the subject: "The usual course followed in a case of this kind, is: Admiral Kimberly will make a report to the secretary, giving in detail all the facts in connection with the loss of the ships and men in the squadron of which he had command. That report in the natural order of things will be referred to me, and if, in my judgment, it seems to me there was any negligence displayed or the admiral failed to take all proper precautions, I shall recommend to the secretary a court of inquiry be held. The functions of a court of inquiry are very similar to those of a grand jury. If, after thorough investigation the court is convinced the admiral was remiss or did not display the seamanship which ought to have been expected of him under the circumstances; the court would recommend the secretary of navy that he be tried by a court martial and I should have to prefer the charge. I don't believe any court will be convened."

The secretary of the navy has cabled to Samoa that the men of the wrecked naval vessels sent home are to come to San Francisco.

Renewed instructions have been sent to San Francisco to hurry forward the preparation of the Charleston and every effort will be made to get her guns and carriages transported at the earliest possible moment. The guns are ready at the proving grounds at Annapolis and the carriages are about ready at the Washington navy yard.

The navy department is making a lively effort to secure an adequate representation at Samoa. Orders were sent to-day to have the Richmond, Alert and Adams sent to Apia at the earliest practical moment. The Alert is at Honolulu and can reach Samoa in a month or forty days. The Richmond is on the east coast of South America and must go around Cape Horn. The Adams is under repair at the Mare Island navy yard and ten days or two weeks will serve to complete her repairs. After a few days additional are consumed in taking in stores and coal she may sail on the voyage, which will take a month. The Yantic is now at Brooklyn and will be ready to sail on the 10th, probably to relieve the Richmond.

PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS.

The immediate relatives of those who lost their lives at Samoa will be entitled to pensions under the general pension law of $6 per month for a seaman's widow and $2 per month for each child under 16 years of age. In the case of the widows of officers it is proportionately larger. The parents of the dead persons will have to prove they were dependent upon their sons for support to entitle them to pensions. Congress will probably also pass a special act making reimbursement for the effects and baggage of the officers and men lost in the wreck. This was done in the case of the Huron, which went down on the Hatteras coast about fifteen years ago.

KIND WORDS FROM THE BRITISH.

Queen Victoria cabled through Lord Salisbury to the British legation at this city directing that her earnest sympathy be expressed to the president of the United States on account of the terrible naval misfortune at Samoa and the deplorable loss of life.

A graceful tribute from the English naval officials is contained in the following cable received by Secretary Tracy this morning:

"GIBRALTAR, March 31.—The officers of the English channel fleet sympathize with the American navy in the terrible loss of life from the wrecks at Samoa."

To this message Secretary Tracy made the following reply:

To the Admiral Commanding Her Majesty's Channel Fleet—Accept for yourself and the officers of your command my grateful acknowledgement on behalf of the United States navy for your message of sympathy and good will, occasioned by the recent disaster at Samoa.

TROUBLE OVER A HOUSE.

Attorney Joy and Gordon Bros., Each Claiming Some Livingston Property.

LIVINGSTON, April 1.—[Special Independent.]—Something of a sensational episode occurred on the streets of Livingston yesterday, which though it only shocked some of the good people of our city who were returning home from Sunday morning religious worship at first, developed into quite an interesting brawl before the middle of the afternoon. A number of prominent men were interested, the principals, however, being County Attorney A. R. Joy on the one side and the two Gordon brothers, of Gordon Bros. & Co., on the other. The Gordons claimed to own a house which stood on one of the Northern Pacific railroad company's lots, which they were negotiating to buy, but while negotiations were pending the lot was purchased by Attorney Joy, who then refused to allow Gordon Bros. to remove their house from the premises, claiming that the house was his, as it stood on Northern Pacific land when he bought it. Hot words followed this action, and a fight was about to begin when the timely arrival of Sheriff Templeton prevented further trouble at that time. Yesterday Gordon Bros., with a gang of men, atttempted to remove the house from the lot into the street, and they were all promptly arrested at the instigation of Joy. Bail was soon furnished, however, for the thirty to forty men employed and they all returned to the scene of trouble, and after a war of words, threats and counter threats being freely exchanged they succeeded in moving the house into the middle of the street, where it now remains. The ownership of the house, however, is far from being settled, and much bad blood exists between the principals to the affray, their friends and adherents, and it is thought by many that the end is not yet come.

A RELIGIOUS LUNATIC.

Monroe Lasater and His Wife Arrested for Killing Their Babe.

JACKSON, Mo., April 1.—Sheriff John Husky, of Bellinger county, has placed in jail Amanda Lasater, charged with murder, and her husband, Monroe, as accessory. The husband recently became a religious lunatic, claiming to have received from God a command to preach, but first to offer his 14-months old child as a sacrifice. He made his wife strangle the infant, claiming the Almighty had promised to resurrect the child on the third day. When Lasater was arrested he had been carrying the dead infant in his arms for two days.

The Obituary Record.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—Hon. John Henry Pope, minister of railways, died this afternoon after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Pope was born in Eastern township, Quebec, in 1824. His early life was spent on a farm. He represented Compton in the Canada assembly from 1867 until the union, and served the same constituency in the Dominion parliament six terms. He was minister of agriculture from 1871 to 1873, retiring from the government on account of the Pacific railway question. He was reappointed minister of agriculture in 1878 and minister of railways and canals in 1885. In company with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper he went to England in 1880, the three securing the Pacific railway contract, which was afterwards ratified by parliament. Mr. Pope was president of the International Railway company of Maine.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—E. P. Allis, the head of the great Reliance Works, one of the largest foundries and machine shops in the country, died suddenly to-night. He employed 1,500 men, with whom he always maintained the kindest relations, even during the great labor agitations of the past few years. At one time he was a greenback candidate for governor.

May Have Lost Their Lives.

LIVINGSTON, April 1.—Three weeks ago a scout named Wilson and one soldier started through the Yellowstone park to see if there were any trespassers molesting the game. They should have been back in ten days, but have not yet returned. It is supposed the unfortunate men attempted to cross the Yellowstone and went through the ice.

Advices to the INDEPENDENT last night are to the effect that the scout and soldier above mentioned have returned all right.

Through a Burning Bridge.

WHEELING, Va., April 1.—The locomotive and fourteen cars of a Baltimore & Ohio freight train went through a burning bridge over Hart creek, eighty miles east of this city, this morning. The burning timbers from the bridge set fire to the cars and they were burned. The caboose did not leave the track and all the crew escaped, though two unknown tramps went down with the wreck and were burned. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping.

Pleased With Prince.

SANTA FE, April 1.—The appointment of Judge Prince as governor of New Mexico is well received here, as he is regarded as an excellent representative of progress and improvement. He is a resident of Santa Fe, with large interests throughout the territory and was for several years chief justice of the territory and president of the bureau of immigration.

The Lone Highwayman.

MILTON, Cal., April 1.—A stage coach coming from Murphy station was held up by a lone highwayman this morning and the express box rifled. The robber secured little money. The passengers were not molested.

The Fire Record.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 1.—The Glencoe Iron Works of Arms, Bell & Co., burned this evening and the iron works of Brown & Bonnell were partially destroyed. Total loss, $90,000; insurance $50,000.

CLAGGETT'S GIRL.

Romantic Marriage of a Daughter of Montana's One Time Delegate in Congress.

The Father Opposed the Match, But Consented to a Final Meeting of the Lovers.

Miss Mabel's Rough Trip Through the Mountains Which Ended in a Wedding at Murray.

SPOKANE FALLS, April 1.—[Special to the Independent.]—Fred J. Lucas and Miss Mabel Claggett were married at Murray, Idaho, a few days ago, by Rev. T. G. Watson, of Spokane Falls. Miss Claggett is the daughter of Hon. Wm. H. Claggett, formerly delegate to congress from Montana. He was opposed to the match, and upon his removal from Murray to Georgetown warned Lucas to discontinue his visits. Last week Lucas went to Georgetown, by request, for a final interview with the young lady, in her father's presence. The engagement was formally broken off, and he started home, but was intercepted on his way by the girl, who had stolen away from the house to bid him a more fitting adieu. This did not culminate in any better understanding, and the young man hurried on to overtake the stage which had passed them, the girl retracing her steps homeward. Presently it dawned upon her mind that an unpleasant scene would be enacted on her arrival, whereupon she resolved to go to Murray, sixteen miles away. Fearing pursuit she abandoned the road, waded a swift stream and made her way along the base of the mountains through a region said to be infested with mountain lions and other wild beasts. She arrived at the house of a friend at 4 in the morning, bruised from many falls, her clothing torn and wet. Her lover soon found her out and the wedding was the result.

AFTER A LONG CHASE.

Thos. Ormund, Accused of Robbery, Under Arrest at Great Falls.

GREAT FALLS, April 1.—[Special to the Independent.]—A startling case of crime and its detection occupies the attention of Great Falls. Last November the store of B. Harris, of Helena and Great Falls, was entered here at night and robbed of clothing. In January another daring robbery took place at the same store, the robbers helping themselves to $150 a fur coat and much other wearing apparel. Some time after the last robbery Mr. Levy, who is employed in Mr. Harris' store, saw Thomas Ormund, known also as "Red," wearing a pair of stolen trousers. This clue was given to City Marshal Pat Sweeney, who followed it up promptly in concert with Sheriff Downing. Ormund suspected something and fled. Then a long chase began. Downing and Sweeney pursued him to the Missoula valley, through the Cœur d'Alenes and finally to the Pacific coast. The sheriff caught him at Seattle and brought him to Helena on Saturday, placing him in safe keeping at the jail. It is believed that he confessed to complicity in both crimes and made some startling disclosures. One of the disclosures led to-day to the arrest of James C. Hunt, a saloon-keeper. He is charged in the complaint with breaking into Harris' store and robbing it in November last. Hunt was about to leave town. He has been shadowed ever since Ormund's arrest was probable, by City Marshal Sweeney, who came back in advance of Downing. Hunt was taken this afternoon before Judge Dyas and released on $2,000 bail to appear to-morrow for examination. Hunt was prominent in politics and city affairs.

THE GIRL WAS WILLING.

Desperate Means Used by a Cowboy to Secure a Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Herbert E. Caddington, alias Herb Parker, a Colorado cowboy, was arrested here Saturday night on the charge of larceny, arson and kidnapping. The dispatch on which he was arrested came from Trinidad, from which place he abducted a 16 year old girl. In order to secure her he set fire to her father's house and then fled to New Mexico, where he married her. They came to this city and stayed with Jarvis Ayers, a relative of the girl. The accused admits all the charges except that of larceny. He says that the girl was willing to go with him. He is held for the requisition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is reported that Kossuth is dying.

Capt. Wissman and Dr. Peters have arrived at Zanzibar.

It is reported that Chief El Senouissi has approached to within a few hundred miles of Khartown.

Eight hundred carpenters and painters of Buffalo, N. Y., struck for nine hours, beginning to-day.

A Washington special says the senate committee on printing favors Osborne, of California, for public printer.

It is said the American sugar refinery at San Francisco was formally sold to the eastern sugar trust yesterday.

Queen Victoria sent a dispatch to Emperor William expressing regret for the loss of the German men-of-war at Samoa.

The Church Missionary society of London has received information that the missionaries in Nyanza and Usagara are safe.

The eldest son of John Bright, a liberal unionist, will contest the seat in the commons made vacant by the death of his father.

The great Eiffel tower at Paris, which will be one of the principal features of the coming Paris exposition, was opened officially yesterday. Premier Tiard delivered an oration.

The Montreal Evangelical Alliance has prepared a petition to Queen Victoria setting forth the federal government failed to do its duty in the Jesuit matter, and asking her to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of Canada.

A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Sept. 4, has reached a friend of the explorer at Edinbrgh. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza and they were together twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin Pasha was enjoying good health.

Court at Deer Lodge.

DEER LODGE, April 1.—[Special to the Independent.]—Court convened here this morning, and it is predicted it will be the livelliest term in the history of the county. There are twenty prisoners in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury for various crimes, three of whom are held for murder. Although there are 135 cases on the civil calendar, it is hardly probable that any civil business will be transacted, as it will take the entire term to clear up the criminal docket.

The United States court will be held here, but the jurors and witnesses will not be required to be in attendance before the 15th, as no United States business will be transacted prior to that date.