

VOL. XXXI—NO. 321

HELENA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# HARRIS

THE  
CLOTHIER.

## CAUTION!

Unprincipled competitors, taking advantage of proximity, have represented this place of business as HARRIS. We would say to all who are not intimately acquainted with our premises, to look for the name on the front window.

There is no question but what "low prices" will catch trade, but the item of "good value" must enter into the combination in order to hold a trade or inspire the confidence of the public.

A man may pay \$5 for a suit of clothes and find that he has paid a very big price, or he may pay \$25 for a suit and learn that he has a decided bargain.

We wish to be understood that when we advertise a "special sale" and make a series of "outs" that the cut is confined to the price and in no way affects the quality.

We would call attention to our challenge competition advertisement of last Sunday. We had our doubts at first as to the efficacy of an announcement wherever the bid for patronage would be based on "low prices," in view of the amount of "cost sales" together with "bankrupt stocks" and fakes of different natures which are preying upon the city.

How can it be otherwise? Look at the prices. They will astonish you.

The Reader coats and vests were first, and out of one hundred that started in the action only half are left to tell the tale.

Prices will tell. When a man has a chance to buy a Reefeer coat and vest for \$6 worth \$12.50, he'll buy, even if he has to borrow the money.

500 pairs of trousers worth \$5.00 a pair will be laid on our bargain counter to be worked off at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sizes are now regular, but will soon be broken so take hold while the lines are full.

The sleds have been a great success. It don't take long for the youngsters to catch on. They are posted. We gave away a great many this week, but we anticipated the demand and laid in a good supply. Bear it in mind, boys, a sled goes with every suit.

We are showing a surprising line of suits at \$3. Can't buy it elsewhere for less than \$4, and the sled goes with it.

Overcoats the same. We have cut on the price of them also, and notwithstanding the cut in price, present a sled to each purchaser of a boy's overcoat (or suit).

We must sell goods. The only inducement we can offer is that of price; and in order to sell goods cheap we cut on the price and insist on the cash.

## Don't Forget

What we say in our notice headed "Caution." It's a fact. A poor man, indeed, that can't get his trade on business merit or the nature of his stock. The man that would steal the legitimate benefits of his neighbor's advertising and popularity, would steal his purse, if he thought he would not be found out.

# HARRIS

THE  
CLOTHIER.

St. Louis Block. Strictly Cash. Main Street.

## NO GOOD CAN COME OF IT

Senator Stewart Expresses Some Sound Opinions on the Partisan Election Bill.

It Would Once More Fan to Life the Dying Embers of Sectionalism.

Excellent Republicans Who Opposed the Force Bill of '73—How Was Among Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the senate Stewart made an argument that an attempt to execute the force bill in the south would be disastrous to both races. He was a friend of the colored man and deeply sympathized with him, but could not ask him to put his life in jeopardy in order to fight a political battle for his (Stewart's) advantage. He was equally a friend to the white man and desired to refrain from any act which might justify the white man in making war upon a defenseless race which congress enfranchised. Whatever was done in the matter of the protection of suffrage in the south, unless done through the voluntary action of the people of that section, would have to result in one of two things. If the negro was protected by force the same force would inevitably be driven to the necessity of destroying his enemy. That involved the enslavement and final extermination of the whites. The employment of force would result ultimately in the extermination of either blacks or whites. If military power was to be used in execution of the pending bill, then the bill should be defeated. If it was to be a dead letter which passed the public opinion in the south was entirely against it. Instead of protecting the colored man it would bring upon him persecution and misery, if not death. No assumption of party necessity could justify such an act. It was the plain duty of the senate to trust to natural causes in the hope that they would remedy the evil. The bill ought not to pass because it never would be enforced, because it would consolidate sectional animosity and kindle anew the discord of the past.

Stewart recalled speeches in opposition to the force bill of '73, made by Senators Hoar and Hawley, then representatives. Among those voting against that bill Stewart recalled Foster, Gardell, William Walter Phelps, Kasson and Kellogg. He suggested that the supervisors and other officers would become marked men and from the report of investigating committees and all knowledge obtained during the past twenty years it was plain that their fate would be, unless congress was disposed to proceed to remedy under the constitution, that of denying representation on account of exclusion from or obstacle to the exercise of franchise. The only remedy that existed was in the enforcement of the laws already on the statute books, and in the assurance that no pressure from outside would be exercised.

In his judgment the solid south was maintained by the use of the cry that it was intended on the part of those who controlled the general government, to interfere with their local affairs. The moment such a cry was effectively proved to be without foundation, the south could not any longer be kept solid. The sectional party there had to be broken up and disintegrated. That disintegration must necessarily bring about protection to the negro vote. The organization now irresistible in some states in suppressing that vote would be among the earliest to be broken up when they found it necessary for their existence.

Hoar had the provisions of the force bill of '73 read for the purpose of justifying his opinion by his own and other republicans and to show that there was no inconsistency in his support of the pending measure.

In the Name of Humanity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the house today, Cummings, of New York, offered for reference a resolution setting forth that the members of the house of representatives of the United States have heard with deep sorrow and feeling akin to horror, reports of the persecution of Jews in Russia, reflecting the barbarism of past ages, degrading humanity and impeding the progress of civilization that reports are intensified by the fact that such occurrences should happen in a country which has been the firm friend of the United States and that clothed itself with glory not long since by the emancipation of the negro.

The resolution directs the secretary of state to forward it to the American minister at St. Petersburg for presentation to the czar.

The Allen Land Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(Oakes, of Alabama, with authority of the house committee on judiciary today reported a substitute for the bill to amend the alien land act. The substitute differs from the bill now on the calendar in that it is made to apply not only to persons who are aliens, but to any firm, company or corporation composed in whole or in part of aliens, except railroad corporations, and that five acres are given aliens within which they may sell in order to protect mortgages or other interests they may have in the property.

Frisco's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Windom, Attorney General Miller, and Postmaster General Wamaker, forming the commission to select a site for a public building at San Francisco, held a meeting in the treasury department this morning and heard arguments on the question. Representative Morrow gave an informative report in regard to the different sites suggested. It was decided to defer from Senator Stanford coming to a decision until another meeting will be held Tuesday next.

Money for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The naval appropriation bill is completed. It provides for one new ship, a triple screw protected cruiser similar to cruiser No. 12, cost limited to \$2,750,000. The bill carries a total appropriation of about thirty and one-half millions, being about three millions less than estimates and considerably more than last year's bill. It carries the following appropriations: For Mare Island \$4,785,000 for residence of medical director in charge of Mare Island and naval hospital \$15,000.

A branch of the National League on the Island of Jersey adopted a resolution against Parnell.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the senate, after routine business, Stanford addressed the senate on his bill to increase the circulating medium. He said money was the most important factor in the business relations of the country. There was a limit to the quantity of gold and silver metals and the limit could not be exceeded by any effort on the part of the government. It was, therefore, a great mistake for the government to confine itself in the issue of money to metal outside of its control and limited in quantity. The senate passed the printing deficiency bill. A bill by Ingalls to allow exchange of interest bearing debt for legal tender notes was referred to the finance committee. A resolution by Madison was referred to the committee on Indian affairs, instructing that committee to inquire into the condition of Indian tribes, North and South Dakota, Montana, and elsewhere, steps necessary to disarm them, etc. The senate bill for a public building at Fresno, Cal., for \$750,000, was placed on the calendar. The section bill was taken up and several speeches made. Dawes introduced a bill prohibiting the opening on Sunday of any exhibition where appropriate property of the United States is exhibited. The house today, after passing the District of Columbia bill took up the conference report on the bill amending the act for the division of a portion of the Sioux Indians in Dakota into smaller reservations. The only change made in authorization for the expenditure of the appropriation of \$100,000 made for purchase of horses and other rations. The report was agreed to and the house adjourned.

## AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Sitting Bull Not Killed in War, but Shot Down by a Policeman.

In the Very Instant of Death He Fatally Shoots His Assassin.

Indignities Committed on the Body by the Frenzied Indians—His Body Not Buried.

BERMABCK, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Corporal Gunn, of G. Troop, Eighth cavalry, who was up from Ft. Yates to-day on furlough, gave to your correspondent a story of Monday's tragedy which differs widely from any reports yet sent out. He was with the troops that were dispatched to relieve Indian police. The press reports sent out from Ft. Yates are thought to have been "fixed." In the first place, the troops were not ordered to follow the Indian police to be in readiness in case the latter were surprised by the enemy. At nine o'clock in the evening the police started for Grand river, the troops following three hours later, headed for Oak creek, where they were instructed to receive news by couriers from the police, posting them as to the latter's movements. Not receiving any news, Captain Fechet ordered his men on to Grand river, fearing something was wrong. Before they had galloped two miles they were met by Ed Tomahawk, one of the police, who was greatly excited and brought the news that Sitting Bull and four of the police were killed. He was riding sitting Bull's horse. Capt. Fechet doubted his story, but was reassured when Tomahawk implored him to go on, saying: "Hurry up, quick, or they will all be killed."

## THE LION IS GROWLING.

Force Talk of What Next Session May Bring Forth.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Herald prints a sensational Ottawa special this morning, saying: "Confidential advices from Washington strongly confirm press utterances that point to a crisis next session in the far east controversy. After the rejection by President Harrison of the latest British proposal of arbitration the imperial government will expand further efforts toward the settlement of the dispute. By way next a strong force of war vessels will be assembled at Esquimaut, and vessels of smaller class will be sent to Behring sea to protect from seizure or removal British vessels and crews. The British navy is being increased to such an extent that the American government to refrain from interference with sailing vessels, as revealed in the divorce suit, Leo says, speaks for itself and since the verdict he has given further abundant proof of his unitiness for the leadership of the Irish party. Leo proceeds at much length to state the opinion that in view of the excitement of public feeling it is inexpedient for the clergy to mix up with violent meetings. He is less clearly of the opinion that the clergy in Ireland should not be allowed to take part in the people on every suitable occasion that, despite his many previous services, they find themselves forced to the conclusion that they should not be considered as fallen leaders, no longer worthy of the people's confidence.

## STAND BY THE HIERARCHY.

Canon Lee Urges the People to Endorse the Bishops.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—Canon Lee, dean of Dublin chapter, writes in a letter denying that the chapter met in Dublin, as asserted by Parnell, and adds that he is convinced that Ireland should act in accord with the manifesto of the hierarchy. Parnell's character, as revealed in the divorce suit, Leo says, speaks for itself and since the verdict he has given further abundant proof of his unitiness for the leadership of the Irish party. Leo proceeds at much length to state the opinion that in view of the excitement of public feeling it is inexpedient for the clergy to mix up with violent meetings. He is less clearly of the opinion that the clergy in Ireland should not be allowed to take part in the people on every suitable occasion that, despite his many previous services, they find themselves forced to the conclusion that they should not be considered as fallen leaders, no longer worthy of the people's confidence.

## Advocate's Retaliation.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Stratford chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution favoring the imposition by the government of discriminating duties on French wines. The action is recommended for the purpose of retaliating against France for duties for English products established by the new Anglo-French commercial treaty. The adoption of such a resolution is considered as of special significance, as it is the first deliberate act by that body for forty years looking in any degree toward a protective policy.

## FUNERAL OF GEN. TERRY.

Simple and Unostentatious Services at New Haven—Honorary Pall Bearers.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 19.—The remains of Major-General Terry were placed in their last resting place this afternoon at one o'clock. The services were held at the home of the deceased, for members of the family only. The remains were then transferred to the United church and until two o'clock the public were allowed to gaze upon the face of the deceased. Then services were held, during which minute guns were fired and the bell in the city hall tolled. The remains were interred in the Grove street cemetery. The bearers were eight members from the Second regiment. The honorary bearers were Ex-Govs. Harris and Ingersoll, Lieut. Gov. Marvin, Judge Hollister, F. Francis Wayland, Henry A. Blake, and Arthur D. Osborne.

## CUSTER AND TERRY.

The Former's Gross Disobedience Responsible for the Massacre.

New Haven, Dec. 19.—In an address at the funeral of Gen. Terry to-day, Rev. Manger, referring to the fact that the deceased soldier had been somewhat criticized in connection with the Custer massacre, said he was authorized now to speak the facts without reserve. Custer's fatal movement was in direct violation of the written and verbal orders of Gen. Terry. When his rashness and disobedience ended in the total destruction of his command, Gen. Terry withheld the fact of disobedience of orders and suffered an imputation harmful to his reputation to rest upon himself rather than subject the brave but indiscreet subordinate's memory to the charge of disobedience. The fame of his own command was dearer to him than his own, even though that fame had been forfeited.

## Important Economic Measures Proposed.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19.—A. J. Morris, the well known packer, has returned from an extended visit to Mexico. He says President Diaz has issued a call for a convention of growers of the Mexican states to consider the advisability of the abolition of interstate tariffs. The convention will doubtless recommend the abolition. Morris regards this convention as one of the most important events in the history of the republic. He also says Mexico is very anxious for reciprocity with the United States.

The town of Yokosuka, Japan, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on November 30. Three persons were burned to death and eight seriously injured.

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When the riders arrived at the scene everything was quiet. Thirteen dead bodies were lying on the ground, nine of the hostiles, including Sitting Bull, and four Indian police. The police had taken refuge in Sitting Bull's house and the hostiles were ambushed in the thick willows near by. Every pane of glass in the house was shot out. Capt. Fechet formed a skirmish line around the thicket and poured in shot. Cries and whoops could be heard. A great many more hostiles are believed to be killed than reported.

The story of Sitting Bull's death, says Corporal Gunn, was told him by an intelligent half-breed.

"Bullhead, lieutenant of Indian police, came to Sitting Bull's house with a warrant for his arrest. No one but the old chief and two sons were there. Sitting Bull opened the door and his son, seeing the house surrounded with police, called to the chief to flee. The chief refused to do so, and the police fired at Sitting Bull, the bullet striking him in the breast over the left nipple, killing him instantly. While reeling Sitting Bull managed to draw a revolver which exploded just as he fell, the bullet entering Bullhead's thigh. Bullhead died two days later from the effects. A terrific hand to hand fight ensued. Sitting Bull's followers swarmed around the police in great numbers and guns were clubbed. The ground was strewed with broken stocks and bent barrels. The police, numbering thirty, were getting the worst of it and retreated into Bull's house. The hostiles retired to ambush, having learned of the soldiers' approach. The dead and wounded were carried back to the post. The bodies were frightfully mutilated. One Indian policeman lifted Sitting Bull's head, and the chief, in a moment of a sickening sight, an Indian barked his face into a jelly after death with a plank. After trying of this devilish sport he balanced the plank on his nose and left it there with maniacal glee. The few remaining hairs in his head were clipped off. His moccasins and most of his clothing was carried away for relics. Among his personal effects were found letters from Mrs. Weldon, of New York, warning him to flee from the agency as the government was about to have him killed. Sitting Bull was prepared to depart when surprised by the Indian police."

## THE BODY NOT BURIED.

Sitting Bull's Skeleton Likely to Appear in Some Museum.

BERMABCK, N. D., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It is learned to-night, from a gentleman just from Standing Rock Agency, that Sitting Bull's body, when brought from Grand river, was taken to the military hospital at Bismarck. The Indians, and some police and friendly Indians, would have nothing to do with the remains. It is said the morning when they were to be buried a couple of soldiers took the box supposed to contain the remains and dumped it in an isolated grave away from the graves of other Indians and a guard placed around it. It is an open secret that really the box did not contain the remains and that the guard was put on the grave as a blind. It is believed that the body is now in the dissecting room and that in time the skeleton will turn up either in a government museum or some other place.

## FIRING IN THE DISTANCE.

A Battle Thought to Have Occurred Near the Bad Lands.

PERRIS, S. D., Dec. 19.—Geo. Morris, a storekeeper at Cheyenne City, near the mouth of Cherry creek, has just arrived. He says the entire population of twenty families and also number of friendly Indians have left there, some going to St. Bonet's mine, others to Oakes, and others to Pierre. He says that just before leaving there, night before last, twenty Indians from Sitting Bull's band arrived and held a big council with the Cherry creek Indians to see whether they would fight or not. And they were joined after the council was over by 150 Cherokee, all of whom started for the Bad Lands. Morris says that during the time the refugees were getting away to the Bad Lands sharp firing was heard between the Indian police and the hostiles, and that a battle was no doubt fought. But as the settlers made haste to reach the town he can give no further particulars. As the troops were ordered to that point yesterday he believed the hostiles were routed and captured. Morris says Sitting Bull's Indians are well armed and are determined to avenge his death.

## Compulsory Observance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the house today Morse, of Massachusetts, introduced for reference a bill providing that no exhibition or exposition for which an appropriation is made by congress shall be opened on Sunday. Violation of the act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

## Trains Running Late.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—The Pittsburg and Cheesing divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railway are blocked by snow. Passenger trains on the Pennsylvania and other lines are running, but are from one to three hours late.

## Letter from Ed Cloud.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Dr. Cloud, of the Indian Defense association, has received a long letter from the Indian chief, Ed Cloud, at the Pine Ridge agency, under date of Dec. 10. Ed Cloud says he is a constant friend of the whites and his people have no intention of going on the war path. He never had anything to do with the ghost dance. He complains of government agents taking away his lands and more every year. The past two seasons were so dry that the Indians could raise little and rations became so scant that they had to get their corn from the reservation. Many became sick for want of proper food and 217 died from starvation since the fall of last year.

## The Squaw Walked Eighty Miles.

Fort Yates, N. D., Dec. 19.—(Bull Head's) body was buried to-day with military honors. His squaw, who was up on Cannon Ball river when he heard of the fight, started at once for Fort Yates and walked eighty miles without rest. She reached her husband just before his death and fell in a faint when admitted to the room. More ready to take care of her than the Indians reported to the agent and are now in camp close by. The remainder are reported to be south of the reservation near Moreau river.

## Hemming Them In.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 19.—Four hundred men of the Seventeenth infantry started today for Gen. Carr's camp at Rapid creek and Cheyenne river. Gen. Miles now has concentrated about 1200 men with artillery. There is a large encampment of hostile Indians in the Grass basin of the Bad Lands, about ten miles from Carr's camp, and the Indians have been making raids on ranches. Troops are being dispersed to guard every pass and outlet and cavalry is scouting for Sitting Bull's followers, who are supposed to be heading for that point. The indications are that Gen. Miles proposes holding the Indians in the basin until they are starved out, or until the Bad Lands simultaneously with Gen. Brooke's forces. As the troops are dispersed now it appears that the escape of the hostiles is impossible.

## Involved in the Elements of Hypnotism in Crime.

PARRIS, Dec. 19.—In the Errand trial today, Dr. Liegeois, head of the medical faculty of the College of Nancy, and a believer in hypnotization, explained his ideas on the subject and expressed surprise that he had not been allowed to see Mile. Bompard for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree she is susceptible to hypnotic influence. The prisoner ought to again be put to sleep by means of a magnet in order to recall his recollection of facts occurring at the moment of confession of the crime. According to the indictment, Errand had not been able to put Mile. Bompard asleep, yet she had been proposed as amenable to the hypnotic influence of Garanger, having revealed the crime to him while hypnotized. For his (Liegeois') part, he was judge of the bearing of mind of the miscreants of justice, he would rather out of his hand than pronounce sentence upon Mile. Bompard. When the question which his declaration caused had subsided the procurer asked by what scientific means it could be determined whether hypnotic sleep is real or not. He said that he had seen a man voluntarily put to sleep can bear without betraying any symptoms of sensibility to the pain of pin pricks on various portions of the body.

## DIED OF EXCITEMENT.

A Canadian Sheriff's Nerves Unequal to Hanging a Wretch.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 19.—Sheriff Webb died suddenly of heart disease at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The excitement attending the execution of Romi LaMontagne was probably the cause. The death of the sheriff delayed the execution a few moments and LaMontagne was hanged at 9:25 o'clock. The crime for which LaMontagne was hanged was the murder of an abominable one. In July, 1888, he went to the house of his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michigan, enticed him to the door and shot him twice; cut his throat, slashed his body and dragged him back into the house and threw him out on the street. The wounded man dragged himself from the flames, very badly scorched, but died after a few weeks. The sheriff's nerves were unequal to the excitement attending the execution of Romi LaMontagne was probably the cause. The death of the sheriff delayed the execution a few moments and LaMontagne was hanged at 9:25 o'clock. The crime for which LaMontagne was hanged was the murder of an abominable one. 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