

The Helena Independent.

HARRIS' KOLUM.

Summer is lingering in the lap of Fall, and when the fall comes it will be kerplop into Winter—it gives one a cold, and starts the boys to thinking how foolishly they disposed of their last summer's wages; but we will help them out by selling them an awfully nice Overcoat awful cheap. One of those Capes—Chumleys they are called at headquarters—like the nobby dressers wear them and we can't afford to be behind in times.

Behind the times; well, I guess not. We are abreast, or in the lead, so much so that line a of the aristies in the clothing trade, commonly called "cloth peddlers," and it hard picking. Pass them round, gentlemen. They are for the most part frauds, and charge more for the goods in the piece than we do for a suit of our Tailor-made, Perfect-Fitting Clothes.

And, by the way, you want to see this line before it gets badly raked (that is in size and styles) because they are a line of dandies, that make you an Adonis, even all the facial enormities of Tokanna.

While this article does not dwell much on the subject, we wish the ear public to know this is a clothing advertisement. We wish to inform the before-mentioned D. P. that our stock is now in store and embraces all the novelties of the season. Excuse us if we mention a few: Black is still the prop-rietary. We show it in Cheviots,annels, Tibets and Creps. We have them in Single and Double breast; we have them in frock and sack. They are, taking them all in all, about as stylish as anything being shown this year.

Reefer Jackets are becoming quite popular again, and deservedly so, because in most cases the use of them dispenses with the necessity of an overcoat. We show them in Plush, Chincilla and Fitch Cloth, prices ranging from \$6 to \$30 for Coat and Vest.

Boys, don't forget that a Buckboard or a Wagon goes with each suit of clothes we sell. So remember this when your mamma or papa have to get you a suit. Tell them that HARRIS carries the finest goods in town, sells them as cheap, and shows the greatest variety in the city. You will only be telling the honest truth, and at the same time doing good or yourself.

We have given considerable attention this year to a line of Trousers in the medium price and heavier grades. We think we have about as complete a showing as can be found in the country, prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50. It wool and a dandy cut and style. They will make any of these "Chestnut Bill," Peter Funk, unction house, variety show clothing-store dealers turn green with envy.

We invite respectable and honorable competition.

We stand on the merits of our goods and treatment of customers. Our store is in condition at any time to receive lady or gentleman, no matter how fastidious they may be, and regret the fact that competition is not in the same condition.

HARRIS THE CLOTHIER.

WE STRICTLY SQUARE INCE. CASH DEALING.

Mail Orders Solicited.

A REPUBLICAN ROYALIST.

The Comte de Paris, Heir to the French Throne, Arrives in New York.

Cordial Welcome Given the Soldier of the Union by Comrades-in-Arms.

Will Revisit the Fields on Which He Fought—Distinguished Gentlemen of His Suite.

New York, Oct. 3.—All the morning people interested in the arrival of the Comte de Paris were on the qui vive for news of the Germanic. When signalled the reverend Countess, with party on board, went down the bay to meet her composed of Collector Erhardt, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. E. D. Keyes, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. H. W. Slocom, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. John Newton, J. G. Parks, J. B. Dillon, Gen. O'Brien. The Germanic was boarded off Staten Island, and the comte and party taken on board the Cashman. Collector Erhardt was presented to the comte and said: "I am instructed by the president and government to welcome you to these shores and to extend to you every courtesy." The comte replied: "I thank you very much for the honor, and I am glad to make another visit to America. I appreciate the great honor conferred upon me by the president."

The comte warmly greeted Butterfield, Porter and other comrades in the army during the late war. The party consists of the Comte de Paris, Duc d'Orleans, Duc d'Uzes, Marquis de Lestoury, Comte d'Haussonville, Col. de Paraval, Capitaine Morhain and Dr. Recamier. They will spend a month in this country.

The comte comes to this country to criticize his own history in the light of observation, to personally review the topography which has so large an appreciation, in all military matters, of the country he has described in his remarkable book, in view of a second edition of it. The profound interest he has always taken in American institutions and in the progress of this country indicate the bent of his mind and sympathies toward free institutions, and it is certain that nothing will afford him more satisfaction than to see the abundant evidences of our growth and strength developed since the war. Though the count will fulfill every duty devolving upon him as representative of the royal family of France, he has no political ambitions, and would not permit a drop of blood to be shed to help him to the throne.

On St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1836, the Comte de Paris was born at the Thileries. When he was four years old his father was killed by being thrown from a carriage. With Frenchmen fond of speculating on what might have happened, this event is a favorite topic. Popular and the Duc d'Orleans might have prevented his father from committing the errors leading to the revolution of 1830; the Orleans family might then be still on the throne, and France might have been spared the humiliations and sufferings which crowned the rule of Louis Napoleon. It is certain that his father's death had a direct and marked effect upon the character of the Comte de Paris. It left him the heir apparent and the object of constant intrigues.

He was delicate as a boy. To strengthen him, he was fed with milk supplied by cows allowed to run almost in a wild state of liberty.

As the Duchesse d'Orleans was a firm Lutheran, being a Mecklenburg-Schwern, Queen Marie-Amelie and her set desired to alienate him from his mother. He was very devoted to his mother, who, in turn, made him her inseparable companion after the sudden and violent death of her husband, and the efforts to alienate him made him cling to her all the more.

After the death of the citizen king (Louis Philippe) in 1830, the Comte de Paris was sent to Germany to complete his education. In 1831, at the breaking out of the civil war in the United States, himself and his brother, Duc de Chartres, and their uncle, Prince de Joinville, sailed for America, and virtually volunteered, serving as aides-de-camp without pay on Gen. McClellan's staff. The north in these early days of peril hailed him as a second Lafayette, as the British were half favoring the south, and the coming of this semi-royal party was regarded as a good omen, in showing that all Europe did not manifest the inclination of England. He was at this time a young man of 17, well-made, and of fine presence. He served with McClellan in the rank of captain during the unfortunate Peninsular campaign. In July, 1862, he resigned and returned to England, in consequence of the threatened rupture between France and the United States as the result of Louis Napoleon's mixing in Mexican affairs.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

Traveling Companions of the Comte—Their Devotion to His Cause.

Mr. Gaston Jollivet, of the Paris Figaro, writes as special correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean: Part of all those who take their departure for the United States perhaps the Comte de Paris himself it is most gratified. Indeed he has long cherished the hope of again seeing the country for which he took up arms in the war of secession. He has never forgotten the hospitality extended him in the United States. His friends say that he is a true American at heart. He has always manifested a lively pleasure in greeting Americans who came to see him at Sheen house, his residence in England, since his exile from France. Such visits revive pleasant reminiscences of his younger days, and he always spoke with admiration of this great country. Last winter, it will be remembered, he had fully made up his mind to visit the United States, when a dispatch announcing that the Duke of Orleans had gone to Paris to claim his inheritance in the military register reached him at Cuba. His son's adventure arrested his further progress in America, and he reluctantly retraced his steps toward Europe. But he has ever since entertained the prospect of a fresh journey in that direction. What now more especially prompts him to undertake it is the fact that French politics is traversing a period when personal action on his part is unnecessary. The necessity, he feels that by further postponing the trip he may miss from among the living some of his old companions in arms, whose ranks are daily thinned by death.

As the French Duke of Orleans, whose name is now popular and who is known as "The first comte of France," he is believed as the idea of treading American soil, where he hopes to renew the old friendships which he so joyfully enjoyed in India, for he is a determined traveler and a great Nimrod. Nurtured by his father in sentiments of genuine admiration for the great American re-

public, he is eagerly preparing for the journey and anxious of words of praise or political descriptive of the United States.

The Comte de Paris has chosen his traveling companions with much discernment. They are all men of culture and of broad liberal views. They will have their eyes about them and if any have a fancy to put their impressions of travel into book form the result can not fail to prove valuable and interesting. The foremost among these gentlemen is the Comte d'Haussonville, not on account of age, but because of the intimacy that exists between him and the Comte de Paris. Comte d'Haussonville belongs to one of the oldest and most illustrious of the French aristocratic families from Lorraine. He is a grandson of the Duc de Broglie and the great-grandson of the celebrated Mme. de Stael. His father was a peer of France under Louis Philippe and a member of the French Academy. He was a distinguished statesman and a very charitable man, to whom is due the creation of many charitable institutions, in favor more especially of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. He was, besides, a great wit. Unlike so many families of the Fainbourg St. Germain, where a spirit of routine pre-eminently prevailed, the d'Haussonvilles have always taken a certain pride in their liberalism. The present count was, in fact, brought up like any child of the bourgeoisie class at a lay college called Sainte Harbe here in Paris, and then at a religious establishment. Later on he studied law and modestly entered the office of an avoué or attorney to learn French procedure. His steel-clad ancestors must have blushed in their frames at sight of their descendant poring over musty books of legal lore.

When, however, the Franco-Prussian war broke out the old warrior blood of the d'Haussonvilles reasserted itself. The young count was then a vicomte—bravely served as an officer of the Mutila guards, and won the cross of the Legion of Honor on the battlefield. His gallant conduct and personal merits led his countrymen of the department of Seine-et-Marne to return him to his native land as a national hero in 1871. He was then barely 27 years old. Returning to private life he gave himself up to a literary career. His studies of various celebrated writers, particularly George Sand and Merimee, are exceedingly curious. His political works treat more especially of penitentiary reforms, and his book on prisons and charitable institutions is often quoted. These labors found recognition in the Comte de Paris, who is a member of the French academy in the place of his father. His grandfather, the Duc de Broglie, also belonged to that august body; since the foundation, which took place 250 years ago, the number of members of the representatives of three generations having in succession entered its portals.

Another of those who are to accompany the Comte de Paris is Colonel de Paraval. He is about 35 years of age. Only three years ago he belonged to the French army; he was chief of the staff of the sixth corps, which is garrisoned nearest the German frontier, and worked under the orders of General Mitchell. At the outbreak of the war de Paris was in quest of a distinguished officer to whom he might confide the military education of the Duke of Orleans. He consulted one of his friends, who pointed out the Colonel de Paraval. He visited him to meet his wishes. Overwhelmed, no sooner made than the Colonel responded to the call, saying that he was entirely devoted to the house of Orleans. By so doing the Colonel resigned his military career and renounced all hope of future advancement.

Another of the party, Captain Morhain, contrasts strangely with Colonel Paraval. The latter is a soldier, and the former is a man of 60, who left the ranks about 30 years ago to join the Orleans family, whom he has ever since served with the most unflinching devotion. He visits the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres to the United States at the time of the war of secession.

On the other hand the Marquis de Lestoury, like an Englishman, speaks English like an Englishman. He visits England once a year to look after his interests there, for he has married an English lady, and each time he goes over he improves the occasion by fulfilling his obligations as private secretary to the Comte de Paris. He is one of the more faithful friends, who, in turn work with the prince for twenty days every twelve months at Sheen House. His other colleagues are: Baron de Chabaud-Latour, Marquis de Lestoury, Vicomte Olivier de Dondy, Marquis d'Audiffret-Paquier, Marquis de Ganay and M. Emmanuel Hoche.

The Marquis de Lestoury is 49 years of age. He is of medium height, with a fresh and ruddy complexion. He is bald and wears a full beard. After serving in the Spanish war, he obtained the lucrative post of a receiver general, but no sooner was the law of the Orleans princes passed than he tendered his resignation.

The Duc d'Uzes, another of the travelers, is only 22. He is of medium stature and very affable manners. He is the oldest son of the Duchesse d'Uzes (nee de Montmorency) and the late Duc d'Uzes, who represented the town of Uzes at the national assembly. His mother is the great-granddaughter of the Duke of Orleans, and he is the heir of the famous champagne house of that name. She is very proud of her democratic origin, and the portrait of her great-grandmother has the place of honor in the apartment of the Duc d'Uzes, in the chateau, which she owns in the vicinity of Epernay.

M. Recamier is a promising young doctor. He is the great nephew of the celebrated Mme. Recamier, whose literary salon was one of the features of Paris. He is also the grandson of a surgeon, who enjoyed considerable renown in his day. His merits early enlisted the attention of the Americans, and that excellent man, Surgeon General Mitchell, had the honor of naming the Comte de Paris. Dr. Recamier will, no doubt, some day take the place of Dr. Gueneau-Mussy, who for many years has waited upon the Orleans family with much intelligence and devotion. Dr. Recamier is not more than 30 years of age.

Whatever may have been said on the subject, the Comte de Paris has not yet fully decided on the itinerary he intends following when he has visited with his son the battle fields where he fought. It is, however, probable that he will go to Canada, after traveling throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Such, at least, at latest date, are his intentions. At any rate, he hopes to be back in November.

A Bishop in Wrath.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—Bishop Richard Gilmore, of this Catholic diocese, has created a great excitement among the Catholics by an order issued to-day. The Catholic Knight, a weekly paper edited by J. J. Groves, for some time, has been attacking the bishop. In his order the bishop says he reserves to himself the power to absolve Groves or any one, either lay or cleric, associated with him in any work on said paper; any correspondents, contributors, agents or distributors, or even those who have paid subscriptions who after the publication of the order continue to receive and read said paper.

The Apology Was Accepted.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—To-day, while J. K. Gardner, an extensive lumber dealer of Ridgway, Pa., was returning from the East Liverpool, Ohio, fair, he was relieved of \$10,000, the proceeds of a big lumber sale. At Washington street some one called out "Allophany." Gardner started for the door, but was jammed into the corner by several men who also wanted to get off. He apologized to one of them after a quarrel. The man who proper was reached Gardner found he had apologized to some one. The pocketbook was gone, as was also the gentleman to whom the apology was made.

THE CHURCH IS FIRST.

Mormons in Utah Obey the Priests in Politics and Business.

Polygamous Marriages Sanctioned by the Church in Violation of Law.

Official Mormonism Full of Hypocritical Pretences and False Assertions—Laws Much Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Mormon question is discussed by Governor Thomas, of Utah, in his annual report. He asserts that the Mormon people are governed by priests and that in every political and business act the church is put first, country afterwards. The population of the territory is estimated at 230,983, an increase of 55 per cent. during the past ten years. The Mormons are recruited by immigration from Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The average number of foreign born brought to the territory by Mormons during the past nine years is about 1,800 annually, and this average has probably been maintained the past year. The governor says political and official Mormonism deals in evasions and meaningless words of double meaning, hypocritical pretences and false assertions. Its attitude toward polygamy is delusive in the last degree. It knows there has been no change on the subject, but seeks to convey the impression that there has been. Prominent church officials, he states, have declared that the church does not now grant permits to enter polygamy and the nominal head of the church has announced that polygamous marriages do not now take place. The governor adds, however, that when the attention of the head of the church was called to the notorious case uncovered in the First district court he disclaimed any knowledge of it. Admitting that these statements, however, are literally true, the governor says that it is not true that the church has met the public sentiment of the nation as expressed in its laws, nor does it prove the church is loyal to law. There is no room to believe, the governor asserts, that any earthly power can exact from the church any declaration opposed to polygamy. He accounts for the hold which Mormonism has upon people by the fact that they are taught to keep aloof from influences outside of the church.

The governor recommends the passage of the bill reported in the senate by Edmunds, which authorizes the governor to appoint certain county officers and providing for legislative reappointment. He states that if this bill becomes a law it will place the control of twenty-five counties in the hands of men loyal to the government. He also recommends the passage of either the Culom bill or the Struble bill.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Reorganization of the Postoffice Department—Money for Surveys.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Messrs. Whitfield and Bell to-day qualified as first and second assistant postmaster general, respectively. Their appointments are strictly in the line of civil service reform. With these changes the postmaster general contemplates the reorganization of certain offices in the department. Offices which are in the same general line will be placed under one head. That is, the railway mail service and railway contract office will be under the immediate supervision of the second assistant, Bell. Whitfield, as first assistant, will have supervising charge of salaries and allowances and free delivery offices, in addition to his other duties. These offices heretofore have been regarded as independent bureaus, their chiefs as a rule passing upon nearly all questions.

The secretary of the interior to-day approved the appropriation of money for appropriated for surveys of public lands for the year ending June 30, 1891. Arizona gets \$5,000; California, \$10,000; Idaho, \$20,000; Montana, \$10,000; Nevada, \$10,000; Oregon, \$20,000; an increase of \$10,000; Utah, \$8,000, an increase of \$5,000; Washington, \$8,000, an increase of \$5,000; Wyoming, \$20,000, an increase of \$10,000. The money for the continuation of the surveys for the year ending June 30, 1891, is \$27,000, an increase of \$2,000 over last year. The sum of \$40,000 is allotted for the examination of surveys. The total thus appropriated is \$428,000. Last year the appropriation was \$188,000.

WILL SWING AROUND THE GLOBE.

Harrison's Plans for a Week's Trip Toward the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The preliminary details of the president's western trip have been arranged subject to slight changes. The president will leave Washington Monday morning for Cincinnati, where a short stop will be made until Tuesday morning. He will then proceed to Vincennes, Terre Haute and Danville, then to Galesburg, Illinois, reaching there Wednesday morning, to attend the reunion of his old brigade and leave the same evening for Ottumwa, Iowa, where he will spend Thursday at the exposition. That night the president will be taken to Topeka, arriving in the morning and remaining until afternoon, when he will take the train to Kansas City, arriving there two hours later. He will be the guest of his brother, who is a resident of that city, until evening, when he will leave for St. Louis to attend the annual festival of the Followers of the United Propher on Saturday. That night he will go to Indianapolis to spend Sunday. The next morning he will leave for Washington, reaching here Tuesday morning.

LETTER MAIL MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Assistant Postmaster General Tynor, under the direction of the postmaster general, has prepared for publication in postal bulletins a circular letter to postmasters, containing instructions for their guidance in the treatment of lottery matter under the recent anti-lottery act. It is very explicit in its instructions. It allows postmasters to examine all unsealed matter, but forbids tampering with sealed matter.

SELECTION OF MISS CLARKE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The president has appointed Austin J. Braddock, of Rockville, Maryland; Henry J. Aten, of Elk-watha, Kansas; John S. Mayhugh, of Hiko, Nevada; and Miss Helen P. Clarke, of Montana, special agents to make allocations of lands in severalty to Indians under the act of Congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.

MORE WAR FUNDS.

BRAZIL, Oct. 3.—The Brazilian Zeitung says that in the next war estimates an additional credit of 80,000,000 marks will be demanded for barracks, strategic railways and defenses.

A WORKING FORCE.

The Dixon Democratic Club of Anacosta Organized.

ANACOSTA, Oct. 3.—[Special.]—The Dixon Democratic club of Anacosta was organized to-night. The attendance was something great and the enthusiasm unbounded. A full list of officers was chosen, with Senator W. M. Thornton president. The club proposes to be a working force during the campaign and its members will be active until the last vote has gone into the ballot box. It will be the plan of the club to hold a series of campaign meetings and in a general way to give distinction to the local canvass. The first of the meetings held under the auspices of the club takes place to-morrow (Saturday) night at the opera house. Several addresses will be made and music by the Hibernian band of Butte will enliven the occasion. The oration of the evening will be delivered by Hon. W. M. Dickford, of Missoula.

NOT ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE.

Base Ball Magnates Revise Their Contract to the Players' Advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A new form of contract has been prepared by the officers of the National Base Ball league. The reserve clause of the eighteenth paragraph is entirely stricken out and a new paragraph, giving each club an option to renew its contract for whatever number of years may be mutually agreed upon. The word "reservation" in the case of disbandment, is also stricken out of the fifteenth paragraph, and authority for a club to sign a contract is inserted. The "ten days" clause is materially altered to the advantage of the player. A player, under this form, cannot be released between seasons without his consent. If during the season he is released while abroad with the club, he shall be entitled to traveling expenses back to his home. Another change in favor of the player is his right to appeal to the league directors against club fines and penalties that may be considered unjust. The clauses against dissipation and immorality are strengthened by adding that a player must absolutely refrain from late hours and from any excess and dissipation in eating, drinking or otherwise, and must keep himself in the best physical condition to play ball, etc.

"While the reserve rule is no longer referred to in the contract," said Secretary Rogers to-night, "it does not follow that it will be stricken out of the national agreement. In all probability it or its equivalent will always be, heretofore, preserved as a necessity for the perpetuation of the game, but it is not likely to figure in legal contracts or law courts hereafter."

CINCINNATI LEAGUE CLUB SOLD.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—There is a great gathering of base ball men here to-night. The transfer of the Cincinnati club will take place to-morrow. It is learned from a trustworthy source that the price was \$25,000 of which \$20,000 was cash. In an interview with an Associated Press reporter to-night Secretary Brunell, of the Players' league, said the brotherhood's losses would be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars this year. He estimates the losses of the league at a much greater figure.

THE BASE BALL RECORD.

Scores of Yesterday's Games, the Home Teams Being Given First.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 4, Boston 0.
Chicago 10, New York 9.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati 8, Boston 2.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville 5, Columbus 3.

Morris Park Races.

MORRIS PARK, Oct. 3.—Three-quarters of a mile—Volunteer walked over.
Seven-eighths of a mile—Objection won, Belle D'Or second, Joe Courtney third. Time, 1:30.
Mile and one eighth—Salvini won, Castaway II. second, others drawn. Time, 1:59 1/2.

McGrathiana handicap for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Blythe won, Flaville second, Forerunner third. Time, 1:02.
Matterhorn handicap, mile heats—First heat, Benediction won, Eurus second, Los Angeles third. Time, 1:42. Second heat, Eurus won, Benediction second, Los Angeles third. Time, 1:42 1/2. Third heat, Eurus won, Benediction second. Time, 1:46.

Five and one-half furlongs—Kirkover won, Woodcutter second, Early Blossom third. Time, 1:07 1/2.
Half mile—Annie won, My Lass second, Ella T. third. Time, 48.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—There was a large attendance at the Latonia races to-day. The track was good.

Two year olds, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Bob L. won, Tom Jones second, Ivanhoe third. Time, 1:11.
Three year olds and upwards, mile—Pullman won, Dyer second, Tenlike third. Time, 1:45.
Three year olds and upwards, mile and one-sixteenth—Gymnast won, Nina Archer second, Hydr third. Time, 1:51.
Three year olds and upwards, mile and seventy yards—Bobby Bench won, Lottie S. second, Louis Forrest third. Time, 1:49.
Two year olds, six furlongs—Semper Fidele won, Roseland second, Palestine third. Time, 1:55 1/2.

Case of Slavin and McAuliffe.

LEWISBURG, Oct. 3.—The hearing in the case of Slavin and McAuliffe, charged with assaulting each other and committing a breach of the peace, took place to-day in the Lambeth court. The counsel for the crown said that if the contest between the men was declared unlawful, the persons who arranged and abetted the fight should be prosecuted. After hearing the evidence the court reserved its decision for a week.

Jim Doyle Vanquished.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Jim Doyle, a Union Pacific brakeman from Montana, who claims to be a pugilist, fought near here to-day with Billy Woods, champion of Colorado, for a purse of \$500. Woods knocked him senseless in the fourth round.

Quit in the Third.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A six-round fight occurred to-night in Hoboken between Marty Flaherty, of Boston, and Billy Vincent, of this city. Vincent was so nearly knocked out that he quit in the third round.

A Will and a War.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The will of the late John O'Leary, which disposed of an estate of \$2,000,000, much of it charitable and religious institutions of this city, will be contested. Proceedings will be commenced in what will probably be one of the most celebrated cases of its kind on record.

INTO THE OPEN SWITCH.

The East-Bound Northern Pacific Express Meets With an Accident at Butler.

Engineer Mase Instantly Killed and Fireman Leighton is Seriously Injured.

Two Locomotives Wrecked and a Mail Car Derailed—None of the Passengers Were Injured.

Butler, Oct. 4—3 A. M.—[Special.]—The east bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific due here last night at 10:40 came down the east slope of the main range last night after passing with safety through the Mullian Tunnel. Engineer Mase had his left hand on the throttle and the other on the reverse lever, while his fireman, Leighton, was at his post on the other side of the cab. For some distance down the slope of the mountains, as the train runs across the high trestle, and just before reaching Iron Ridge station, immediately west of Butler station, the switch lights can be seen through the trees and shrubbery. Everything looked all right to the careful engineer and his companion, but something was wrong and the lights did not tell it. The heavy passenger train came over the trestles, through the little tunnel and around the big curve over the bridge all right, but before Mase could stop his train as it entered the station it dashed into the open safety switch against an engine standing on the side track. Mase stayed by his locomotive until the last moment, but was instantly killed, as his engine backed into the one on the side track. Leighton, the fireman, was badly injured. The coach containing the mail was derailed. The passengers in the Pullman and first-class coaches were not injured. At this hour a special train from Helena has arrived. Mase was a young man and married, and formerly lived in Missoula. He temporarily took the place of Engineer Draper, who had the regular run.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS.

Is From Every County of Idaho Except Two.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 3.—[Special.]—Unofficial returns are now in from all counties except Idaho and Cassia. These two are considered republican, at least on the legislative ticket. Every county in the state has a lone republican. On the state ticket 2,000 is a low estimate. Willey, candidate for lieutenant governor, ran ahead of his ticket all over the state, giving the lie to the report that Dubois and his friends were intending to vote against Willey and elect Taylor (democrat) lieutenant governor in order to keep Sheop from running for the senate. The republicans are sure of forty-four members of the legislature, out of fifty-four. Indications now are that they will have one more, Price in Alturas being in doubt, with chances in his favor. The democrats concede the state, but think the majority will not be so much as given here. The state board of canvassers meet here on the 10th to canvass votes of the state.

UPROAR IN COURT.

Harrington Ordered to Leave the Defense of the Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Much excitement was occasioned in the court room at Tipperary by the evidence of one of the witnesses, a policeman, who testified that he followed several of the defendants into the vestry of a Catholic church and tried to overhear what was said by them. This testimony aroused the indignation of counsel for the defense and he demanded to know if the penal days had returned, when the sanctity of the confessional could be invaded. The court room became a babel of cries and confusion, so great that it was impossible to go on with the proceedings. The court was thereupon declared adjourned for half an hour. When court reconvened the policeman was cross-examined by Harrington, who called the witness a "shadow." The magistrate called upon Harrington to withdraw the expression. Harrington refused to do so, and was ordered to leave the case. Great uproar ensued, O'Brien and Dillon commenting freely upon the manner in which the case was conducted. Finally another half-hour adjournment was ordered. During adjournment Harrington's clients decided to defend themselves. When proceedings were resumed, Dillon had just begun to address the bench when a cheer was raised for Harrington. This so exasperated the magistrate that he ordered the court closed, and the proceedings adjourned abruptly, amid the greatest confusion. A large body of police was massed outside of the court. There was no rioting.

WORKINGMEN WILL PAY.

A Great Tin Plate Plant to Be Built at Their Expense.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—One result of the passage of the tariff bill with its tin plate clause will be the establishment of an immense tin plate factory at an early day in Baltimore. A company of eastern capitalists, principally of Baltimore and New York, have been quietly working on the scheme. The capital stock is to be \$7,000,000. The company will do its business on an enormous scale. The concern will have its own mines and reducing plant in the west. About \$5,000,000 will be put into the Baltimore plant. It will cover several acres and will be the largest tin plate concern on the globe. Foreign capitalists are to erect a tin plate mill at Du Quoin, a town of \$1,500,000, on the property of John A. Wood. About 600 men will receive employment.

Sixty Square Miles Burned Over.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Oct. 3.—Forest fires in the Black Hills are under control, but will not be extinguished until rain comes. Fully sixty square miles have been burned over, mostly brush and dead trees. It is impossible yet to estimate the losses in timber and to ranches. The fire during the present season have been the most destructive in the history of the region.

An Original Abolitionist.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Oct. 3.—Col. John R. French, editor of the Boise Sun, died this evening. French was prominently connected with the anti-slavery agitation and was editor of the Herald of Freedom, one of the first anti-slavery papers in New England. He served nine years as sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate.