The Helena Independent.

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THE PEOPLE MUST KNOW,

DO NOT FEAR THE FUTURE,

While There is at Least One City in Montana with Plenty of Good Water, Free from Alkali.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

A FEW SPRING FACTS.

MISSOULA, April 17.

Recent estimations have shown the fact that the water supply for fire and domestic purposes in the city of Missoula is unlimited.

Rattlesnake creek is the original name given to a large mountain stream the source of which is about forty miles north of Missoula in the main range of the Rockies, and from there it winds its way through a narrow canyon, gaining strength and size until at the Garden City it plunges into the Missoula river and thence on to the Pacific ocean. In its mad career from its source to mouth it dashes over huge pebbles, miniature cataracts, and as it sparkles in the sun light, and rushes through the cool shadows, it nowhere loses its purity. From this stream and by the power of gravity the people of Missoula derive their great supply of water. Two miles north of the city a portion of this stream is drawn off in a covered flume which winds around the side of the mountain until it reaches a point about 150 feet above the city where it is reservoired and distributed through the city in large mains. The water is free from alkali and in such abundance (enough to supply a city of 100,000), and what is of greater value, supplied by gravity These facts give the city of Missoula an advantage over many of the Montana cities, and as a Helena paper stated in a recent issue, "The water supply and water system of a city is a matter which first presents itself to the would-be investor or non-resident, and it is always a matter of much importance to a city's future growth and hopes of building a great city."

Spring has come and the trees are budding, wild flowers are in bloom and the green grass is springing up everywhere (except in the streets). Plenty of snow in sight, but it is many miles off on the tall peaks of the Rockies, and serves only as a cool reminder of the past winter. Building operations are in full blast, huudreds of men and teams busy and earning good wages. A visit to Missoula at the present time, if you have no very special ties elsewhese, will cause you to settle down in this beautiful, enterprising and growing city. Here you can make money and enjoy good healthy living at the same time.

The great natural resources of Missoula county are being developed rapidly, and hundreds of people from all parts of the United States are emigrating to this wonderful rich country. The city of Missoula is peculiarly healthy, having the advantages of a high altitude, being 3,000 feet above sea level, and yet being sheltered from the cold east winds and open to the chinook winds of the Pacific coast, caused by the Japan ocean current. Vegetation luxuriates in such a climate, and we have that grand combination—the bracing air of the Rockies and the comforts of an eastern locality Where is the man, woman or child who does not long for the orchards, gardens and lawns, so numerous in the east? Missoula is noted for its many advantages, but especially for its many comfortable homes.

By investing in Missoula real estate at the present time you will be sure to net a profit of at least 100 per cent in the next twelve months. McConnell, Cook & Co. are sole agents for much of the best property in Missoula, and offer many bargains in all parts of the city; but we wish to especially call your attention to the new plat, McCormick's addition No. 2, lying half a mile west of the business center of the city, which is commonly known as the "Garden and Orchard addition" to Missoula. It receives that name from the fact that the soil is excellent and well adapted to gardening, and there are hundreds of thrifty and bearing fruit trees growing on the lots. There is a great deal of satisfaction in having a home, and instead of a barren lot a well-cultivated garden with plenty of water for irrigation purposes. Fruits, flowers and vegetables of all kinds grow rapidly and successfully on the lots in the McCormick addition No. 2, Missoula.

For further particulars and printed descriptive matter of Missoula and the surrounding country, address

McCONNELL, COOK & CO.
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
Missoula, Montana

APPROACH OF MAY DAY.

It Causes Great Anxiety to the Emperor of Germany and His Council.

Chancellor Caprivi Organizing for Uniformity of Action in Case of Emergency.

Troublous Times in Brazil—Freedom of the Press Curtailed—Secret but Powerful Opposition to the Government.

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BERLIN, April 24.—The emperor has telegraphed instructions from Darmstadt to Chancellor Von Caprivi regarding the attitude of the authorities throughout the country towards the May day celebrations. Reports from populous centres show that the authorities in some places are preparing to suppress public demonstrations by the use of the soldiery. In other places they are confining themselves to issuing warnings against excesses. The chancellor has made arrangements to secure unity of action between the authorities, although it is expected in official circles that the day will pass over quietly. Every precaution will be taken for the prompt suppression of disorder. Troops will be kept within their barracks in order to avoid collision with those taking part in celebrations, but will be ready to act if required.

Socialist leaders here continue to influence the men against the suspension of work. Bebel, Liebknecht and Said Singer, through the central committee of the party, are actively operating to prevent manifestations. Nothing like a unanimous demonstration throughout Germany is now possible. Large numbers of working men are found everywhere who differ with those desiring to make a demonstration. The tendency among working men in Berlin is to work half a day on May 1.

Papers opposed to the social reforms of the emperor point to the growth of excitement among workingmen since the publication of the imperial rescripts. As the moment for the emperor's journey to Bremen approached, the employes of the railroad on which he was to have traveled struck for higher wages and men from other lines had to work the trains.

The strikes that have taken place here this week include the shoemakers, stone layers, coopers, screw makers, furniture polishers, train men and box makers, tinsmiths, locksmiths, printers machinists, coppersmiths and a number of minor trades. Reports from Frankfort, Breslau, Elberfeld and Hamburg show that the strike mania is universal. An ominous feature of the shoemaker's strike here has been the issue of a violent manifesto in which the existing social order is denounced; the emperor's rescripts are attacked as useless. Workmen, as the dominant force, the manifesto says, ought to overturn and renovate society.

The visit of the emperor to Strasburg has given rise to a crop of Paris rumors. Nord Deutsche Zeitung, commenting upon the absurdity of the story that the emperor meant to propose that France join an European customs union, attributes this and kindred reports to the efforts of French officials to create discord. The real purport of the emperor's journey was the inspection of the garresons at Strasburg, Severne and Saarbruck.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

Concerning Freedom of the Press—Conspiracy Against the Government.

RIO JANEIRO, March 31.—The government has at last taken official notice of the many false reports and alarming rumors which have been frequently circulated, and Marshal Fonseca has issued a lengthy decree regarding these reports, which, he says, are highly injurious to the foreign credit of Brazil, besides being intended to cause alarm and panic at home. The decree declares that all persons who originate or aid in circulating such reports shall be subject to the decree of December 23, last, which provides that they shall considered guilty of military sedition. From this provision is excluded written or verbal criticism of the government's acts for the purpose of exposing, correcting and preventing administrative errors, provided it be free from personalities and defamation. When the decree of December 23d was issued the editor of Tribuna, the liberal organ of the last monarchial ministry, discontinued publication of the paper, alleging that the decree was destructive of the freedom of the press.

Other papers, already guarded in tone, become more so and the discussion of political matters was almost exclusively confined to privrte circles. In these, however, it became more and more lively and all sorts of reports were kept in circulation, causing no little annoyance to ministers and friends. Then there arose a feeling favorable to the freedom of the press and shortly after two members of the ministry gave open expression to this feeling. In the latter part of February the official paper published the declaration of the provisional government that the decree of December 23d was not intended to restrict the liberty of the press. Since then the tone of the press has become much bolder and some very violent articles against the government have been published. Rumors of all kinds have continued to circulate and some of them have found their way into the press.

Dr. Pedro Tavores, editor of the paper at Campos, was arrested yesterday for publishing an article against the government, but was afterwards released. Tavores is an original republican. When the republic was first proclaimed he was appointed governor of Maranhoa, but resigned shortly after because the government annulled his decree separating church and state, and then established an opposition paper. One notable article, published in a San Paula paper, by Ex-Minister of the Interior Lobo, says in part: "Let them say what they please, there must exist, enveloped in a cloud of mystery which the provisional government has not been able to penetrate, an element that is conspiring against our present institutions and against the future of the republic."

There is something singular in the reports, which, from time to time, spring into circulation and which are becoming more and more frequent. They originate simultaneously in distant points and spread over the country as if conveyed by a network of wires. The celebrated and lamented insurrection of the soldiers was previously announced at different places. The provisional government could perceive that some hidden hand was touching the springs of a plot against it, but this hand it was never able to discern.

EVICTION RIOT.

Serious Trouble in Which Several Tenants Take Part.

DUBLIN, April 27.—It is learned that serious trouble occurred during eviction proceedings Thursday on the Ponsonly estate. Patrick Stanton, a tenant, defied the entire party of bailiffs and police, having placed an iron gate as a barricade inside the door of his house. The door was soon cut to pieces with axes by the sheriff's men, but they found it impossible to remove the gate inside. They then tried to effect an entrance through the windows, but Stanton battered them with bars and shovels. A large crowd of tenants assembled and a serious riot ensued, many receiving severe injuries. After a fearful struggle several tenants were arrested.

He Would be an Englishman.

LONDON, April 27.—Stanley was interviewed yesterday as to the rumor that he is to become a British subject. He replied, "it would be premature to answer that question. My heart," he added, "will always be with America. On account of my future work I may have to formally declare myself a British subject. At present I consider myself an American citizen. I owe my first start in life to America, and shall never forget it." It is believed the British government intends to offer Stanley the governor-generalship of the entire British territory in Africa as mapped out by him.

The Combat of Flowers.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—The flower feast, or combat of the flowers, began this this afternoon. One hundred thousand people were on the promenades, in addition to nearly 500 unadorned carriages, containing sightseers, there were over forty carriages adorned with flowers and ribbons, and fully 1,000 horsemen added gaiety to the scene. The quantity of flowers was enormous four carloads coming from Jalapa alone. The celebration was, unfortunately, brought to a hasty conclusion by rain.

Quiet Elections.

PARIS, April 27.—The municipal elections passed off quietly. In the [illegible] the police destroyed a number of Orleanist and Boulangist placards.

President Carnot has returned to Paris.

Foreign Flashes.

The empress of Germany arrived at Darmstadt on a visit to the queen of England.

The workmen in the slate quarries at Festiniog, Wales, have struck for an advance in wages.

Giovinni Succi, who on March 17 began a forty days' fast at the Royal Athenæum, successfully completed his task.

The royalist deputy for Belleville, France, has been sentenced to pay 1,500 francs as a fine and 10,000 francs damages for libeling Goblet.

Pettitt, the American lawn tennis champion, made his first appearance in England at the Queen's club, Saturday, defeating Sir Edward Grey 3 to 2.

The report of the ministerial crisis in Brazil is false. According to newspapers of Montevideo, Ministers Boyacuva and Ruy Barboza still retain their seats.

A Lisbon dispatch says the American and British ministers had a long interview with the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, and jointly demanded that the Delagoa Bay dispute be submitted to arbitration.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that the German ambassadors abroad have been summoned to Berlin to confer with the government concerning various questions pending between Germany and foreign governments.

Queen Victoria dined with the ducal family and Emperor William Saturday evening and afterwards witnessed a private performance of Wichert's comedy, "Toast Festun." The German empress has returned to Berlin.

President Carnot has received a letter from the King of Dahomey complaining that the French attacked him without warning and without declaring war against him. French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages.

A dispatch from Brussels to the London Times says that Holland proposes to increase the duties on American petroleum imported into the Dutch Indies in reprisal for the American increase of duty on raw tobacco. In Dutch commercial circles the advisability is being discussed of common European action against American protections.

THEOSOPHS IN SESSION.

Madame Blavatsky Repudiates Christian Science and Mind Cure.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The fourth annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical society was held here to-day. Bertram Neightly, of London, was present as the bearer of a message from Madame Blavatsky, the ruling spirit of the organization. It also had a lengthy address from the council of the British section and fraternal communications from branches in various European countries. Madame Blavatsky's communication warned the members against the results of psychic and occult powers in such forms as "Christian science," "mind cure," etc. "Understand once for all," said she, "that there is nothing spiritual or divine in any of these manifestations. The healer interferes, consciously or unconsciously, with the free mental action of the person he treats and this is blank magic."

The general secretary's report says the visit to Japan by Col. Olcott, one of the founders of the organization, has been of momentous importance to the Buddhist church. The report recommends the suspension of all forms of initiation existing. The report said that while solemnly symbolic, they were merely confessions and words by which membership can be proved. The objections were that the society was not a secret body, but was merely an organization of students and philanthropists. The present system of grips and passwords arouses in many countries distrust and antagonism.

Open Letter to Harrison.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 27. — Editor Hawthorne, of the Times-Union, publishes an open letter to President Harrison, stating that the people of Florida regard his letter to the attorney-general with surprise and a deep sense of injury. They are convinced that the statements it contains must have been based upon misinformation as the actual state of affairs in the counties named. Hawthorne proceeds to cast discredit upon the reports by charging that the district judge, Swayne, boasted that the policy of his court would be the persecution of democrats. The letter also asserts that the jury commissioner flagrantly discriminated against democrats, and that wholesale indictments against democrats for political offenses were found on the most unreliable testimony.

Found the Missing Leg.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 27.-The missing leg of the mutilated body of Mrs. Mittman, who was murdered a month ago, was found in the river to-day. The police are still hunting for Charles A. Benson, the supposed murderer. Investigation of his career shows that he is exiled from Germany, whence he escaped to America several years ago. He is charged with blowing up his sister's house and killing two of her children.

Defaulter Surrenders.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—Casper Soer, chief clerk of the money-order department of the Newark postoffice, has surrendered himself as a defalter in the sum of $5,000. His peculations date back only to August last.

OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT.

Texans Experiencing an Unprecedented and Unnecessary Quantity of Water.

Many Residences in Dallas Submerged to the Second Story Windows.

A Furious Hail Storm Batters Baltimore Out of Shape—Hail Stones Bigger Than Kilrain's Fist.

DALLAS, TEX., April 27.—The most destructive flood ever known in the history of of north Texas is now passing along the Trinity. The great rain raised every tributary of it far out of its banks. Yesterday and last night it rose rapidly and this morning passed the highest water mark in 50 years. In front of this city it is two miles wide extending to the front of Flanders Heights west, and to San Cliff south of the city. On the north all residences from a hundred yards beyond Cochran street are submerged, some to the second floor, and others to the attic.

No one has been reported drowned. All night and all day to-day people have been moving to higher ground. The backwater extends far upon the north side of the city, whilst on the south houses are submerged as far up as Ward street. North, south and in front of the city there is a vast ocean of water about forty feet deep, and at this hour it is still rising and will continue until at least Tuesday.

Trains on all railroads were not running west, north, or south of the city to-day. Washouts are reported all along the lines, but the worst are immediately around the city. To-night the crest of the waves lack six feet of the flooring of the bridges in the city, while the Santa Fe and Central bridges below town are submerged. News from the surrounding country is bad. Small bridges have been destroyed by the deluge. The destruction of crops will amount to little, for as soon as the water has gone down they will grow again. Friday's storm extended from the Indian Territory to the gulf, and from Marshall to Abilene. There is not a stream that has not raised high over its high water mark. At many points their were hurricanes and one cyclone. Many houses were blown down. So far only one life has been reported lost.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Baltimore Pelted with Hail Stones Big as Boulders—Heavy Rains.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The signal office furnishes the following report from the signal service observer at Baltimore: The heaviest hail storm on record at this station passed over Baltimore from northwest to southeast between 3:45 and 4 p. m. to-day. Many thousands of windows in the city were broken, the damage being confined mainly to western exposure. Many runaways are reported. Some horses and carriages were abandoned in the streets, their owners leaving them to seek shelter. It is probable a number were injured as the hail stones are very large, some measuring more than two inches in diameter and weighing more than four ounces each. The extent of the damage is not yet ascertained but it must have been very great. A very heavy rain fell with the hail. Many of the car tracks at the foot of hills are covered to a depth of six inches with soil washed down upon them. The wind at 3:55 attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour, rapidly decreasing after the passage of the storm.

The hail went through thick panes of glass as though they were tissue paper and the amount of damage will run up into thousands. Some of the hail stones were as ragged and sharp on the edges as a steel blade. Hen's eggs were nothing to them in size. Many of them were as large as a man's fist. The storm came from the west, was local in its character, and swept to the east with a rattle like heavy musketry, frightening people out of their wits and hitting those who were on the streets many hard knocks and driving them into places of shelter. There was a perfect Ningara of water, with hailstones, or rather chunks of ice, weighing, some of them, a quarter of a pound. Almost in an instant the streets were rivers, pavements were flooded from two to three inches, and a man who remained on the streets was almost in danger of losing his life. Hail drove the horses wild. Those that pull street cars became uncontrollable, and the drivers were compelled to let them have their own way. People in the cars became panic stricken and many of them crouched trembling on the floor of the cars, praying for rescue from the elements, while the drivers dodged aerial missiles as best they could. All over the city the damage was heavy, Charles street windows looked as if they had been on a battle field. In the anner, rain, wind and hail did more severe damage than in the city. Walls were swept down, houses unroofed, glasses smashed and other damage done.

The Break Widening.

BAYOU SARA, LA., April 27.—The steamer Stella Wild brought down a number of refugees from New Texas. The break at Morganza is widening fast, and yesterday's storm made matters worse. The Fanny Rich crevasse continues to widen, as well as those at Tailor and Preston places, and it is only a question of a few days when they will be broken. There is a sheet of water from these points to far above Raccoura.

Tore Off His Clothes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 27.—There was a lively time at Recreation ball grounds this afternoon. The Metropolitan baseball nine were to have played the Senators, and between 500 and 600 persons paid the admission. The Senators failed to appear. The Metropolitans offered to play a picked nine, but the offer did not please the crowd, who shouted for the return of the admission money. Manager Ryan offered to give checks good for next Sunday's game. This made the crowd angry and they set upon the manager, whose clothing was nearly torn off his back before he could announce that he would pay back the admission money.

Marie is All Right.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Miss Marie Wainwright, the actress, arrived here this morning and was much surprised to learn the alarming report of her condition current in Minneapolis. She denied that she had any hemorrhage of the brain, but says she has been suffering from an attack of neuralgia. From this attack she has almost entirely recovered.

Fate of Three Miners.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 27.—Tamarack shaft No. 3, near Red Jacket, was destroyed by fire this morning. John Williams was burned to death. In attempting Williams' rescue, John Rowe was suffocated and John Thomas so badly burned that recovery is doubtful. The origin of the fire is a mystery and incendiarism is feared.

A POLL OF CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia Press Forecasts the Fate of the Tariff Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Press tomorrow will publish the most complete and careful poll of a majority in congress ever made by a newspaper. The purpose was to ascertain the views of individual members as to the necessity of passing a tariff revision and reduction bill as speedily as possible. Interviews were had with 209 senators and representatives. The Press interviewers found what opposition exists to the McKinley bill on the republican side of the house, and by extending the interviews to leading democrats found the particular line of attack upon the bill likely to be adopted by the opposition.

The fact of supreme importance is that a bill revising the tariff and reducing the revenue, will be enacted before congress adjourns for the summer. The Press interviews embrace 159 republicans and with two exceptions they all agree that the republican tariff bill should be passed, and while differences exist as to the make-up of the schedules the entire party is in accord on the general principle and purpose of the McKinley bill. While the enterviews show a strong sentiment on the part of republicans in favor of the bill, and though features of it are not wholly in accord with the individual opinions of members called upon to express views, there is a singular dearth of strong criticism. On the part of the democrats, they protest against the bill without going into particulars. They admit the probability of its passing, but they are evidently displeased with a measure which offers the masses of the people free sugar on one hand and the farmers of the country alleged additional protection on important articles which they produce on the other hand. The result is summarized as follows:

Total number of interviews, 209; total number of republicans interviewed, 159; number of republicans who believe a bill revising the tariff and reducing the revenue must be passed before this congress adjourns, 154; number now ready to vote for the McKinley bill as it stands, 141; number who believe the McKinley bill is sure to be made satisfactory to the party and country by amendments and passed, 118; number who are not sure about it, 7.

Pig Stickers Will Strike.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Fully one thousand packing house men, by unanimous vote, decided this afternoon to go out on a strike Thursday unless their request for an eight hour day was complied with. President O'Neill, of the Packing Laborers' union, presided at the meeting. One of the speakers, John McCullough, said the packers owned the laborers body and soul since the last strike and now, when an effort is being made to break the coils that bound them, they should take advantage of the opportunity. This time there would be no Pinkertons to intimidate or murder them. Lawyer Bichman promised the men from whom money forfeits against strike had been exacted by different establishments that they would not lose one cent of the forfeits by a strike.

President O'Neill, in an interview tonight, said the men had an organization of four thousand members, and were being backed by the Chicago Personal Rights league and the Federation of Labor.

Accept the Reduction.

CHICAGO, April 27.—All fear of a strike by employes of the United States Express company was banished to-day, and the men, by unanimous vote, decided to accept, for the present at least, the reduced scale of wages. Vice-President Crosby had told them the reduction was absolutely necessary. Unrestrained competition of express companies necessitated unprofitable contracts with railroads, and employes had been paid regularly when stockholders received nothing. A pledge was given that when the condition of the company would warrant it salaries would be restored.

BLACK FLAG PERIOD.

An Interesting Chapter of Diamond Fields History.

Mr. Ling, who recently died at Kimberley, South Africa, was a courageous man, who, in the pioneer days of African diamond mining, was one of many persons who resisted the local government, and did so much to improve the administration of just laws at the diamond fields. The local government, in the early days of diamond mining, was thoroughly despotic. So tyrannical and overbearing were the acts of the authorities that the people organized for resistance and armed themselves in order to lend potency to their force. This is known in the history of the fields as the "black flag period." A black flag was employed as a signal with which to assemble the members of "the association."

One of the members of "the association" was singled out by the government as an object of especial wrath. He had purchased several stands of arms and was prosecuted under a supposed obsolete provision of the "Arms and Powder Act," convicted and fined £50, with the alternative of imprisonment unless the fine was paid. An appeal was taken and and bail was offered. The magistrate refused it, saying that if the money was not at once paid he would commit the prisoner to jail.

Hundreds of men had gathered about the market square to await a decision. They at once determined that the victim of state depotism should not go to jail. The black flag was immediately hoisted at the Kimberley mine, and within an incredibly brief period more than two thousand armed men had assembled in the street where the jail was located. They formed in line down the street and effectually barred approach to the prison. No attempt to rescue the prisoner was made, but the danger of a collision was so great that the authorities made no effort to incarcerate the man.

The attorney-general then sought Mr. Ling, who was a prominent member of "the association," and besought him and a friend to put a stop to their resistance to the law and to prevail upon their friends to desist from further demonstrations. The result was that the magistrate released the prisoner upon bail being furnished, and the mob dispersed.

The government then singled out six men to be prosecuted for sedition. There was little hope of a conviction, and a representative of the executive endeavored to have them plead guilty, as the government would be changed soon afterward and executive clemency might be expected. It was finally agreed to resist to the utmost the prosecution, and Mr. Ling and two others were tried and acquitted. This was the death blow of the Southy-Curry administration and the end of the "rebellion" in the diamond fields, which would soon be forgotten but for the death of Mr. Ling, which revives the story.

The Rose string will carry colors for the first time at the Blood-Horse meeting. Sinfax, one of the two-year-olds purchased by Mr. Rose from Palo Alto has been leased to Cy Mulkey, who will bring him through the Montana Circuit.

It is stated that the weather is perfect at Memphis, and but for the prevalence of buffalo gnats the horsemen at Montgomery park would be happy. The track is in the pink of condition, and the flyers are getting into shape rapidly. Proctor Knott has a cough. He and others of Scoggan's string caught cold while en route, and the great gelding is not at home to visitors. His trainer is giving him quinine.

THE MINERAL LAND BILLS

Mr. Merrill Not Satisfied With Those Introduced by Either Sanders or Carter.

The Latter Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-election, Thanks.

Programme for Legislation in Both Houses During the Week—Miscellaneous Capital News and Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special.]—President Merrill, of the Montana Miners' association, is greatly worried about the forfeiture bills now pending in congress. He claims that if the bill in either house should become a law that the title to all lands, whether mineral or not, would be practically confirmed in the Northern Pacific, and men with claims would have no redress. If the bills introduced by Sanders and Carter should pass there is nothing in the forfeiture bills that would be construed as meaning that mining lands should be confirmed. Merrill is preparing to fight the bill in the house, as he has no hope of defeating it in the senate.

Sanders says the company will not make a fight for what they know they cannot get and it is the intention of the Montana men to see that they do not get any of the mineral lands, which the granting act says they shall not have.

Delegate Dubois and Representatives Carter and Wilson have been making quite an active canvass among the republican members of congress to see if there is any chance for a removal of the tariff on lead, and are assured that whatever other changes may be made that lead will remain as originally reported in the bill.

Representative Carter says that it is not at all probable that he will be a candidate for congress this fall. The people of Montana, he says, have twice nominated him; once giving him a nomination for delegate, and again for congress. He is willing that some other man should have the honor and hard work if he wants it.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Programme of Business to Be Done in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate tomorrow will resume consideration of the land grant forfeiture bill, with the expectation of coming to a vote before adjournment. After that the customs administrative bill will probably fill out the remainder of the week. There is considerable opposition on the democratic side to the measure and Evarts has an amendment to propose. The silver bill will be taken up this week if any time remains. Although the republican caucus of the senate has not agreed upon the details of the silver bill it is believed that the measure will be prepared for the consideration of the senate by the time that body is ready to entertain it.

The failure of the house to pass the legislative appropriation bill Saturday leaves it to come up to-morrow as unfinished business. The previous question has been ordered. The present intention is to press the silver bill and it will probably be called up on resolution and reported by the committee on rules, allowing two days for discussion. The pension committee is to be given a day for the consideration of the service pension bill and the comittee on public buildings is to have the same privilege, in order to dispose of bills reported.

The diplomatic appropriation bill will probably be passed with little discussion. No time has yet been allotted to the river and harbor bill, but as a large number of members desire the measure passed before the tariff bill comes up they may be able to have it considered during the week.

National Capital Notes.

A postoffice has been established at Boise, King county, Washington, John P. Jones, postmaster.

Harry C. Smith, of Montana, a clerk in the pension office at $1,400 a year, has resigned his position.

Postmasters appointed: Washington—P. Mannis, Alderton, Pierce county; T. B. Flint, Rankin, Lewis county; Elmar B. Kelly, Vancouver Barracks, Park county.

Confirmations Saturday: John C. Fremont, major general U. S. army, retired; John B. Collin, Indian agent, Hinesville, Mont.; Henry C. Gooding, of Indiana, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

A delegation of thirty-seven leading citizens of New Mexico is here to demand of congress the appointment of a special tribunal to settle land grant titles of that territory. It also urges the immediate admission of New Mexico as a state.

Mrs. Garfield and daughter, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, visited the white house Saturday morning for the first time since the death of President Garfield and were received in the red parlor by the president and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

Ex-Congressman Page, of California, who is seriously ill with asthma and heart trouble, is somewhat better to-day. He is a very sick man, but it is said to-night that it was his intention to leave for California within fifteen days.

Loving Brethren.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 27.—Evangelical church troubles cropped out here to-day. The Esherites notified Pastor Fry, who is an anti-Esherite, that he could not preach to-day. Nevertheless, he and some friends appeared and tried to get into the church The result was a row in which many members were unceremoniously hustled about. The police had to be called to stop the fight. Finally Fry got in the pulpit, but did not preach. To-night each faction held services in a different location. A bitter feeling prevailed.

American Association.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Following are the scores of the American association games played to-day:

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Toledo, 3.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 14; Columbus, 1.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Rochester, 6.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

Paul Peterson, brother of H. F. Peterson, Esq., of this city, picked up a piece of fuse with a concussion cap on the end of it at the Champion mine last Thursday and, not knowing what the cap was, lighted the fuse, and held it between his thumb and finger. In a few seconds an explosion occurred, blowing the ends of the two fingers off and otherwise cutting his hand. Mr. Peterson was very fortunate to escape with even these injuries. He was doing some decorating and painting in Champion and this was his first experience around a mine.