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HARRIS

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHIER

A Helena House that carries as large a Clothing Stock as any house west of Chicago.

That handles the productions of the very finest manufacturers of the country.

That marks all goods in plain figures, and the only house in the city that is

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

"You pays your money and you takes your choice."

There are hats and then again there are HATS—and many hats that wear well—and there are hats that wear well and look well. The only hat we know that combines durability and elegance is the "Miller." Have you ever had one? Then don't wait a minute, but go and get one while the stock is large because if you wait you are liable to come up "wanting." We are sole agents for those celebrated manufacturers, "Dickerson & Brown," whose productions for the last twenty years have been considered "au fait" by those who are supposed to be the "Arbiters of Fashion."

Don't fail to get a Miller Hat. Then again we are well fixed in Spring Wear. Did you examine our line of clothing, Nobby Suits, Stylish Cutaways and Stately Prince Alberts (there's going to be lots of the latter worn this year.)

One of the greatest attractions ever seen in a clothing house is a stylish blue sack suit, low rolled collar, silk faced. We are the only house in Montana that shows this style very handsome. Only, $25.

Another attraction is a Spring Overcoat, silk lined which together with the sleeve linings are the same as the goods, very stylish, made by Benjamin (not Harris), of New York. We defy a tailor to match it for $60. You can have it for half the money. We have them at all prices as low as $7.50.

It makes our head ache when we look at our stock. It is too large. Just think so many goods in such a small room as ours.

We have to get rid of some of these quicker than the usual course of trade so we have put the knife into a number of lots and the very life blood of profits flow from our sales. Just think, a nice Nobby suit any of four different styles all wool and only a ten dollar bill puts one of them on your back.

200 doz. ties just arrived—100 doz. from Wilson Bros. of Chicago—you know them—and 100 doz. from Howell of Philadelphia, strangers to this trade, but dandy tie makers. Come and look at the goods they make and if you don't buy a tie or two you can take.

HARRIS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER
St. Louis Block, Main St,
HELENA, M. T.

N. B.—Out of town orders will receive our best attention. Goods sent on approval to any part of the territory. Price list and rules for self-measurement.

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Situated on Montana Avenue. Just North of Flower Garden Addition.

The Site of this Addition is a Beautiful Knoll, and the Scener on all Sides is Unsurpassed. BUILDING HAS ALREAD COMMENCED. The CATHOLIC COLLEGE GROUN ADJOIN IT ON THE NORTH. Only six minutes walk from Northern Pacific Depot.

Large Lots, Cheap Prices, Easy Terms.

Sixty Lots sold the first day the Addition was on the Market. No better Lots were ever Offered in this City for Safe Investment and Quick Profits.

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Sole Agents, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Second Floor First National Bank Building, Entrance corner Grand and Jackson streets.

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Fine Carriages, Buggies and Road Wagons, Landaus, Coupes and Phaetons, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Schuttler's Montana Lumber and Quartz Wagon Gears. Farm Wagons, Harness, Etc.

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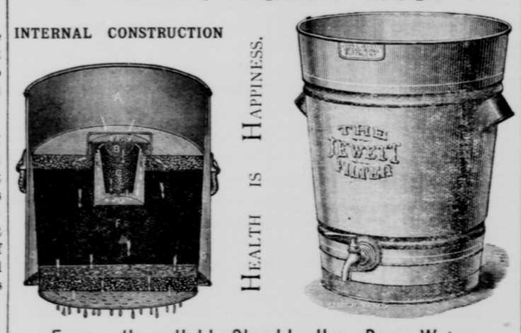

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Every HouseHold Should Use Pure Water.

Water which would be considered absolutely vile, will, by one filtration through the JEWETT FILTER, be placed in the first class of very pure waters. This will be particularly exemplified in the reduction of the Albuminoid Ammonia, the most important factor of the waters now used in this city.

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F. S LANG & CO., Helena.

Stallions For Sale.

DEGEN BROS., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

FRENCH DRAFT AND COACH HORSES.

A fine lot now at the Ry Zeigler stables will be sold at very low prices, as cheap as can be purchased in the East.

They must be sold without delay.

ATTENTION!

We Carry a Full Line of

Gray Bros. Shoes.

They excel any shoe in the market for STYLE and DURABILITY. Also the largee line of Gents Shoes in the city, including HANAN & SON and LILLY, BRACKETT & CO. makes.

RALEIGH & CLARKE, No. 25 Uoper Main St.

SUCCESSORS TO F. E. GAGE & CO.

FRUITS OF PEACE.

Republican France Shows the World Greater Victories Than Those Gained by the Sword.

President Carnot Opens the Great Exposition in the Presence of Thousands of Eminent Visitors.

Every Country Represented by Its Works Save Germany—Industries in Which America Leads the World.

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PARIS, May 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, surrounded by his ministers and many distinguished guests, President Carnot stood under the great dome of the exposition building to formally declare it open. The preliminaries hrve been auspicious. The ceremonial at Versailles yesterday while not of first importance, was dignified and discreet. Ths militar y display, which was inferior to many I have seen in Paris, was wisely curtailed to give the visitors an opportunity to see the charms of the most beautiful spot in Europe, whose natural loveliness is not over matched by its historical association, in which romance and tragedy are so strangely co-mingled. The speeches by the president and others were characterized alike by tact and taste, and the solitary marring incident, a blank cartridge discharged by a maudlin sensationalist, who to-day was ascertained to be a harmless imbecile, deserving only pity, has already been forgotten. Everywhere the demonstrations were unqualified. If discontent prevailed it remained away from Versailles and has up to this time at least uttered no sound and given no sign. The talismanic spell of thrift soothes whatever of political rancor may arise under other circumstances. The trivial episode of Gen. Boulanger's election to the municipal council of Rouen yesterday arouses little interest.

As he stood under the dome of the exposition building President Carnot was seen to advantage. He is small in physique, straight, wiry and resolute, and while amiability of character is expressed in the relaxation of the thin lips, he may be depended on for rigor when required. He impresses the observer as being a keen man, reticent rather than voluble, decisive rather than eager, a clear and tenacious man. His political experience is extensive in legislation and in administration. While there may be more statesmen than he in France, it is manifest he has combined in an exceptional degree those traits and attainments that adapt him to this epoch through which France is passing, a constructive and defensive period, in which it is essential to maintain order without infringing upon liberty and to encourage and strengthen the moral sense of the people in support of self-government while education, manufactures, commerce and taxation are brought into national equilibrium. Premier Tirard, who stood at the president's side, overshadowed him in the extremes of manhood. He is a vigorous and even a powerful man of strong features and has a finely developed head. He recalls Mr. Blaine. He is older than President Carnot, who is 52 and does not look more than 45. Near the president and the premier was the radical, Clemenceau, and political economist, Yoes Guyot, minister of public works, whose functions include many of the most important of the secretary of the navy, as well as most of those of the secretary of the interior. The other members of the cabinet surrounded the president, reinforced by able men of affairs, who have successfully conducted the exposition.

The president's cortege arrived at the exposition grounds escorted by a brilliant troops of cuirassiers, whose breast-plates and helmets flashed in the pleasant May day sun, the crystal tones of the great clocks struck two, the trumpets poured forth their strains and the entire assembly under the dome arose to its feet. It was a spectacle worth remembering. This free nation has supplied during the centuries of its monarchy and empire many gorgeous spectacles for artists to preserve, for poets to chant and philosophers to discuss, but at no time since the days of the great Louis were the liberty, moral power and beauty of democracy so picturesquely harmonized as at this moment. To conceive a great circle formed under the dome suggestive of St. Paul's. The decorations, reaching to the apex, noble in the symbolism, all allusion to the art liberative of all countries, noted by ingenious and graceful devices and the names of the world's greatest, emblazoned in gold letters, the various emblems of civilization arranged pictorially upon segments of the arches and colossal freize extending entirely around the base of the dome, instead of mediæval processional national types of all races, bearing appropriate offerings. Beneath this luminous and rich roof are hundreds of arm chairs, single chairs and benches, all in gold up holstering, with the arms in crimson brocade or velvet, and a dais arranged with heavy red draperies for the president and his train. Extending in the lines of a parallelogram with an endless vista through the palace of fine arts, are places, all in red velvet, for senators, deputies and judges, heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, mayors, members of the great councils, the French academy, clergy and civil functionaries.

The surprise of the day was the presence of all the diplomatic representatives now in Paris. While their governments declined to permit them officially to assist in the opening of the exposition, personal good will and possibly private curiosity overcame the prohibition and they were all unofficially present. The letters of their instructions had been kept while the spirit was broken. It was a sight there not to be seen nowhere except in Paris. All except the Japanese, who have adopted European garb, plus an unlimited amount of gold lace, all knots and tassels, were in the dress of their respective courts. Only one foreign representative was in austere black, unrelieved by any decoration. This was Robert McLane, the retiring minister of the United States, who was greeted with cordial warmth on every side. On the benches provided for ambassadors were Orientals with white teeth flashing from under their curled brown mustaches; Hindoos in white cloaks and capuchins; Africans with feathered circlets in their headgear; the Chinese minister with a long suite of yellow attendants, looking like elegant grotesque figures, among whom there is not a young man, and full blooded Moors, the contrast between whose swarthy skins and silky white draperies of nun's veiling was occasionally relieved by the raising of a jewelled head to direct an opera glass upon the gallery overhead. Everywhere was seen the broad, red ribbon of the Legion of Honor and the cross of the same distinction. Generals, scarred and feeble, were assisted to their places by younger officers; honorary veterans occupied the front row of chairs near the dais; some of them on crutches, the survivors of many wars.

After the Marseillaise had been played by a picked orchestra and sung by a chorus of men's voices, Premier Tirard rose and delivered the opening speech. At its close the audience cheered enthusiastically, and Tirard was warmly congratulated. President Carnot then rose to read his speech. His voice is shrill, but audible. His speech was well thought of. His peroration was delivered with considerable earnestness. Every word was safe, prudent, plausible and generous. He did not seize upon the national occasion to glorify a party, to flatter a faction, or to irritate the unthinking. He made no allusion to hostile governments, but spoke magnanimously and justly of foreign people. He did not glorify France unduly, but humanity still more. At the conclusion of his speech and the finish of the musical programme, President Carnot descended from the dais and walked down the main aisle of the gallery of fine arts toward the centre where he touched several electric buttons. In a moment the fountains of the exposition were all pouring forth their streams to the universal sunshine, and the great engine of the machinery palace was in motion. Three or four hundred thousand people outside and inside cheered, and every portion of the grounds of the Universal Exposition of 1889 was open.

The exhibitors number 20,000. The countries represented by product are, in addition to France and the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Servia, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Guatamala, Uruguay, Paraguay, San Domingo, Salvador, Hayti, China, Japan, East India, Siam, Morocco and Australia. The unrepresented countries are Germany—an absence as inevitable as it is deplorable and conspicuous—Turkey and Montenegro. The subject matter of the exposition comprises everything that enters into the material of civilization. While it may be classified with extreme comprehensiveness under the heads of fine and industrial arts, it contains in the great grounds the history of the universe.

The applications for space so far exceeded the expectations, founded on previous exhibitions, that the catalogue of no group is ready for the printer. The American representation is the farthest behind. There is not, for instance, at this writing, a vestige of the great national educational exhibit to be seen, nor are the consignments sent from individual states, nearly all of which are to be represented, out of the packing boxes. So far as the present indications go the American exhibit on the industrial side will the most impressive in gold and silver smithing, in glassware, which has made a marked sensation among the French and Austrian glassmakers, and machinery. The palace, rightly so named, devoted to machinery, is a magnificent edifice, in which a world's congress might sit. It is an architectural beauty, and the splendor of its decorations also render it one of the great centers of interest. The chief attraction in it is the Edison display of motors, machines and apparatus.

An idea of the vastness of the exposition may be gained from the area it covers. Although the exhibition buildings are closely grouped the total ground surface exceeds three million square feet. The buildings blend strength, suitability, lightness and grace in their composition. The interior decorations surpass in elegance of design and richness of tone those of any structure ever put up for a similar use. The total number of entries in the fine arts department is 3,500. This department will not be formally opened for several weeks.

An episode combining the pathetic with the droll occurred in the conduct of a jury of American artists residing in Paris, sitting upon the works of art offered by Americans. The versatile and erratic Whistler decided to re-nationalize himself. The submission of exposition pictures to an American jury was a surprising act of patriotism, which did not, however, encounter reciprocal appreciation, and a number of his pictures were rejected. In wrath he withdrew them all and submitted them with acclamation and acceptance to a British jury, where he is now classified. The venerable sculptor, Story, for some different reason, also fared ill at the hands of the young Yankees. In this case kindly intervention reversed a decision which was alike unwarranted and ungracious.

The Eiffel tower has been smiled at as the great folly of the exposition, but the giant manikin of iron threads possesses a value apart from its ostentatiousness. One might mistake it at a distance for an elongated scaffold of an electric light, but on closer approach it is seen to be a daring monumental achievement. From its highest balcony there is visible a beautiful panorama of seventy miles of hills, rivers, lakes, town and hamlets, which no painter can place on canvas, no poet transcribe in verse. The summit, at a total height of nearly 1,000 feet, or nearly double that of Washington's monument, and nearly 600 feet higher than St. Peter's in Rome, will be utilized for scientific purposes, the public being permitted to ascend only about two-thirds of the way in elevators, which can provide transportation for 25,600 persons daily. The total weight of the tower is 6,500 tons and the total cost $1,000,000.

The American corn palace, where the uses of this article of food are to be picturesquely introduced to Europeans, is located near Rapp avenue. One of the chief attractions outside of the grounds is a panorama, which represents the history of France during the century. It is being painted by distinguished artists, and will contain the portraits of hundreds of men and women who have been involved in illuminating or degrading the fame of their country in war, literature, statesmanship, society and art.

The accomodations for strangers in the city are ample, but as happens in every other city under corresponding circumstances the prices of necessaries and indulgencies have risen. The admission to the exposition grounds is only 20 cents for all departments, and once in it is unnecessary to leave them until the hour for closing at night. There are ample resources for feeding the multitude within the grounds at moderate prices, restaurants being under official control.

MARGARET A. SULLIVAN.

A FRENCH CENTENNIAL.

Our Sister Republic Celebrates the Dawn of Liberty in Fair France.

PARIS, May 6.—Yesterday was a notable one in France, the occasion being the centennial of the inauguration of the French revolution. President Carnot and party went early in the day to Versailles, where the president inaugurated a memorial tablet to the building in which the states-general met one hundred years ago. The president and escort then repaired to the Hall of Mirrors in the palace, where there was a grand assemblage of deputies and senators. Leroyer delivered an address of welcome to the president.

In the course of his speech he said: "It is no longer the humble deputies of the third estate to whom even the privilege of standing upright was denied, but the elected representatives of the nation who, bowing before their freely elected chief, pay tribute to the great dead to whom we owe our liberty. It becomes those old strugglers for liberty to remind us that the revolution bequeathed not only doctrines, but lessons. If the revolution sinned by the audacity of its dreams, we sin by our want of self abnegation, by our incomplete knowledge of our duties, by hesitation as to our policy. The date 1889 invites us to realize a union of hearts in love for our country and its institutions."

In his reply President Carnot said: "With an ardent hope for the future, I greet in the palace of monarchy the representatives of a nation that is now in complete possession of herself. The finest thoughts of this solemn meeting turn to our fathers, that immortal generation of 1789, who by dint of courage and many sacrifices secured for us the benefits which we must bequeath to our sons as the most precious inheritance. Never can our gratitude equal the grandeur of the services rendered by our fathers to France and to the human race." In conclusion the president said: "The revolution created a new era in history and founded modern society. After many recent shocks France finally broke with the personal power of one man whatever title he may take. She now recognizes as the sole sovereign the laws enacted by the representatives of the nation."

The president's speech was received with applause. At the conclusion of the address the presidential party proceeded to the gallery of battles, where they took luncheon. Afterward they went to the park where the president participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the recently restored fountains. An immense throng had gathered in the park. President Carnot received the most enthusiastic welcome. The weather was fine and the spectacle presented was a brilliant one.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The French of this city yesterday celebrated the centennial of the anniversary of the dawn of the French revolution by a mass meeting in Webster Hall.

TIMBER CULTURE ENTRIES.

Decision by Secretary Noble Reversing Former Rulings of the Department.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Noble to-day rendered an important decision in the case of James Hair, of Kirwin, Ks., on an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of the general land office, in which he reverses the rulings of the department during the last administration relating to the amount of timber allowable on timber culture land entries. Hair in his application makes oath that on the land in question there are two cottonwood trees and four cottonwood sprouts two inches in diameter. The section was returned by the official surveyor as timber land, under the ruling the department that the words "devoid of timber," in the timber culture act, necessarily means "without timber," or destitute of timber. The entry, therefore, was not allowed. The secretary says no arbitrary rule can be established for the government of every case. It should be the desire of the department to ascertain what intent and purpose congress has in the passage of the act. It stands to reason that it was not the purpose to deprive the occupants of the vast prairies of the west of the benefits of the act if there happened to be a single tree upon the section. I take it that the words "prairie land," or land devoid of timber, within the spirit of the act, means land particularly so, and to give the act the construction placed upon it by the last decision just cited, according to their legitimate deduction, would prevent the entry of any prairie land that had timber of any character upon it, standing, falling or otherwise. This is certainly a narrow view to take of the act. As the testimony in this case is conflicting as to the amount of timber on Hair's claim, further examination is ordered.

Will Come to America.

LONDON, May 6.—The Times says there is little doubt but that the yacht Valkyrie will go to America and try her speed in all available races.

NOMINEES FOR DELEGATES.

Toole and Winston Named at Anaconda Durfee and Brazelton at Philipsburg.

ANACONDA, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—The democratic convention was held here to-day for this district with sixteen delegates present, with Gilvan Hughes as chairman and F. Kennedy as secretary. John R. Toole and G. B. Winston were nominated by acclamation as candidates for the constitutional convention.

Durfee and Brazelton.

PHILIPSBURG, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—The democratic district convention was held here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates to the constitutional convention. Dominick Mellan was elected temporary chairman and H. L. Rodgers permanent chairman. A full delegation was present and a spirited meeting was held, with a number of candidates in the field. David M. Durfee, of Philipsburg, and J. F. Brazelton, of Granite, were nominated. The democrats feel jubilant and say they have named the winners for the constitutional convention.

Burns and Robinson.

DEER LODGE, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—The democratic convention of the eighth or Deer Lodge district, assembled at this place to-day and nominated Edward Burns, of Eliston, and John C. Robinson, of Deer Lodge, for delegates to the constitutional convention. Mr. Burns is a prominent merchant and very popular. Mr. Robinson is an old pioneer, an able lawyer and has been several times a member of the Montana legislature, and knows the wants of the people.

TRACK AND DIAMOND.

Chicago Fails to Play Ball—Other Games—Record of the Flyers.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Cleveland won an easy victory from Chicago to-day, being able to hit Hutchinson without much of an effort. The Chicagos made three runs on bases on balls, O'Brien's pitching being wild. When he did put the ball over the plate the Chicagos were seldom able to hit it. Score—Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 8. The batteries were: For Cleveland, O'Brien and Zimmer; for Chicago, Hutchinson and Farrell.

NEW YORK THE VICTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—New York made enough runs off Sanders in the first three innings to-day to win the game. In the fifth Gleason took Sanders' place and was more effective. Score—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 13. The batteries were for Philadelphia, Sanders, Gleason and Clements; for New York, Welch, Ewing and Brown.

WASHINGTON SURPRISED.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A crushing defeat was administered the home team to-day by the Bostons. The heavy hitting of the visitors was something remarkable and seldom witnessed here. They made nineteen hits with a total of twenty-eight bases. Brouthers' home run hit over the center field fence was a feat never before accomplished on these circuits. Score—Washington, 3; Boston, 23. The batteries were for Washington, Keefe, Healy and Mack; for Boston, Radbourne and Bennett.

A GOOD GAME.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—The visitors won to-day in a closely contested game in which the honors were about evenly divided. Score—Indianapolis, 6; Pittsburg, 7. The batteries were for Indianapolis, Shreve and Myers; for Pittsburg, Conway and Carroll.

Association Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 7.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; St. Louis, 11.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The largest assemblage that ever witnessed a game of base ball at Ridgewood park, L. I., went yesterday to see the Brooklyn and Athletic game. The crowd in the center field was so dense that many of the spectators could not see the players. Brooklyn scored a run in the opening inning, and the Athletics one in the third. The score remained tied until the sixth inning, when the visiting players scored four runs.

The Brooklyn players then began their half of the inning. A error went up from the bat, the crowd in the center field began to close, and all attempts to keep it back failed. In a few minutes the whole field was a sea of humanity. No further efforts were made to clear the field or continue the game. It is doubtful if there would have been any trouble if the home team had led. The umpire called the game a draw and then left field. President Byrne, of the Brooklyn club said he would bring the whole matter up before the next meeting of the American association. He claimed the Athletic fielders incited the trouble.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; Louisville, 5.

At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Baltimore, 10.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 18; St. Louis, 12.

Flyers at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—Weather warm, track fast.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Seriton won, Sunny Brook second, Faker third. Gladstone fourth. Time 1:04¾.

Three-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Queen of Trumps won, Cassius second, Wasatch third. Time 1:42.

Three-year-olds, one mile and a half—Once Again won, Boot Maker second, Castaway third. Time 2:39¾.

Three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlonfs—Stuart won, Amosa second, Probus third. Time 1:28¾.

Three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Cheeney won, J. E. Burnett second. Time 1:15¾.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—Weather pleasant, track good, attendance fair.

Firrt race—St. Albans won, Bridge Light second, Libert third. Time 1:29¾.

Six furlongs—Meta won, Vattelle second, J. T. Rusk third. Time 1:16.

Six furlongs—Bravo won, Kedarkhan second, Fred Wooley third. Time 1:15¾.

Nine sixteenths of a mile—Lady Black burn won, Millie Williams second, Lilly Kinney third. Time 57¼.

One mile and twenty yards—Endurer won, Comedy second, Head Lad third. Time 1:46¾.

Five furlongs—Prince Fonso won, Watterson second, Timothy third. Time 1:03¼.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

After Being Married Only a Few Months, Wm. Gilmore Murders His Bride.

ALBANY, Ga., May 6.—Wm. Gilmore, a prominent young man of Albany, last evening shot and killed his 17-year old wife, Fannie, and then killed himself. Gilmore and his wife had been married only a few months and their union had been an unhappy one. Their marriage was consummated by an elopement. In a few weeks trouble began and ended in Gilmore's leaving his wife. Soon after the separation a young man began to call on Mrs. Gilmore. It is supposed that this was the immediate cause of the tragedy, for Gilmore was heard to say if he could not have Fannie, no one else should.

To Publish the Rebellion Records.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Major Geo. B. Dana, who recently acted as judge-advocate of the Lydecker and Armes court martial, has been selected by Secretary Proctor as the army officer to be at the head of the commission to continue the publication of the records of the rebellion. There will be two others to act with him, civilian experts, who have not yet been selected. The work is expected to be finished in five years.

Windom is Better.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Windom is better, but not well enough to leave the house. His condition has been much more serious than supposed. He had a severe attack of cholera morbus Thursday night, which didn't succumb to medical treatment until Saturday night.

Heutsch's Heavy Bond.

PARIS, May 6.—Director Heutsch, of the Comptoir des Compt, was taken before a magistrate to-day and admitted to bail in the sum of $200,000.

THE CROW LANDS.

Decision of Commissioner Stockslager by Which the Northern Pacific Will be the Gainer.

A Test Case in Which the Railway is Awarded the Odd Marked Sections On the Reserve.

A Hearing Before the Interstate Commerce Commission—The Illinois Central Looking Over a New Field.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—Commissioner Stockslager, of the general land office, rendered an important decision to-day in the case of Smith and Wood against the Northern Pacific. It was in favor of the company and gives it about 500,000 acres of land in the ceded Crow reservation in Montana. In effect it gives the company a title to the odd numbered sections in the ceded lands within the forty miles limit. It was a test case. Smith and Wood made a coal entry on an odd numbered section and took the case before the general land office, claiming as the road was built before the lands were ceded they did not properly come within the teams of the grant, but the commissioner decides they do, and bases his opinion upon the construction placed upon the decision of the supreme court in the Butts case and by Secretary Vilas in the Miller case. It is probable an appeal will be taken to the secretary of the interior.

The Grand Trunk Investigation.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The senate and committee to investigate the alleged ownership by Canadian corporations and capital of American roads reassembled this morning. The first witness was Commissioner Albert Fink, chairman of the Trunk Line association, which he explained was an association to arrange joint competitive tariffs, secure uniformity in charges and class and maintain established tariffs. Fink described the Grand trunk railroad and its branches as far as he knew as a trunk line. It ran from Chicago to Portland, Me. Fink said the Canada Southern was leased by the Michigan Central. He acknowledged the Grand Trunk had differential notes for New England business, because its road was a hundred miles longer.

Senator Cullom—Is your organization today practically the same as before the passage of the interstate commerce law?

Commissioner Fink—In everything except that we no longer divide the earnings or direct the freights.

Cullom—Have you any suggestions as to an amendment to the interstate commerce law?

Fink—The difficulty is to cover the matter of management by law. The interstate commission should have discretion to deal with questions that arise and make exceptions in certain cases.

The commissioner then gave a short summary of the freight taken by the Grand Trunk road at Buffalo and Niagara, which he said was about 20 per cent, of the business to those points. The differential rate is graded from 5 cents per 100 downward. To a question as to what would be the effect to shippers if differential was allowed Canadian roads also, witness said it would simply reduce the number of lines at the shipper's command. Many points in the northwest, too, would be hurt by the crippling of the great trunk line, but a great number of shippers would not be hurt if half dozen of the trunk lines were wiped out.

After a recess Senator Blair inquired where the competion between roads could come in when the schedule of rates had been previously agreed upon. Fink replied that there was no other way to protect themselves from each other. Some settled rates must be agreed to.

Senator Hiscock—Now, Mr. Fink, after two years prohibition against pooling, please give us your views upon its effect and the reason, if any, why pooling should be legalized.

"Pooling," replied Fink, "is entirely misunderstood by the public. It is practiced by the railroads and governments in all countries. The law regulating the maintenance of rates begins at the wrong end. It should first establish a rate and then keep it there. It is the object of the interstate law to make a fixed rate and maintain it by punishing those who break it. In pooling the same end was arrived at, but instead of punishing offenders, the pool was so arranged that each and every road in the pool could get an equal share in the profits and freights. Since the law against pooling has been in force there has not been a single punishment for violating it. The reason is that there are five commissioners to look out for it and 1,000,000 miles of road to look out for, and since the passage of that law there has been more scheming, juggling and trickery to evade the law than ever before. Under the system of pooling rates were fairly maintained, and if it is ever legalized they will be again."

When Commissioner Fink had ended, President Jno. A. King, of the Erie, stated the passage of the interstate commerce law and the abolition of pooling had cost the Erie road about $1,000,000. Under the pooling system the Erie received $500,000 a year as its share in the profits of the pool. When the law passed this income ceased and although the Erie had a differential rate to the west it can get none for eastward bound freight. King was unable to explain why the Canadian Grand Trunk road was able to get so much business unless it was that they are in the habit of giving a rebate. Senator Blair said: "Now, Mr. King, you have seen the workings of the interstate law. Can you give the commissioners any idea how it can be improved?"

To this Mr. King replied: "The greatest benefit to American railroads would be to put the Canadian roads that come into this country on a par with our roads, and if they violate any provisions of the law let them be punished but make the penalty the same for both American and Canadian offenders. That is all we can ask."

A Deal on the Tapis.

OTTAWA, May 6.—Indications are that a big railway deal is on the tapis. The Northern Pacific and the Manitoba on one hand, and the Manitoba and North-western on the other are negotiating, and have been for some time past with a view of either consolidating into one system, or at least arranging a running and traffic agreement by which the trains of either road can pass over both lines. Attorney-General Martin, of the Manitoba, says he knows nothing about the alleged deal, but railway men say the consolidation is sure to be brought about.

An Illinois Central Scheme.

PIERRE, Dak., May 6.—A corps of surveyors will leave Pierre May 10 to make the preliminary survey of a line of road from Pierre to Puget sound. The Illinois Central is said to be backing the scheme.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Prof. Matchett, of Illinois, Killed by His Sister's Suitor.

GALENA, Ill. May 6.—A cold-blooded murder was committed near here yesterday, the victim being Professor H. T. Matchett, founder of the academy at Hanover, this county. Prof. Matchett and Henry Brisk were riding in a buggy when at a turn in the road, Geo. Skene, son of supervisor Wm. Skene, stepped out from the side of the road and fired two shots, one killing Prof. Matchett and the other wounding Brisk in the arm. The murderer escaped. The only reason assigned for the assassination is that Matchett objected to Skene's attentions to his sister. Lynching is probable if the murderer is caught.

Good Crop Prospects in Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 6.—From all portions of western, southern and eastern Oregon and Washington territory the most encouraging reports concerning crops are received. For the past two or three weeks warm rains have prevailed that have been of incalculable benefit to the grass, grain, fruits, vegetable and berry crops. There has been no very dry weather to speak of, nor frosts. From present indications the yield of all kinds of crops this season will be immense.

FREE ADMISSION OF ORES.

Secretary Windom to Give a Hearing to Miners on the Question.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—A letter was received here to-day from M. G. Van Horne, secretary of the Utah Ore Producers' association, and also connected with the Silver association, headed by Senator Stewart, saying Secretary Windom has consented to reopen the question as to the free admission Canadian and Mexican lead, and will give a hearing to those interested on the subject May 15. A great deal of hard work and compilation of facts has been necessary to induce this action, and the friends of lead and silver feel very hopeful of favorable consideration. The whole northwest, more especially Montana, Idaho and Washington, are deeply interested in this question. The free admission of Canadian lead under the pretense of its being silver ore must exert a depressing influence upon the lead market. The Mexican lead ores smuggled over the frontier under the present ruling of the treasury department, which admits any amount of lead being imported free of duty, provided only that the silver contained in the ore can be made to appear of greater value than the lead, has already greatly depressed the price of lead in the United States, and the American miners argue that it should be stopped, if any real protection is deemed advisable for this American product. One of the largest mines in the Coeur d'Alenes, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, has already shut down, throwing upward of 300 men out of employment because of the prevailing low price of lead, which will not permit the payment of high local freight rates on ores. A few citizens of the United States have become interested in lead properties in Canada and Mexico, and it is to their personal interest that the present ruling of the treasury department stand; but the mining interests are deemed of greater importance to the whole country. Mining men here say there is every reason to believe the arguments and appeals to Secretary Windom will be successful. In the northwest the sentiment is unanimous, but owing to short notice this section cannot be represented at Washington.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Three Men Under Arrest at Great Falls Charged with Horse Stealing.

GREAT FALLS, May 6.—[Special to the Independent.]—A considerable sensation was created here this afternoon by the arrest of three men named Ingraham, George Young and John Cook. They are charged with stealing horses from Madison and Gallatin counties. The three men rode on horseback into town, bringing with them an extra horse. They placed the four horses in a livery stable and sautered about town. A stock detective who had been warned to look out for horse thieves with a bunch of horses notified Sheriff Downing, who promptly arrested the three men. Young is said to be under indictment in Madison county for horse stealing and is out on $4,000 bail. It is alleged that Cooke's reputation is also bad. Little is known of Ingraham. After the arrest Deputy Sheriff Hamilton proceeded up the river and found in a natural corral or gulch about three miles from town twenty horses which the alleged thieves had left there. With this bunch of horses was a wagon heavily laden with a mower and other articles. The party had left their horses and wagon there, with the purpose evidently of seeing what they could do in regard to disposing of the horses in town. Mr. Matthews, the stock inspector, is expected from Benton to-morrow, when the horses will be examined and the brands compared with those which the stock detective here received. One of the horses has been identified by persons who knew the animal in Madison county. Startling developments are expected when the investigation is opened.

THE FOREST FIRES.

The Destruction Wrought in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

ST. PAUL, May 6.—Furious forest fires are raging in the northern parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and an immense amount of damage has been done. For miles on three sides of Duluth the fire rages among pines. Many country residences have been destroyed, and on the Harmontown road, near Duluth, every dwelling for four miles has been destroyed. It is feared also some lives have been lost. Incoming farmers report a vast sea of fire, sweeping everything before it. Several houses have been burned, and near Spiritland, south of Ashland, for 150 miles the forest is ablaze. Cumberland, Wisconsin, is almost surrounded by fire and the people are alarmed, fearing the destruction of the city. North of Gratiusburg, Wis., the fire swept the country, destroying everything in its path. Houses, barns, granaries and fences were swept out of existence. Along the Northern Pacific in the neighborhood of Cromwell tamarack forests and whatever else came in the fire's way were turned into ashes. Near Hinckley, Minn., Thos. Campbell and Earnest Lowell were surrounded by fire and so badly burned they will die.

The Blessed Rain.

DULUTH, May 6.—Rain has cheated the forest fires to some extent. A heavy and continuous rain storm is needed. Every incoming train reports a fresh list of damages, and the total will probably reach over $1,000,000. On both sides of the Pike Lake station, even during the rain storm, the flames were fanned into fury and tall pine trees fell and shriveled up like matches. Ten miles this side of Ashland the forests are one sheet of fire. West of the Northern Pacific junction the fire has done a great deal of damage, completely cleaning out the timber from some localities and destroying thousands of ties and poles and hundreds of cords of wood.

Waiting For the Word.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., May 6.—The bluffs along the Missouri are becoming covered with the white prairie schooners and tents of hardy farmers from Iowa and other eastern states who have cast their tents in anticipation of the speedy opening of the Sioux reservation. It is believed the rush to the reservation when finally opened for settlement will resemble the famous Oklahoma rush.

The Fire Record.

WINNIPEG, May 6.—Fire this morning destroyed ten houses, including the Nickel Plate and Brooklyn hotel and the Jewish synagogue. The Methodist church and several other large buildings were scorched.

LONDON, May 6.—The soap works of David & William Gibbs have been burned. The loss will be half a million.

Not Fanny Davenport's Brother.

BOSTON, May 6.—Edgar L. Davenport was this morning shown a dispatch from San Francisco announcing the suicide of William Henry Davenport, said to be a brother of Fanny Davenport. Mr. Davenport said: "I have but one brother, Harry B. Davenport, who is in New York, and two sisters, Fanny and May. This man I do not know."

Coal Miners Suffer.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 6.—Owing to the long continued idleness in the coal mines, large numbers of miners are in the most destitute condition and in danger of actual starv