The Helena Independent.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 312. HELENA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1889.—TEN PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Free Library

PUBLIC LIBRARY HELENA

HARRIS.

One-Price, Square-Dealing, CLOTHIER, ST. LOUIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

SOME of the MERCHANT Tailoring fraternity seem to take exceptions to our remarks in former advertisements. Now, we have only this much to say: We do not wish to take the bread from the mouth of any person who is "chasing the nimble sixpence," but we have no apologies to make for any remarks we have made and hereby announce we are willing and anxious to prove to anyone desirous of proof that our Tailor-Made Clothing, for Style and Fit, are ahead of any of the productions of the merchant tailors! who charge for good work and turn out a class of work inferior in t t, inferior in in style, inferior in all points that go to make a nobby, well-fitting and good-wearing suit of clothes. Sorry, very sorry, Gentlemen, to tread upon your corns, but you know we state the truth.

Among the novelties of this week's arrivals, of two things especially "cheesy:" One a Black Diagonal Cheviot, Flat Binding, Patch Pockets—very swell. We show them in Sacks and Frocks, and if you want a neat suit without taking chances of bankrupting yourself you cannot do better than on one of these. Another is a line of "Nigger Head" Cheviots. They are enough to make your mouth water, and you can't go astray if you buy one of them.

Those Fine Overcoats we have mentioned last as long in our stock as does a "June frost in sheol." People can readily appreciate a good thing, and they find on examining the stocks shown here in town how far superior ours are to any that are shown. Those English Box Coats, Strap Seams and Nobby Flan ne Linings, are the "swell thing" just now. They must be seen to be appreciated. We have just received one hundred o them by express.

We would like to add a word about our Children's Clothing. A very large excess of our sales has been on fine goods, leaving us over-stocked on cheap lines. In order to get this stock to its proper proportions we will for a week only offer cuts in low-priced goods. We name a few Specialties, which will be gobbled up at once, so take hold:

500 Pairs Children's Pants,	35c
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	$1.15
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	$2.00
100 Suits Children's Clothing,	$3.00

Not an article shown can be purchased elsewhere for anything like the price.

HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

PLEADING FOR A VERDICT

Ingham, of the Counsel For the State in the Cronin Case, Has the Floor.

The Value of Circumstancial, as Contrasted With Direct Evidence.

The Plot to Murder the Doctor Traced From Its Inception to the Finding of the Body.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Judge Wing concluded his address to the Cronin jury this morning, devoting most of his attention to the argument that it was not shown that the wounds on Cronin were necessarily fatal, and that it was impossible to decide whether the specimens of blood and hair examined by the experts were those of a man or not. He was followed by Ingraham on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Ingham spoke at length of the killing of Cronin, the disposal of the body, and defined and illustrated the application of the law on conspiracy. Addressing himself to the question of the value of circumstantial evidence, he quoted legal opinions to the effect that it may be stronger than any direct evidence. Judge Wing, he said, had taken up the evidence bit by bit and argued its weakness. This was simply the old story of a bundle of sticks. So it was in this case, each incriminating circumstance was explainable upon the theory of innocence, but combined, the conclusion to which they pointed was irresistible. The circumstances, from the time of the meeting in Camp 20, to the finding of the clothes of Cronin in the sewer, showed it to be an intelligent human design. It had its origin in hate, its foundation in the charge that Cronin was a spy, and its end in the butchery in the Carlson cottage and the burial in the sewer. Then Ingham proceeded to analyze the evidence, and getting down to the Carlson cottage, said: "Why did Burke rent the cottage, and hold possession of it uninterrupted month after month? He was a day laborer, and a workingman. Where were the brothers and sick sister who were to occupy the cottage with him; and why did they not appear and testify in his behalf? Four or five people were to live in this cottage, yet it did not contain a single article of kitchen furniture. It was to attend one of O'Sullivan's men that the doctor was called. The cottage was close to O'Sullivan's house. Burke told O'Sullivan about it as soon as he rented it. Subsequently O'Sullivan vouched for him."

The speaker dwelt at length on the suspicious character of the iceman's contract for hiring Cronin's service; the history of the white horse, Coughlin's suspicious actions, etc. He went over the ground of the ride to the cottage, the murder, the subsequent bestowal of the body in the catch basin, and Burke's flight. All this connecting chain of evidence, he said, was undisputed. He touched upon the alibi testimony and showed it was all by friends of the accused, while the inculpating evidence was by impartial witnesses. Ingham then proceeded to trace the connection between Coughlin, Kunze and O'Sullivan. He reviewed the fight between Cronin and the triangle as the moving cause of the murder, and closed with an appeal for conviction.

FOR THE FIRE VICTIMS.

Subscriptions Pouring in for the Families of Igoe and His Associate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Responses to the appeal for aid for the families of the two Associated Press men who lost their lives in the service at Minneapolis are coming in handsomely and already exceed $2,000. Col. Eliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, sends a check for $200; Col. Clapp, of the Boston Journal, $200 in behalf of the New England Associated press; Mr. Abell, of the Baltimore Sun, $50; Gen. Agnus, of the Baltimore American, $50; J. M. Houser, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, $100; John A. Dillon, of the Post Dispatch, $100; St. Louis Republic, $50; Col. Driscoll, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, $50; R. F. Rodebaugh, of the Tacoma Ledger, $100; E. H. Pardue, Cleveland Leader, $50. San Francisco, with her customary promptness, telegraphed $500. The operators of the wire worked by poor Igoe subscribed $255. The first to respond were the employes of the New York office, $114.

Burial of the Victims.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The remains of Prof. Olson, of the South Dakota university, Milton Pickett, of the Pioneer Press, and compositor Robert McCutcheon, were buried to-day. The body of E. J. Jenkinson was taken to Sioux City by relatives. The other three victims will be buried to-morrow. Owing to the dangerous condition of the ruins no search has yet been made for more bodies. Before the coroner's jury to-day the builder of the structure stated that wooden stairs were ordered put in instead of iron, on account of a difference in expense of about $5,000. The building inspector said he never considered the building a safe one, and said three months ago a committee called on him and said they feared it might fall down any time without warning.

ANXIOUS ABOUT PARNELL.

Friends of the Great Irish Leader Not Able to Accoun for His Disappearance.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The St. James Gazette states that Parnell disappeared several weeks ago, and since then has not been heard from. His whereabouts is a mystery, and his prolonged absence causes much trouble to his adherents. The Gazette says, though it has been Parnell's custom to occasionally seclude himself, his period of retirement this time has been longer than usual. He has even failed to keep a number of important engagements, among which was one to meet Gladstone.

Parnell is All Right.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Rev. D. Reilly and Col. Atkinson, who left Detroit October 14, arrived home from England this morning. Dr. Reilly bears messages from President Parnell, of the Irish league, to President Fitzgerald, of the American league, which will probably be given to the press in a few days. Col. Atkinson discredited the rumors that Parnell is missing under peculiar circumstances, and says he saw letters from Parnell, written November 22 from a small town at which he was resting.

The platform of a theatre at Weinhem in the province of Thontung, China, collapsed during a performance and two hundred persons were killed.

LOOKS LIKE A COMBINE.

Sensational Developments in the Cox & Co. Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—There were important developments to-day in the surprising failure of Lewis S. Cox & Co. The sheriff levied upon the residence and other personal property of Cox at the instance of Wm. M. Singerly, whose only interest in the business was that of a large creditor. Singerly went into court and secured a stay restraining the sale of the goods in the store which were attached yesterday by other creditors. Singerly declared that Cox's debt to him exceeded all his (Cox's) other debts combined. On July 7, 1889, Singerly purchased from Cox his business store at 122 Chestnut street, together with the entire stock in trade, in consideration of the sum of about $147,000, which sum had been paid in full. He (Singerly) then took exclusive possession of the store, the name of Cox on the sign being retained for the advantage of the business. The affidavit asserts that Lawyer Ledyard is and for many years past has been the regular counsel for Cox and that his judgment note in favor of George Victor was drawn in his office. Singerly believes the proceedings were instigated by Cox himself in combination with Victor for the purpose of getting control or the goods.

FORKING A CATAMOUNT.

Benjamin Cason's Encounter With a Beast That Terrified a Settlement.

A letter from Oquawka, Ill., to the Globe-Democrat thus recalls a memorable encounter with a catamount by Benjamin Cason, an Illinois pioneer, who is still living in that state: One moonlight night in the fall of '59 the denizens near Gitting's Mounds were frozen with horror by the awful screams of, as they supposed, a woman in terrible agony. But when the plaintive bawling of cattle and the squealing of pigs followed these screams it was too evident to all that a wild beast was making a raid on the cattle and pig pens. Every one was too terrified to move. Suddenly, thump came a heavy object on the clapboard roof of the cabin where Cason and his companions slept. This was followed by another unearthly scream. The trembling inmates listened breathlessly, and presently they heard a huge catamount leap to the ground. Looking out of the little window of their cabin they espied the huge creature bounding across the clearing in the moonlight, taking immense leaps. It had a young pig in its mouth.

There was little sleep that night for the terrified people. But the next day Cason and his companions resolved that the marauder must die. They sent word into all the surrounding country to the effect that a catamount hunt would take place on the forthcoming Friday. The day came, but, as few people had lost any catamounts, there were but few warriors on hand. Fifty brave men, some with guns, others with clubs, and several with pitchforks, reported for duty. Two packs of wolf hounds, about forty in all, were also pressed into service and the hunt began.

The party had not proceeded far when the dogs started the catamount, which seemed to have a lair in the immediate vicinity. The beast did not show fight at first, but retreated with long leaps into the timber. The dogs followed, and in a short time were engaged in mortal combat with the big cat. Mr. Carson says he never witnessed a more terrific struggle. The savage beast fought like wild-fire. He would thr w himself upon his back, and, catching a dog that came too near his claws, would disembowel the animal instantly. Five or six dogs met death in this manner. Suddenly the big cat took to a tree and glared savagely at his pursuers. His eyes glittered cruelly, while the tail kept swaying restlessly. The guns in the crowd were few, and they were of poor quality. A few shots were fired at the animal, but they only served to increase its frenzy.

Suddenly Cason seized one of the pitchforks in the hands of a neighbor and advanced slowly toward the tree. His companions at first were slow to comprehend this movement, but soon they saw that Cason meant to fight the cat single-handed. They implored him to come back, as it seemed to be certain death. Cason paid no heed to their appeals, however, but crept up to within ten feet of the tree. Then he stopped and held the pitchfork at "charge bayonets" position. The big cat looked down at this dauntless man and Cason looked at the big cat. For a minute a painful silence held sway. Then the forest rang with a scream that will never be forgotten by those who heard it. The catamount sprang into the air. Instantly the pitchfork was raised, and Cason's cunning eye never swerved from its line of vision. It was a well-calculated jump on the cat's part, for the animal would have landed on Cason's shoulders. Before it reached its intended victim, however, the three-tined fork had done its work. The long steel tines sank into the cat's heart and a crimson tide told the story. With a few convulsive struggles the huge animal died.

Canadian Coasting Laws.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The minister of customs has received a communication from the board of trade of Victoria, B. C., in reference to the recent order of the department instructing the collectors to enforce the Canadian coasting laws. The report of an interview with Captain Irving alleges the United States government allows Canadian vessels to deliver bonded American goods from Vancouver at one port of entry in the United States. The minister says he was not aware that privilege had ever been granted. Instructions have been granted to the inspector of customs to prevent interference with the trade.

Smallpox at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by a reported case of smallpox in the Cook county poor house. The health officers said to-night they were unable to determine yet whether it was smallpox, varioloid or smallpox, but pending its development the 600 inmates had been vaccinated. The insane asylum, which is crowded with patients, is located but a short distance from the poor house.

Confessed to Incendiarism.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Warrants were taken out to-day for the arrest of John C. Tompkins, proprietor, and James Dickson, clerk of the Commercial hotel at Sixty-third street, which burned Saturday last. Dickson had confessed he was hired to fire the building, receiving therefor $100. But for the prompt action of the police at least seven lives would have been lost.

How Kansas City Grows.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—By the action of the city council last night twenty-two square miles of territory were added to the corporate limits of this city. The manufacturing towns along the Blue river are embraced in the territory annexed.

FARMERS AND KNIGHTS.

Plans Being Formulated for a Powerful Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The annual convention of the Farmers' and Laborers' union met here to day with a large number of delegates in attendance. The convention was called to order by President Jones, of Texas. After addresses of welcome the convention assembled in executive session. These meetings are to be secret. Delegates are present from Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Maryland, Alabama, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana and Texas. Committees were appointed to confer with the Alliances of the north on the formation of a National Alliance and on co-operation with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association. The delegates to the convention of the Northern Alliance held an informal conference this morning to consider the plan of consolidation with the farmers' and laborers' union. At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance this afternoon a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Farmers and Laborers' Union to discuss the advisability of consolidation. A majority of the committee are not in favor of consolidation. As to the proposed consolidation with the Knights of Labor, President Livingston, of the Georgia state organization, said: "We propose to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Knights of Labor, and co-operate with them, so long as it is mutually advantageous. If our paths lead us along the same road it adds to the strength of both orders to work together. When our ways diverge we can part in friendship, to meet further along in some other issue. I am not one of the principal advocates of co-operation with the Knights, but I can see the advantage to be derived from such a step."

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Nations to the South Forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 12.—President Sacasa has signed the treaty admitting Nicaragua into the union of republics, composed of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala, under the name of the United States of Central America, but it is believed the Nicaragua congress will reject the measure. The plan of the union provides for the first ten years that it will simply be an offensive and defensive alliance, and the president of the union will have charge only of the diplomatic and foreign relations of the five republics. At the expiration of that period the union will be amended by the adoption of a constitution, which will embrace all the political, commercial and other relations between the five republics and foreign powers. A common monetary standard and common tariff laws will be adopted, but there will be free trade between the different republics. Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador have already signed the treaty, and it is understood Costa Rica will do the same.

THE MAYFLOWER'S FATE.

She Did Not Go Down Off Masulipatam, as Sir Edward Arnold Said.

It is pain and grief to me to expose a picturesque and sentimental error—for there are, indeed, many things we know to be false, in which it is for our spiritual good to believe—yet I am moved to correct the mistake regarding the Mayflower into which Sir Edward Arnold has fallen in the fine peroration of the second of the two lectures delivered by him before the University of Harvard, and reported in this morning's Daily Telegraph, says a correspondent of that paper, and this partly because the error, while interesting, is of no great humanizing virtue, and partly because I am in a large measure responsible for it.

Sir Edwin, addressing his distinguished audience, says: "Do you know that the Mayflower, which brought your ancestors hither, went down in Indian waters off Masulipatam?" The suggestion false in this interrogation originated in the following manner:

In 1878 I reported on the supplementary miscellaneous "old record" of the India office, and as whenever I put in my thumb I pulled out a plum, instead of contenting myself with a cut-and-dried official description of them for the mere purpose of classification, I put all the plums I found into my report, which, on account of its general interest, was published by her majesty's printers for general circulation. Among one of the biggest of these plums, as I then thought, was the following extract from the "D. P. (damaged papers) bundle": "May 6, 1859.—Account of goods laden at Gambroon on the Mayflower, bound for Metchlipatan (i. e. Masulipatan)." On the extract I ask: "Could this have been the same ship as the company's (India) Mayflower?" On the report going out to India, it was there discovered that a company's ship of the name of Mayflower had, about the same date, foundered in "the Bay" (i. e., of Bengal), and on the supposition, based merely on my question, numerous newspaper articles appeared connecting the foundered Mayflower with the immortal ship of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Again, the late Mr. Henry Stevens of Vermont, of the publishing house of Henry Stevens & Son, London, an enthusiastically patriotic American—or United Socialist, should I not rather write it?—became deeply interested in my extract and question about the company's Mayflower, and being convinced that she was the same Mayflower as that of the Pilgrim Fathers, determined to publish every document in the India Office naming the sacro-sanct vessel. This resolution led to the publishing as a commencement the first volume of the court minutes of the East India Company, extending over the years 1589 to 1603, simply because a ship called Mayflower is constantly referred to in it. By the time that the volume was ready for publication I had begun to have serious misgivings of the identity of any of the Mayflowers, belonging to the company with the Mayflower, and in the introduction to Mr. Stevens's volume relegated my reference to the subject to a foot note. Soon after its issue I was satisfied that there was no connection between them, and in reviewing "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies"—as Mr. Stevens named his book—in the Atheneum for Oct. 15, 1887, I remarked: "Mr. Stevens was lured into his patriotic undertaking by the romantic fancy that the Mayflower mentioned in this volume as one of the ships inspected for the company's 'first voyage' to India was the veritable Mayflower that carried the Pilgrim Fathers to America."

Mayflower was a common name for a ship in those days, and the one examined for the company in 1609, and the other possessed by the company in 1629, which is believed to have subsequently foundered in the Bay of Bengal, must both have been larger ships than the little craft of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayflower of 1600 must, moreover, have ceased to exist in 1620, and that of 1620 long before 1659. Only ships built of Indian teak could have kept the sea from 1600 to 1659, like those used by the Phœnicians at Tylos, which Theophrastus tells us had continued sailing for 300 years.

JUST LIKE B. HARRISON.

The President's Message Received With Apathy by Both Parties in Congress.

Northwestern Members Waiting for Windom's Silver Policy Before Talking.

The Pre-emption Law Still in Force in the New States—Carter on a Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The only event of interest to-day in Washington was the presentation of the president's messages to the two houses of congress. It did not attract the attention that was expected, and when the clerks had finished reading it not more than one member in a dozen knew what the executive had said, and it was not until the attention of different members had been called to points upon which they were most interested that they had any opinion to express. The various recommendations affecting western interests and his references to the silver question seemed to be satisfactory to the western members, as he lays the burden of a silver policy upon Secretary Windom. The majority of the congressmen prefer to wait until the secretary's report is made before making any comment. As a whole the message is just about what people acquainted with the present administration would expect and comment in Washington is almost apathetic. The representatives in the northwest made various comments on the message, and the house was in a continual tumult during its reading. No effort was made to keep order and the floor was deserted by more than half the members. Representative Hansbrough, of North Dakota, said the allusion to the new states pleased him and Mr. Carter, of Montana. He read the remarks on silver with great care and said he thought it might be right. Delegates Dubois, of Idaho, and Carey, of Wyoming, were of the same opinion. Mr. Wilson, of Washington, is pleased with the recommendations on commerce and the earnest request for more steamship lines. This feature of the message also pleased Mr. Hermann, of Oregon.

Northwestern News Nuggets.

The representatives of the new states held a meeting to-day to further the project for the establishment of a northwestern headquarters in Washington for the accommodation and benefit of their northwestern friends. An agreement was drawn up and signed, pledging each member to pay $20 per month for the maintenance of such a headquarters. A committee was appointed to secure rooms.

The North Dakota senators arrived in this city to-night. Senator Pierce is located at the Arlington and Senator Casey is stopping temporarily with relatives. They will take the oath of office at noon to-morrow.

The new states were honored to-day by the appointment of T. H. Carter as a member of the first committee. Speaker Reed has appointed the committee under section 4 of the act of March 2, 1889, to make arrangements for the commemoration of the inauguration of Washington, and for a joint meeting of the senate and of the house on the second Wednesday of this month, to take appropriate action upon the close of the first century of of the American republic. Mr. Carter has already gone earnestly to work to carry out his share of this public duty.

Fred Dubois, delegate from Idaho, is not pleased because no mention is made in the president's message of the proposed admission of the territories of Idaho and Wyoming. He claims that the authorities of Idaho, whose duty it was to prepare a certified copy of the constitution and forward the same to the president, have neglected to do so, and for that reason he could not get to the president and urge the mention of Idaho's statehood desires in the message.

New Senators Ready for a Combine.

The senate had a caucus to-day, which was called for the purpose of adopting some plan of placing the new state senators on committees. It was strictly executive, but the matter was only incidentally mentioned because the North Dakota senators had not arrived. The new senators already here are anxious for an entire reorganization of the senate committees. They fancy they are entitled to places because they are members of the senate, and cannot be called "new" any more than the dozen other members who are beginning their first terms at this session. It is more than likely that some of the senators are not quite satisfied with the committee places they have got, and would enter a combination with the new statesmen to get better positions. The new statesmen are so fresh from the fields of political combines that they would no doubt be ready to act with those who are trying to rearrange the committees as they now stand. The senators all recognize the fact that some reorganization is necessary to give the new states proper recognition.

The Pre-Emption Law Not Repealed.

Assistant Attorney-General Shields, of the interior department, has given the secretary of the interior an opinion as to the effect of the seventh section of the act admitting new states, which refers to the act of 1841, the original pre-emption act, and repeals the same as to the new states. He holds that taking the whole section together, the intent was not to repeal the pre-emption laws, but to make a grant of lands in lieu of the eighth section of the act of 1841, generally known as the internal improvement grant, and to repeal that section as to the new states; that the act of 1841 was carried into the revised statutes and repealed in 1865; that if congress had intended to repeal the pre-emption laws it could have done so, by repealing the sections of the revised statutes appertaining thereto, or by applying the words so declaring, and not by the repeal of the old act of 1841; and that the pre-emption laws so contained in the revised statutes, except as to internal improvement grants, are still in force in the new states.

The French chamber of deputies has rejected the proposition to nullify the election of Boulangist Deputy Jalugot.

TO RUN THE MACHINE.

Millions Wanted to Operate the Government the Next Year.

The clerks of the committees on appropriations of the senate and house have prepared comparative statements of the estimates of appropriations and expenditures for the maintenance of the government for the fiscal years 1890-91, from which it appears that the increase of the estimates for 1891 over those of the current year is $90,867,168, and that the increase of the estimates for the next year over the appropriations for this year is $4,838,092. The total estimates, regular and permanent, of annual appropriations for the next fiscal year are $406,643,315, while the total revenues are estimated at $450,614,337, showing an excess of estimated revenues over estimated appropriations for the next year of $44,051,022. The net surplus for the present year is placed at $53,532,511 or $9,961,489 more than the estimated surplus for the next fiscal year. This prospective decrease in the surplus is stated, too, without reference to the possibility of the enactment of a river and harbor bill, for in the estimates submitted by the secretary of the treasury there is a notable omission of the ordinary provision for river and harbor improvements. For the preservation of the existing works the sum of $237,000 is asked, while the report of the chief engineer says $38,533,550 can be profitably expended next year in the improvements.

The statement above quoted differs materially from that proposed by the treasury department, and exhibited in the book of estimates just issued, for the reason that postal receipts and revenues are differently treated by the treasury and the appropriation committees.

Democrats in Caucus.

Democratic representatives held a caucus to-night, Holman, of Indiana, being elected chairman to succed the late representative Cox, of New York, Carlisle having declined the post. Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution for the appointment of a "steering" committee of fifteen members, with ex-Speaker Carlisle as chairman, to undertake the care of the political interests of the minority. Opposition immediately developed, Blount, of Georgia, and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, speaking against it. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, suggested the appointment of a committee of three members, with powers corresponding to those of the executive committee, from whose decision an appeal might be taken to the committee of fifteen, who in turn might call the caucus together. Crane, of Texas, moved as a further substitute the appointment of a committee of five to keep the democrats advised of the movements and plans of their opponents, and to call a caucus when necessary. Finally all motions were laid aside and the caucus adjourned.

The Woolgrowers' Meeting.

The national woolgrowers' meeting organized to-day by the election of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, as president, and J. G. Wallace, president of the Missouri Woolgrowers' association, as secretary. There was a large attendance. An informal discussion of the present condition and needs of the woolgrowing industry showed the consensus of opinion to be that while the rate of decrease from fifty million head of sheep in 1882 to forty million head in 1888 had been arrested, no appreciable advance had yet been made. A committee on reorganization and resolutions was appointed. This afternoon the members of the convention called in a body on Secretary Windom and Assistant-Secretary Tichener. Several congressmen from the western states called at the convention to-day and expressed themselves as thoroughly in sympathy with the woolgrowers.

Selling Their Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Windom to day received letters from three national bank depositories in response to his notice of the withdrawal of 10 per cent. of their deposits January 15. One bank surrendered the entire amount on deposit, and offered to sell the government $300,000 of 4 per cent. bonds at $1.27. Another offered to sell $50,000 at the same figure. Both offers were accepted. The third bank waived the 10 per cent. privilege and declared its intention to sell the government its $110,000 security bonds at prevailing rates. The treasury officials think this prompt action is probably due to the fact that there will be a reduction of 1 per cent. in premium on four per cent after January 1.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Gladstone Defines the Aims of the Party He Leads.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—At the Manchester meeting to-day Gladstone inspired great enthusiasm by his definite exposition of the liberal policy. He said Ireland is the leading question of the day, and that the tories would have been converted to the liberal view of the subject by this time but for the dissenting liberals. The split in the liberal party, he said, would not have occurred except for the personal ambition of some tories and their allies, who desired more to form a national party than to do political justice. He severely arraigned the unionist leaders on this point, and said the plan of campaign was a necessary consequence of the government's refusal to grant proper relief to Ireland. There was, he said, less crime in Ireland than in England. He was of the opinion that the country had clearly expressed a desire that there should be a change in the administration of Ireland, and the liberals might look to the future with confidence.

Gladstone said the only reason for the existence of the dissidents as a party is the anti-Irish feeling. It was the course of their destiny that they were chained to a wheel; they must revolve or stop it, and could not determine things for themselves. It behooves them to consider well their position in the light of the knowledge that with a settlement of the Irish question they will be extinct as a party.

SEEKING THE GOLDEN SANDS.

Old Man Adams Piloting Californians to a Fabulous Fortune.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 3.—Old man Adams, of the "Lost Adams" gold diggings, with a party of adventurers from California, who have a physician with them to look after Adams' health, arrived at Navajo Springs, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, a few days ago, and after a day's rest started on the hunt for the diggings. Adams is under the impression the lost mines are about 120 miles south of Gallup, and the Californians are accompanying him with a view of ascertaining the truthfulness of his story. He claims to have discovered twenty years ago near Arizona and New Mexican placer beds of fabulous value, but was prevented from working because of hostile Apaches.

FATE OF AN OLD WOMAN.

Found Dead in Her Room With Her Face Partly Devoured by Rats.

A Week's Debauch With Her Son Ends in a Case For the Police.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Said to be to Her Credit in Bank—A Dumb Girl's Secret.

DENVER, Dec. 3.—A terrible discovery was made here late to-night which may yet prove to be a tragedy. About a year and a half ago Mrs. Ritchie, an old gray-haired woman of about 60 years, came here from Cheyenne, Wyo., accompanied by a young man about 25, whom she represented as her son, and a deaf and dumb daughter about 16. They lived in various parts of the city until about two months ago, when they engaged apartments on Stout street, where they lived a very retired life. Three weeks ago the mother and son went on a protracted debauch. The old lady had not been seen for several days, and the landlord, becoming alarmed, broke open the door of her room to-night and was horrified at finding the woman lying upon the floor by the side of her bed, dead, with her face almost entirely devoured by rates. The body was taken to the coroner's and an investigation will be made to-morrow.

The son was found in an adjoining room in a beastly state of intoxication and taken to the station, where he now lies unable to speak or give an account of himself. The dead woman is reputed to have $20,000 on deposit in the First National bank. The family went to Cheyenne from Texas, and while living in Wyoming a son was mysteriously murdered. It is said that the deaf and dumb daughter knows who committed the crime, but refuses to divulge the seret and no arrests were ever made.

An Iowa Tragedy.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 3.—James Shannon and Elmer Zemple, were jailed this morning for the murder of James Duggeon, near a saloon in this county last evening. Bad blood had existed between Shannon and Daggeon, and last evening while Daggeon and his wife were driving along the highway Shannon and Zemple emerged from the roadside and Shannon shot and killed Daggeon. Zemple fired at Mrs. Daggeon.

Killed Her Child and Herself.

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 3.—Mrs. H. C. Ellis, the wife of the Episcopal rector here, administered morphine to her one-year-old child to-night and then cut her own throat. No cause is assigned for the deed. Both will die.

WHO ARE THE UNFORTUNATES?

Terrible Find of a Norwegian Captain Off Delaware Breakwater.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—An appalling sight was witnessed in the water off Delaware Breakwater about dusk yesterday evening by the crew of the Norwegian bark Christian Scriver, which arrived from Buenos Ayres to-day. The bark passed a huge raft on which were the bodies of two men, dressed as sailors. They were dead, and had been lashed to the logs of the raft About three yards from the raft was the body of a middle-aged woman encircled by a life preserver. Every effort was made to find out what vessel the raft belonged to, but the captain of the bark was unable to find out anything. The receipt of the news in shipping circles occasioned no little excitement. Upon the Maritime Exchange the opinion prevails that the raft and bodies had come from the old dominion steamship Manhattan, which went down in a collision recently. The agents of that line, however, say there was no woman on their vessel.

How the Cars Were Robbed.

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Consternation has been produced among the trainmen of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad by the arrest of John McPherson, John Kensinger and Charles Downs on the charge of robbing freight cars on trains on which they were employed, and the issuing of warrants for many others. The trial of Charles Downs commenced this morning. Downs was a brakeman on a local freight and made a confession. He said the first he knew of the thieving was on April 10, last year. In nearly every way car some boxes of through freight were found, and these were the boxes tampered with. The goods were always taken from freight consigned to points beyond New York, Philadelphia and Ohio. It is claimed a regular commission business was done at Dayton by the suspected men. Clothing, dress goods, boots and shoes, whisky, and nearly everything suffered.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Cyrus Fillmore, a brother of ex-President Fillmore, died yesterday, aged 87 years.

The board of appeals of the American Trotting association began its session at Chicago yesterday.

The Agassiz Mining company of Leadville, Col., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $114,000; assets, $200,000.

There are 28,000 persons suffering from influenza in St. Petersburg. The malady affects people more or less in all the towns in Russia.

Dr. Taylor, son of the late Maj. Taylor, United States army, and the son-in-law of ex-United States Senator Caldwell, committed suicide yesterday.

The Love Sewing Machine company of Pennsylvania assigned yesterday. The assets and liabilities are unknown. The failule was caused by the suspension of the Lawrence bank of Pittsburg. The capital stock of the company is half a million.

Secretary Windom has appointed Special Agents Spaulding, Montgomery and Clance a commission to investigate the charges made by Boston merchants against Dr. Edward Sherer, the chemist of the sugar laboratory at the New York custom house. The charges against Sherer affect his integrity and also his competency.

The United Steamer Enterprise, now in English waters, and under orders to come home, has been ordered by the navy department to proceed to Antwerp to receive the remains of ex-Minister Pendleton and convey them to the United States for burial.