FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, HELENA

Job Printing.
The Independent is Well Equipped
FOR THE
PROMPT EXECUTION
Of all Orders for
Commercial Printing,
Show Printing, and
Fine Work of All Kinds.

The Helena Independent.

Best Newspaper.
LARGEST CIRCULATION.
Advertisers
Obtain the Best Returns for their Money by Patronizing the
DAILY INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 30--NO. 192 HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1889. FIVE CENTS

HARRIS,
The ONE-PRICE Clothier,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

It is useless for any person, who has been in our store for the last month, to say "Harris, how's biz?" If they were not blind they could see "biz was good." Why was it good with us when every clothing firm in Helena has been an active member of the "kickers club."

Why, simply because we showed about as many styles as all the other houses combined. And when a man felt that he did not want to work a whole year for the merchant tailor, in case he needed a summer suit he put a double eagle and calls on us, sees just as well made, just as good fitting and much more stylish garments, and as a natural consequence buys his suit and keeps us busy.

Did you ever hear about our clearing sales? We l, we are about to start one, pretty soon, and you can safely gamble that what little fur is left on the hides of some of our moss backs will fly when they see the prices we quote. Among them we will mention some of the specialties.

Don't you call to mind that pretty line of Irish tweeds, the production of Hill & Son, of Dublin? We had them in two colors—gray and brown. They were about as universally admired as anything we have offered this year, but many people thought they were high; but they were not. The trouble was, they were not appreciated; but it makes no difference. The knife goes into them just the same, and the consequence is, from this day the $22 is scratched and $17 appears.

But we have plenty other plums for those to eat who have money to buy. The express has brought in 200 suits, summer weights, that were purchased at 65 cents on the dollar and they go for the same percentage. Many of these lots came in our first purchases and were marked $20, $22, up to $28. Now none of them are marked over $20, and although it is a rank shame, we have let some of them out at $10. You can borrow money at 5 per cent, a month to pay for your next summer's suit and still be ahead on nearly any of these lots.

You've not heard of any sunstrokes this year, have you? Do you know the reason? We can tell you. We have had no hot weather; for the same reason we have sold but few of our summer specialties in coats and vests.

Now, if there is anything we pride ourselves on, it is selection of these goods. Just take a look at our north window. You will see the prettiest assortment you ever saw in your life. Mohairs, crepes, pongee serges and silks; the variety is great and assortment astounding; prices 35 per cent. lower than they would be if the season had been propitious. We have seersuckers at $1, coat and vest. We have stripe and cross-bar lisstres at $5, which our competitors hold at $7. We have in the finer grades, goods that cannot be purchased outside of our house for love nor money. As we say, the greatest variety, the greatest profusion ever offered to a Montana public.

In fact, all our lines are remarkably low in furnishing goods. In Hats, in Shoes, all as cheap as consistent with good grades and best workmanship.

A cleaver has been at the disposal of over 300 doz-n handkerchiefs at 12 1 2 cents each—pretty things they were, too, and nearly all gone.

Linen vests at $1 each; last year's goods at $2.50. Night robes, embroidered and plain; in fact anything you want to make yourself a second Adonis you can buy,

BUT BRING THE CASH.

This Interests You!
A HOME
ON EASY TERMS:
Five new houses on Fifth Avenue.
Five minutes walk from Court House.
Three 4-Room Houses.
Two 5-Room Houses.
Just finished, water, fences, sidewalks, etc., all complete. $300 in cash, $40 in monthly installments. Call and investigate.
WALLACE & THORNBURGH,
Agents, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Second Floor First National Bank Building, Entrance corner Grand and Jackson streets.

T. C. POWER & CO.
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.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
FOR ONE WEEK:
33 Feet, Business Property, on Broadway.
370 acres adjoining College Grounds.
7 Room House on Broadway, easy terms.
Lots in Flower Garden, Phœnix and Villard additions. Terms to suit.
10,000 shares Golden Gate Mining company's stock at 25 cents
General Agent for the Bankers Life Association St. Paul.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
ST. AMOUR & LAMBIE
ROOM 8, PITTSBURG BLOCK.

Best Corner on Ewing Street, 50x150, $3,000.

Lots in Syndicate Addition, $8 per foot.

Small interest in an Acre Tract, Near the City.

Choice Lots in Hauser Addition, $20 to $35 a foot.

A. J. STEELE & CO.

California Wine House.
AUGUST FACK, PROPRIETOR.
Dealer in Pure California Grape Wines and Brand'es for Medicinal and Family Purposes, Old Kentucky Whiskies, Pennsylvania and Maryland Ryes.
Importer of the Best Brands of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Fine French Cognacs, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Holland Gins and Jamaica Rums, in wood and glass. Prompt attention given to outside orders.
No 46 South Main Street.

R. W. NEILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stock Saddles, Side Saddles,
Light and Heavy Harness,
Bits, Spurs, Quirts, Whips, Lashes, Blankets, Sheets, Dusters, Slickers, Nose Bags, Sweat Collars, Horse Boots and all other goods usually kept in a first-class harness store. Hand made driving harness a specialty.
Opposite Grand Central Hotel, Main St., Helena, M. T.

ATTENTION!
We Carry a Full Line of
Gray Bros. Shoes.
They excel any shoe in the market for STYLE and DURABILITY. Also the larges 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.

PARNELL RETIRES

The Irish Leader Formally Notifies the Times Commission of the Close of His Case.

All the Other Irish Members of Parliament Likewise Withdraw from the Hearing.

A Promise from Justice Hannen That the Case Will Be Concluded This Week—James O'Kelly's Testimony.

LONDON, July 16.—Upon the opening of the Parnell commission this morning Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Parnell, stated that after full consideration of the situation, Parnell had instructed him to no longer represent him before the commission. This was virtually a notification that Parnell declined to make any further presentation of his case before the commission. Justice Hannen said: "Parnell will, of course, remain subject to the jurisdiction of the court." Counsel for the other members of parliament against whom charges were made by the Times then also withdrew from the case. Parnell made a personal application to the court, asking if there was any design to further continue the examination that it be proceeded with without delay. Justice Hannen promised him the case would be concluded by Thursday.

After the counsel for Parnell and other members of parliament had retired Justice Hannen said the scope of the inquiry could not be altered. Taking of testimony was then resumed. James O'Kelly, member of parliament, declared he had no statement to make. On cross-examination he admitted he was a member of the Irish republican brotherhood from 1866 to 1870. In July, 1871, an attempt to arrest him was made when he was leaving Ireland under the name of John Smith. Letters were found in his luggage from an agent who was aiding the fugitive. Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, produced several letters written by O'Kelly, partly in invisible ink, in which reference was made to the shipment of arms and the doings of Fenians. One of the letters referred to a proposed shipment of rifles from America, and contained a passage reading: "We are ready to take the field when the proper order is issued."

Witness admitted that the letters were not authentic. While witness was in America he joined the Clan-Gael. This organization sent him to Ireland as a military officer to reorganize the men. He received $9,000 toward his expenses. He did not effect the object of his mission, finding the agents in Ireland declined to co-operate with him. He therefore considered his mission ended and went to France. He sent his resignation to America and returned $8,000. During his career in parliament he had received no money from America.

Mr. Matthew Harris, member of the house of commons for East Galway, testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865. The death penalty to traitors was not an essential feature of the Irish constitution. Mr. Harris instanced the case of informer Kickham, and said the society after discussion decided the traitor should not be shot. Presiding Justice Hannen: "The fact that there was such a discussion implies much." Continuing, witness said the Fenian council of 1881 was held in Paris for the sake of security. Mr. Davitt had been arrested and they did not know how the turn would be next. It was therefore thought better to meet out of Ireland.

A TALK WITH POWDERLY.

The General Master Workman Says He Has No Olive Branches for Barry

CHICAGO, July 16.—General Master Workman Powderly and some of his colleagues at headquarters of the order of the Knights of Labor arrived in the city this morning and held a secret conference at their hotel.

The board decided the next general assembly shall be held at Atlanta, Ga., the second Tuesday in next November. During the afternoon Mr. Powderly retired and received calls. In talking to a reporter as to the purpose of the board coming west, Mr. Powderly said it was the quarterly meeting of the executive board and was called in Chicago for the convenience of the northwestern assemblies. The statements of some newspapers that it is to revive the waning influence of the Knights in this portion of the country and that the meeting is an exceptional one, are false. In reply to a query as to whether the board had come west to confer in any way in regard to Barry's United Brotherhood, the general workman said: "We have no overtures to make to Mr. Barry and no olive branches for him. There has as yet been no complaint made to us of anything he has done. I know of no intention to meddle with his affairs. This matter is greatly exaggerated. We don't hear nearly so much of the United Brotherhood in the east. The talk of it is mainly in the west." Concerning the prescribed condition of affairs in the Knights of Labor, he said: "At present we have a membership of 300,000. I am asked to explain the falling off, I ask why should so many come in? This present membership is really an increase which I strongly opposed. Much of it is made up of those people who think strikes the salvation of all evils. I have opposed this membership from the beginning."

Regarding the eight-hour day question, Mr. Powderly said he is decidedly in favor of a reduction in the hours of labor, but was opposed to sudden measures. The question is now before the order and will be settled if possible by the next general assembly.

BOULANGER A TRAITOR.

Damaging Evidence Alleged to Exist Against the French General.

PARIS, July 16.—The Temps says a cypher telegram has been discovered which proves that Boulanger was at the head of a plot to march upon the Elysee palace, and that several officers of high rank had promised him their support. The Temps further says the charges of embezzlement against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp bedsteads and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the war ministry. Among other charges, it says the general is accused of using funds of the war ministry to buy shares in a military club, and of keeping the shares thus bought in his own possession.

Gen. Boulanger, M. Rochefort and Count Dillon are summoned to appear within ten days. Failure to appear within twenty days they will be declared outlaws and their property confiscated until they surrender. It is stated the trial has been fixed for August 10. Judgment will be final, no appeal being allowed. The indictment covers 32 pages with the preamble and issue of a manifesto against the government in July, 1887, at Lyons and Paris, and in December, 1887, in Paris.

The Colonies and the Irish.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Mile End to-night, told his hearers that they must not expect the day would ever come when the colonies would become a federation, the same as the United States, but he hoped by common agreement the present difficulties would be removed. Regarding Irish affairs, he said it was appalling to think that years hence their sons and grandsons might still be discussing the Irish problem with nothing new to say on the subject.

Nominated by the Democrats.

JACKSON, Miss., July 15.—The state democratic nominating convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by Hon. J. C. Kyle, chairman of the democratic state committee. There were 1,000 delegates present; ex-Gov. John M. Stone, of Tishomingo county, was nominated for governor on the first ballot and Hon. Evans, of Dickson county, for lieutenant governor.

Murdered by Jack.

LONDON, July 16.—The community has been greatly startled by another horrible murder, thought to be committed by the butcher of fallen women, known for as "Jack the Ripper." The body of a woman, mutilated in the usual frightful manner, was found to-day in Castle alley, in the Whitechapel district. Although the police have used every means to apprehend the murderer, no trace of him has yet been found.

To Improve the Yellowstone.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is estimated that $65,000 can be profitably expended on the improvement of the Yellowstone river.

JUST THE KENTUCKY WAY.

The Monotony Broken in the Washington Convention—In the Dakotas.

OLYMPIA, July 16.—A few days ago P. E. Moore, of Spokane Falls, ordered fifteen cases of the best whisky to be shipped him from Kentucky, in order that he might keep open house in good old-fashioned style. A reporter saw the whisky delivered and wrote a sensational article for a Seattle paper, stating that Moore was lobbying in the interest of the Northern Pacific railroad and had imported the liquors as conducive to a subtle influence. Moore to-day arose to a question of privilege, had the article read and denied that he was connected with the convention in any irregular manner. He explained the details of his Kentucky career and instanced the importation of the liquor as only in keeping with the old-time principles of hospitality for which Kentuckians are noted. Great applause greeted the explanation, and at the conclusion of the convention the democrats went to Moore's house and sampled his goods.

The judiciary committee made its report, recommending the establishment of a supreme court with three judges; divides the state into twelve district courts; no judge can leave the state for more than sixty days except by special permission of the governor; no fees are allowed any judicial officer except recorder or justices in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Among the propositions introduced was one asking for the establishment of an agricultural college; one asking for the establishment of state rooms, and several favoring the Australian election system.

To Tax the Railroads.

BISMARCK, July 16.—In the constitutional convention to-day, Chairman Colton, of the committee on taxation, submitted a proposition that the governor, secretary of state and state auditor shall constitute a board of assessors, whose duty it shall be to assess each year the railroads of the state, including the roadbed, office, rolling stock and all buildings. The method of the distribution of assessment is the same as now in vogue in the state of Illinois. There is a strong sentiment in favor of this mode of taxation of railroads. Mr. Linwell introduced a proposition giving a wife full power to control all property belonging to her at marriage or acquired by gift thereafter. The convention appears unanimous in favor of the protection of the immense grants of lands for school purposes, but a little divided as to the plan, and several propositions have been introduced on that subject. Mr. Blemett introduced a proposition that if at any time the legislature shall prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor, it shall indemnify the brewers and distillers. Mr. Comp proposed that the question of prohibition be submitted in two forms—absolute prohibition and high license.

The proposition to have the legislature consist of a single body is gaining ground with the convention and has been made a special order for the consideration of the whole to morrow. The committee on judiciary has not yet reported on the question of establishing courts and abolishing the office of justice of the peace. Much interest is felt in this question.

The Mormons in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 16.—The convention is making fair progress on the constitution. In the discussion of the bill of rights the democrats come out strongly in favor of the sections affecting Mormonism, and introduced an amendment declaring polygamy and bigamy prohibited; that the legislature shall pass laws for the punishment of these crimes. The Mormon question appears sure of harmonious settlement.

South Dakota Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 16.—Very little was done in the constitutional convention. The several standing committees did not report according to anticipation, and only routine business was transacted. It is not likely the convention will adjourn sine die before the second week in August.

No Election in Oklahoma City.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—A Times special from Oklahoma City says: At 6 o'clock this morning, in defiance of Mayor Couch's proclamation and the special order of Gen. Merritt, an attempt was made by the anti-administration faction to hold a charter election. Two polling places were established, near which were stationed squads of United States soldiers and special police. Mayor Couch and City Marshal Kuntz approached one polling place and demanded of the men in charge by what right they were holding an election. "By the authority of the people," they replied. The mayor and marshal next took possession of the poll books and ballot boxes and conveyed them to the city hall, where they locked them up. The mayor and marshal were arrested later on a warrant sworn out before the United States commissioner charging them with intimidation, but were released. At a meeting of the charter faction to-night it was determined to make a further attempt to hold an election.

To Test Colorado's Meat Inspection Law.

DENVER, July 16.—In Judge Stone's criminal court to-day in the case of the people vs. Julius Schmidt, brought to test the validity of the meat inspection law passed by the last general assembly, formal judgment was entered against the defendant for the purpose of having the constitutionality of the law passed on by the supreme court as soon as possible. The case was not tried upon its merits, but the question arose on a demurrer to the indictment and the decision was against the defendant for the reason that if Judge Stone had declared the law unconstitutional the state could not have appropriation, and the supreme court. Hon. Geo. W. McCreary and William Teller appeared for the defense and Isaac M. Stevens and Hugh Butler for the prosecution.

The Thanks of the Pope.

MONTREAL, July 16.—Pope Leo XIII. has sent an autograph letter to the authorities of Lovel university, thanking them and the citizens of Quebec for the resolutions adopted by them at the demonstration of April 28 last, in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the pope. His holiness congratulates them not only on their prudence but on the sagacity of their action. He says it is evident they well understand how the impunity enjoyed by the enemies of the church was the source of the impurities in human society and of troubles to the state.

To Advance the Beet Sugar Industry.

LONDON, July 16.—A conference of delegates from the countries embraced in the production of beet sugar was held at Brussels Monday. The conference founded a syndicate bank, which will establish branches and agencies in all the principal cities of the world. The capital will be 40,000,000. The bank will do no speculative business, but will sell sugar on commission and make loans to manufacturers. The profits will be divided among the members, and the bank will also furnish members with news concerning the sugar markets.

His Neck Was Broken.

DENVER, July 16.—A special from Antonio, Colo., gives an account of a hanging that took place this afternoon. The victim was Joseph E. Abram Ortez, a Mexican, who last March brutally murdered a miner named Leduc. The crime was committed while Leduc was asleep and for the purpose of securing possession of a bag of gold dust valued at $50. On the scaffold Ortez acknowledged the crime and asked forgiveness of all present. He fell eight feet and his neck was broken, he dying instantly.

Sold to the English.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 16.—The Canadian Anthracite Coal company has sold its coal lands, consisting of 7,500 acres in the vicinity of Anthracite and Bauff, B. C., to an English syndicate for £30,000. The Englishmen will develop the property at once and have capitalized the company at $5,000,000.

Funeral of a Bishop.

DENVER, July 16.—The funeral services of Bishop Machebuf were held at St. Mary's cathedral, on Stout street, this morning. The funeral discourse was delivered by Father Mazzuchelli, of the Jesuit college. The attendance was very large, many bishops and priests from all over the United States, being present.

Beggs' Application Denied.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Judge Horton in the criminal court this morning denied John T. Beggs' latest application for a writ of habeas corpus.

TRACK AND DIAMOND.

Sorrento Loses at Monmouth—Races at Chicago—The Ball Record.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 16.—Weather pleasant, attendance large, track heavy and sticky. The event of the day was the defeat of Sorrento by Tom Boy. The favorite was well up for half the distance, and then the heavy track told against him and he fell back on the upper turn, hopelessly beaten.

One mile—Vardee won in 1:52¾. Village Maid second, Germanic third.

Three-fourths of a mile—Homœopathy won, Carrie C. second, Livonia third. Time 1:21.

One mile and a half—Tom Boy won, Sorrento second, Jubal third. Time 2:48.

One and one-fourth of a mile—Tea Tray won, Tristan second, Badge third. Time 2:17¾.

One and one-eighth of a mile—Lone Knight won, Ernest second, Umpire third. Time 2:03¾.

One mile—Swift won, Sluggard second, Bellair third. Time 1:47.

Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The track at Washington Park was in fair condition and the attendance good.

Three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds—Prodigal Son won, Bill Letcher second, W. J. Morris third. Time 1:17¾.

One mile—Mamie Fono won, Chilhowie second, Stony Montgomery third. Time 1:45 1-5.

Maiden Stakes for three-year-olds, mile and one-eighth—Annie Blackburn won, Cassius second, Teuton third. Time 1:57 1-5.

One mile and a quarter—Brown Princess won, Brandoiette second, Bridgelight third. Time 2:09.

Seven-eighths of a mile, all ages—Cotillion won, Guy Gray second, Prophecy third. Time 1:30.

Sullivan May Have the Purse.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—John Fitzpatrick, the referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, to-day received a letter from Schneider Cridge, at New York, to pay over the money to the Sullivan party. Fitzpatrick, Patsy Daffy and others will go to Purvis and appear Thursday and give bail for their appearance to answer at the November term of court for aiding and abetting the recent fight.

Kilrain at Harlem.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is understood that Kilrain arrived this morning and is quietly quartered in Harlem, with Charley Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell and Pony Moore.

The League Games.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—A double by Faatz, a single by Fogarty, a three-bagger by Farrar, and an out game in the fifth innings threw runs and the game in the fifth inning to-day. Score—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2. The batteries were, for Philadelphia, Buffington and Clements; for Cleveland, Beatin and Sutcliffe.

THE HOME TEAM WON.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The home team's victory to-day was due to Staley's ineffective pitching in the first inning. When he sent three men to first on balls and made three wild pitches. After this inning he steadied down and did better work, but in the seventh he weakened again, and in the ninth went to pieces. Score—Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 6. The batteries were, for Washington, Ferson and Daly; for Pittsburg, Staley and Miller.

BOSTON GOES DOWN.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Boston and Indianapolis teams pounded Boyle and Clarkson to-day and Clarkson got the worst of it. Score: Indianapolis 6, Boston 5. The batteries were, for Indianapolis, Boyle and Buckley; for Boston, Clarkson and Benner.

LUCKY CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, July 16.—New York lost the first game on the new grounds to-day, being defeated by Chicago after an exciting though poorly played game. The Giants' defeat was caused by the erratic umpiring of McQuaid, but still more by the erratic pitching of Crane. Score—New York, 10; Chicago, 13. The batteries were for New York, Crane and Ewing; for Chicago, Hutchinson and Farrell.

Association Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 3.

At Louisville—Columbus, 9; Louisville, 8.

MILITARY MANEUVERS.

Something About the Marches of Troops in the Different Divisions.

Washington Special: The military maneuvers of the troops at the various frontier posts will be more systematic and comprehensive this summer than ever before, though still very insignificant in comparison with those of the standing armies of other nations in time of peace. There will be nothing deserving the name of mobilization, and the marches in the different departments will be made independently. Still the maneuvers will take place under general orders from the secretary of war, instead of at the independent discretion of department commanders, as heretofore, and the secretary has been asked to make a specific allotment of funds to meet their necessary expenses. Last year the department commanders were limited to such movements as were possible with the supplies regularly issued to the several posts. This limited long marches of cavalry, especially impracticable, as there was no authority to buy forage en route. Any money for these maneuvers must be taken out of the general appropriation, and the secretary has not yet determined how much can be spared. He has been asked for $35,000 for the division of the Missouri, where the principal marches will be made. Of this $6,000 is intended for the department of Dakota, $12,000 for the Missouri and $17,000 for the Platte, where some quite extensive marches are in contemplation. It is thought that the question of allotment will be decided and the general order issued as soon as Secretary Proctor returns from Vermont.

There is only one opinion in the army about the utility of these movements. They break up the routine of garrison life, train the troops in actual marching, afford the opportunity for important evolutions impossible within the narrow limits of a post drill ground, and, above all, test the capacity of regimental and camp officers for the active duties of the military profession. Promotion is slow in our army, and the service is full of captains and lieutenants of advanced years and expansive waist girth, who are fain to fall by the wayside before the end of a day in the saddle or a twenty-mile trudge with their companies. Last year's limited maneuvers witnessed some pathetic tragi comedies of this kind and sent several worthy but superannuated warriors before retiring boards, to the delight of juniors and to the benefit of the service. The larger strategic training of military maneuvers can hardly be enjoyed within the limited scope of the movements intended this year. Gen. Schofield desired to order a general concentration of troops by divisions, but this was found impracticable with the limited funds available. The actual marches contemplated are those involved in a concentration by departments, and short practice marches by troops at posts too remote from the point of concentration. It is thought that the regiments at Fort Snelling will be ordered to march across country to the upper end of Lake Minnetonka. The maneuvers are, in fact, little more than practice marches. It is hoped next year to conduct them on a large scale and give the experience some tactical value.

Sentiment and Practice.

Washington Critic: J. Randolph Tucker, in a few remarks addressed to the young ladies of the Norwood last night, told them that it was not the dude of the light fantastic toe they should smile upon, but the man who would work the best with his head and love the best with his heart, and the girls applauded vociferously. Half an hour afterwards nearly every girl in the lot was whirling about the floor with one of fled in upholding the rights of this country, the republicans to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 breeding seals on the islands and only the males are killed. The seals are gradually being reduced in numbers by the marauders on the seas.

Mr. Tingle is very glad to be home once more and will soon return to Glendive and resume his business.

Killed Him Instantly.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—W. J. Pelot, a detective, while walking the street to-night with Mrs. Wiley was shot down by the woman's husband, who had suspected the pair and watched them. He fired four shots, killing Pelot instantly.

FROM ALASKA.

About the Seal Fisheries and People of the Aleutian Islands in Behring Sea.

Interesting Points About the Extensive Country Near the North Pole.

What Last Year's Seal Catch Was—How the Natives Live and Enjoy Life.

Geo. R. Tingle, of Glendive, Mont., is in the city. Mr. Tingle is the gentleman who was "banished" to Alaska four years ago by President Cleveland, and has been residing there until very recently as United States treasury agent. His was a special appointment created by an act of congress for the sole purpose of protecting the American fur seal islands. He has left there now, his successor being Chas. J. Goff, of West Virginia, who was appointed in compliment to Gen. Nathan Goff, by President Cleveland, after Mr. Tingle had declined to continue in office, though urgently requested to do so by the administration.

Many facts of interest were gleaned from Mr. Tingle yesterday by an INDEPENDENT reporter about this far off region. He was the general manager of all the affairs of St. Paul and St. George islands. There are no courts, but any controversy or dispute or any trouble whatever was left to him to decide, and his ruling ended the matter.

These islands are in the Aleutian group of Behring sea and are 1,400 miles west of Sitka. They were discovered by Captain Pribilof, a Russian officer, in 1787. They are known as the Pribilof group, and were uninhabited then, but the captain visited the seal rookeries and realizing their value he later sent to Unalaska, one of the Aleutian chain, where he got a number of natives and their families and conveyed them to St. George island. He following year he planted some more of the tribe on St. Paul island and the Russian government then assumed control of the seal fisheries until the American government purchased it from them. The islands are each 60 miles in area and have forty-three miles of sea margain. The population is 237 people on St. Paul and 112 on St. George. The seal catch for the last year was 100,000, the quota for St. Paul being 85,000 and 15,000 for St. George. The seals are killed and the whole process is done by natives for which they receive 40 cents per skin, netting them $40,000 annually. The whole catch is purchased by the Alaska Commercial company, which pays to the United States government $37,500 annually for 100,000 skins. In addition to this the company is obliged to give the children of the island eight months schooling each year until they are 18 years old, medical attendance and medicine also gratis, and while they are not obliged to furnish houses free, they do this, and also furnish forty tons of coal per year to St. Paul's island and twenty tons to St. George. The natives get all the seal meat and are given all the salt they want and consequently have very little of anything to purchase. They do all their work in seventy days of the year and earn an average of $500 to the family. They have a surplus of $90,000 bearing 4 per cent. interest, and are altogether a happy, contented, docile class of people who would not change their lot for a free house in Helena. They are small in stature and are known as Aleuites, and resemble Japanese more than they do the North American Indian. They are strongly averse to learning the English language, and their general conversation is carried on in the Russian language, although they have the Aleutian language also. At school the children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography in English. Mr. Tingle says he always made them speak English to him when they could, although he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the native tongue during his four years' residence among them. The morals among them is quite large. They are devout Catholics, and for about eight months the year have nothing to do but attend church and amuse themselves as best they can. Mr. Tingle said he noticed the natives had a decided aptitude for music, and in every house could be found an accordeon. He and the schoolmaster sent for brass and string musical instruments, and contributed in organizing two very creditable bands of music. They have little or no out-door amusements. There is no agriculture on the islands, but on the Aleutian islands, though wild ducks abound.

The weather is warm, made so by the Japan current, which strikes at that point. In winter the thermometer never goes below zero, while the average summer temperature is from forty five to fifty-eight degrees above. There are no regular American residents. Mr. Tingle had three assistants, and during the winter six or eight Americans reside there. The Arctic ice comes around about the first of April and remains until the first of May, it being driven down by northeast winds. In summer time no artificial light is used, as daylight continues as late as 11 o'clock at night and begins again at 2 o'clock in the morning. In winter, daylight ends at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and begins again about 8 o'clock in the morning. During the winter the natives remain in their frame houses, furnished by the fur company. Previous to this they lived under ground. Mr. Tingle says there is less crime there than in any place in the country.

The revenue of the seal islands has been $9,150,000 since the government purchased them, and therefore they have more than paid for themselves. When the islands were purchased the country was ruled by Russia, including Behring Sea, and the United States made it a crime to kill seals, in violation of this Russia sent out several schooners to kill seals. The duty of the treasury agent is the protection of American rights and Mr. Tingle enforced the law as best he could with one cutter. He saw this was inadequate for the needs of the situation and as soon as he got there he reported the condition of affairs to the government and was furnished with another cutter. In 1886 he seized seven English vessels, among which were the Onward, Thornton and Carolina. They are now lying up on the beach at Ounalaska, rotting away. Last April the Canadian parliament had this seizure under discussion and valued the vessels at $153,000, which amount the United States was asked to disgorge. With several competent assistants, Mr. Tingle appraised the three vessels and valued them at $11,000, which it was agreed was a large figure. Mr. Tingle said it is an old scheme to send valueless vessels into the seas to catch seals. If the crew succeeds in making a catch and escape it is all right with them, but they are not particular, and in such cases leave themselves liable to capture and then place a fabulous price on their vessels. But they will not succeed in this, he says, as they are nothing more or less than pirates, and therefore violators of the law. To strengthen the law on this point a section was passed at the last session of congress and approved March 2, 1889. The added section was to make the law apply to the seal fisheries, whereas it formerly applied only to salmon fishery. The section reads:

"Sec 3. That section nineteen hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring sea; and it shall be the duty of the president, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for one month in at least one newspaper if any such there be published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of taking seals within the same, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently protect said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been, engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

In 1887 Mr. Tingle seized sixteen vessels, and yet the republicans said that the democratic administration was lax in its enforcement of American rights in the Behring sea. But Mr. Tingle said that at all times it had been very decided, yet disinterested in upholding the rights of this country, the republicans to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 breeding seals on the islands and only the males are killed. The seals are gradually being reduced in numbers by the marauders on the seas.

Mr. Tingle is very glad to be home once more and will soon return to Glendive and resume his business.

Killed Him Instantly.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—W. J. Pelot, a detective, while walking the street to-night with Mrs. Wiley was shot down by the woman's husband, who had suspected the pair and watched them. He fired four shots, killing Pelot instantly.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Marcus Daly Defines His Position in the Coming State Campaign.

FORT BENTON, July 16.—[Special to the Independent.]—The River Press this evening publishes an interview with Marcus Daly, in which that gentleman gives his opinion on the political outlook in the territory. Mr. Daly emphatically declares he has no ambition for political honors. He feels himself better fitted for the position he now occupies, and would leave others better qualified than himself represent the state of Montana in congress. Without giving names, Mr. Daly asserts there are several men in the democratic party who could represent Montana with honor to themselves and credit to the state, but expressed a strong condemnation of any ticket arranged solely for the purpose of parceling out the offices by politicians. He hoped the nominations would be based on qualifications and ability, rather than wealth, and any candidate filling this requirement would receive his hearty endorsement and support.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

Chats With Persons Upon Topics of General Interest.

J. T. Connors, or "Tommy" Connors, as he is familiarly called by old timers, is in the city. He owned a claim at the head of Alder gulch in 1862 and made a pile of money. He said he cleaned up $300 to the pan on his claim from the bedrock scrapings. Having quite a fortune he went to New York to have a time, being then quite a young man, and he succeeded very well in this, his knowledge of the doings of Wall street being quite pronounced before he returned. He again got back to his claim and soon sold out for the purpose of operating in quartz. He always believed and still believes that Alder gulch has rich pockets, and he is at present working the Oro Cuche mine in the hope of finding the rich ore body that is hidden there. Mr. Connors is a hard worker, and the friends will hope that he may yet become a millionaire, although he is now pretty well provided with this world's goods and seems to enjoy life.

Chas. S. Warren said yesterday that the Pozman mine paid its first dividend on Monday of $15,000, and another meeting of the directors would be held next Saturday, at which dividend No. 2 of $20,000 would be declared.

Mr. W. A. Clark said yesterday that the copper agreement between the Lake, Montana and other companies would expire the end of this month, when some new action would probably be taken by the producers. He said there is quite a demand for casting brands (Montana copper), and that all the copper mines of Butte are working. Mr. Clark produces at his Arizona and Butte properties the electrolitic copper, which is worth within half a cent of the Lake copper brands. The big surplus is decreasing at the rate of about twenty tons per month, and as long as this legacy left by the Secretan syndicate is not put on the masket, Montana producers need have no fear of dividends. Mr. Clark does not believe that copper will again reach the high figure the syndicate forced it to, but he says with sale at twelve cents and casting copper at eleven cents, producers can make money. Some lots of casting brands were sold last week as low as nine cents per pound.

Speaking of the report of the director of the mint, recently issued, in which Colorado claims the first place in the list of gold and silver producing districts, Mr. Clark said that the entire silver output of the Colorado Smelting company at Butte, amounting to nearly $2,000,000 annually, also the several sampling works and the output of the Coeur d'Alenes is shipped to Colorado for refinement, and the whole amount is included in Colorado's output, which gives them a big showing. But when it comes to including copper Mr. Clark says that Montana can distance all competitors.

Mr. Clark is operating the Elm Orlu Original and Clark's Fraction mines at Butte, besides being interested in the Moulton and Gagnon mines. The latter is now worked to a depth of 800 feet, and Mr. Clark says the shaft will soon be put down an additional 100 feet. The Original is now producing some of the best ore ever found in the camp.

M. Troutman, who is now in Helena, on his way to Park county, has in his possession a very fine sample of Ruby silver ore from the "Lost Lode" in Jefferson county. The sample, weighing several pounds, as assayed by E. L. Kemp, gives 13,980 to 110 ounces silver per ton. Mr. Troutman has sold this property to Salt Lake parties for about $87,000, but has several other claims in that vicinity. The district in which these mines are located is on the highest mountain in Jefferson county, between Basin and Butte.

TO FIX THE BOUNDARIES.

The Commission to Run the Lines for Four Counties Convenes at Anaconda.

BUTTE, July 16.—[Special to the Independent.]—The boundary line commission appointed by the act of the last legislature to establish the boundary lines between Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Beaverhead and Missoula counties held its first meeting in Anaconda yesterday. The commission is composed of L. F. Wyman, representing Silver Bow county; Morgan Evans, of Deer Lodge county; A. G. Noyes, of Beaverhead county, and H. C. Myers, of Missoula county. All the members were present, and the commission organized by the election of Morgan Evans president; A. G. Noyes secretary, and G. A. Romberg surveyor of the commission. After a little preliminary discussion the commission adjourned to meet July 25, at Gregson's Springs, to begin their work.

The work of this commission will require the running of lines through about fifty miles of the roughest kind of country. The acts make it obligatory on them to establish the lines very plainly, and to erect numerous monuments, so that there may be no difficulty in finding the lines. The four counties mentioned all corner at the same place, and all four lines are in dispute. The survey is to start from a point on Mill creek, and its results are of considerable importance. There has always been considerable trouble in that locality, and the voters of French gulch, McCune's wood camp and adjacent places have never known in which county they had a right to vote. Some have undoubtedly voted in several counties at the same election.

THE FALL OF A KING.

A Wisconsin Millionaire Forced to the Wall by His Creditors.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—A special from Elkhorn, Wis., says that John E. Burton, known as the "Gogebic Iron King," during the mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment to Gage E. Tarbell, of Milwaukee. The liabilities of Burton are stated to be $825,000 and the Central Trust company, of New York, with a claim of $350,000, is the largest creditor. It is said there are no prospects that there will be anything left to pay unsecured claims. The assets are about $750,000, including $500,000 in real estate and $100,000 in general property.