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VOL. XXXI—NO 322 HELENA, MONTANA. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1890.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STRANGLERS GUILTY.

Eyraud Condemned to Death and Gabrielle to Twenty Years in Prison.

The Woman Overcome at Her Sentence, but the Man Indifferent.

An Able Argument Against the Hypnotic Theory in Connection With the Celebrated Gouffe Murder.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard were to-day found guilty of the murder of Notary Gouffe. Eyraud was sentenced to death and the woman to twenty years' imprisonment. Gabrielle, upon hearing the sentence, appeared utterly overcome and fell back into the arms of her doctor. Eyraud showed no emotion.

The speech of the public prosecutor was an elaborate and carefully prepared one. In summing up the case in behalf of the government, he denounced the theories of the Nancy school of hypnotizers and urged that the person who was hypnotized retained sufficient will power to resist the operator's will. He said that Prof. Charcot's experiments showed that no operator could bring a subject so absolutely under his control at to force him or her to commit a crime. The theories of the Nancy school were on a par with fortune telling with cards. If such theories were once admitted personal responsibility will be at an end and the laws on which society depended for protection would disappear in anarchy. Both prisoners were equally guilty. The evidence showed that everything in the room where the crime was committed was prepared for hanging Gouffe and it was idle to assert the contrary. It was the jury's duty to reject the story of the woman, who was as culpable as her companion, who had frankly avowed his guilt. He demanded that the extreme sentence of the law be imposed upon Eyraud. In the case of Mlle. Bompard the jury must decide whether there were any extenuating circumstances in the part she had taken in the crime.

Killed by Cowboys.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 20.—C. F. Robinson, one of the leading merchants of Hazleton, went hunting yesterday, taking his wagon and team. Last night the team returned with his dead body in the wagon. A bullet hole in his heart showed the cause of his death. It is known that Robinson had quite a number of enemies among the cowboys. It is supposed they killed him.

A Bold Hold Up.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 20.—On the Bald Knob railroad west of here to-day a passenger went into a seven-up game with two strangers. He displayed a roll of bills amounting to $400. The men drew revolvers, relieved him of the money and then by a reckless flourishing of their weapons kept the other passengers seated until the next station was reached, when they decamped.

Bombarded the Roustabouts.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 20.—A serious fight occurred on the steamer Big Sandy this afternoon. They were taking the crew of the wrecked steamer Ohio to Cincinnati and some fellows were making a raid on the cook's quarters. A general row followed. The cook drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, killing two and fatally wounding one roustabout.

She Was Defrauded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Nathaniel Niles, ex-president of the Tradesmen's National bank, was arrested to-day on an order issued in a suit by Elizabeth Parret to recover $73,000 cash and chattels, of which she claims he defrauded her.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the senate Pettigrew introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians on reservations. Moody, of the committee on Indian depredation claims, reported the house bill for the adjudication of claims arising from Indian depredations. Sawyer asked unanimous consent for fixing an early day in January for the consideration of the postal telegraph, but Wolcott objected. Ingalls, at his own request, was granted two weeks leave of absence. Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to enable the president to take action to obtain from the German government a supply of the remedy discovered by Koch and the formula for the manufacture of the same. The morning hour having expired, the presiding officer laid before the senate the election bill. Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill he would ask the senate to take up the pure food bill, which was demanded by the farmers from one end of the country to the other. Edmunds demanded the regular order and the floor was taken by Spooner, who spoke in advocacy of the bill. He defended John L. Davenport from attacks made upon him and contended that the federal election law, instead of being offensive to the democrats of the north, had been put into operation at their request in many instances. Mr. Spooner held the floor five hours and was followed by Ingalls.

In the house, Milliken, of Maine, presented a number of conference reports on public building bills. On motion of Clunie, of California, the senate bill for the relief of S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer at San Francisco, and sureties on his official bonds, was passed. A bill was passed to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the bay of New York between Middletown and New Utrecht. On motion of Hermann, of Oregon, a bill was passed for the cancellation or a certain contract for the delivery of stone for the improvement of the Columbia river. The house went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill, with senate amendments. Henderson moved concurrence except in the amendment providing for the payment of senate session employes, including clerks to senators. After a long debate the motion was agreed to, the bill returned to the senate and the house adjourned.

Squatters by the Hundred.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 20.—The great raid on the land office to file claims on land in the reservoir strip began at nine o'clock this morning and thus far filing has proceeded without disturbance. The Wausau light guard took up its station close to the land office and everything passed off quietly. Eight hundred settlers left last night with supplies to squat on the land and the men who filed claims have to contest against them. At Eau Claire there was almost a riot. The windows of the land office were smashed but the officers succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No City of [illegible] Can Show Such a Record.

A statement showing the [illegible] amount of real estate transfers by deed in Helena during the year 1890 should be interesting to all seeking information of the growth and business of this city. Such a statement, however, could hardly be taken as a fair record of the actual amount of property purchased and sold during the year. The deeds recorded in the office of the county recorder simply represent sales where an actual transfer of title has taken place. To any one familiar with the details of buying and selling real estate, as that business is conducted here, it is a well known fact that where one sale is made providing for an immediate transfer of title, there are three or four sales effected where the purchaser receives either a bond for dead, or a real estate contract, as it is called, both of which simply provide for the transfer of title upon the purchaser making certain payments at a future time. In a majority of cases where contracts are used, the purchaser buys intending to sell again before the deferred payments, provided for in his contract, fall due; in other words, purchases under the real estate contract are largely for speculative purposes. Many cases have been known where pieces of property have been sold and resold four or five times before title has left the original owner. One case is mentioned where seven transfers by contract were made on a single lot, before the deed was called for under the original contract. If to the already large volume of business represented by actual transfers of title is added the amount of property bought and sold under real estate contracts, the total will give a fair idea of the aggregate of real estate transactions during the year 1890. Taking the total of considerations named in the deeds recorded during the year as a basis of computation, it would be safe to multiply that total by at least three to get an approximate of the actual amount of real estate sold. Reference to the county records shows that 2671 deeds to property aggregating $2,334,400 have been recorded from the beginning of the year to Saturday, December 20. It is therefore safe to estimate the actual amount of sales of property during the same interval at $7,000,000. No city of equal size with Helena can show a better record than this.

THE A. O. U. W. GRAND LODGE.

Its Sessions Wind Up With a Banquet at the Merchants.

The grand lodge of Montana Ancient Order of United Workmen finished up its routine business yesterday and decided on Helena as the place and the third Tuesday in August of 1891 as the time for the next annual session. At night the members of the grand lodge and their ladies attended a reception and sat down to a banquet at the Merchants hotel. Plates were set for eighty. The tables were neatly arranged in the large dining hall and prettily decorated. They ate oysters raw with celery; printanier soup; boiled California salmon with sauce mousse and olives and Parisienne potatoes; bouchees regenie; supreme of spring chicken; lavaliere and French peas, loin of beef, mashed potatoes and string beans; broiled quail on toast; assorted cake, oranges, macedoine of fruit, pyramids, tutti frutti ice cream; crackers and cheese. They drank coffee and other things like that.

After the banquet toasts were proposed and responded to and the company broke up late in the night after a happy time.

With the exception of some who were compelled to leave the city for home, all the grand lodge members were present with their wives or sweethearts. The invited guests were Miss Murray, Miss Daisy Kinsley, Messrs. Jackson, Burgess, Eddy, and Osborne, Prof. Romandy and Sam Alexander.

Lacking but thirty members to make up two thousand, and with many applicants for admission to the various lodges, it is safe to say that by the time the next session of the grand lodge takes place, the Montana jurisdiction will have a membership second to no state in the union, in proportion to population.

HE DID IT ON AN EMPTY STOMACH

Succi Completes His Forty-Five Days' Abstinence From Food.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Giovanni Succi's fast of forty-five days terminated at 8:15 this evening in the presence of an audience of 400. The worst attack of gastric trouble he had during the fast was at 5 o'clock today, during which his pain was so acute it was feared he would collapse, but his indomitable will carried him through. From that time until 8:15 the pain occurred constantly, his distress being shown by the contortions of his face and the nervous movements of his body. When the cocoa was prepared shortly after eight o'clock Succi arose from his lounge and staggered to the table looking more like a skeleton than a man. When he first sipped the cocoa, there was a burst of applause from the spectators. It was doubtful whether he would be able to retain the nourishment, but the uncertainty soon passed away, and Succi gradually regained his former buoyancy.

Succi weighed 104¾ pounds this morning. When he began his fast he weighed 147¼. During the fast he drank twenty-one quarts of alkaline water and nine and a half quarts of Croton water, besides a little of his elixir, which the chemists say contains no nourishment. To-morrow afternoon he will take his first dinner. The fast has undoubtedly been an honest one.

Will Endeavor to Oust Dubois.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 20.—It is stated that the election of Dubois, as third United States senator, will be contested when the time arrives for him to take his seat. His opponents allege that his election is void on the ground that such procedure is in violation of the resolutions of the house and senate to proceed to the election of two senators, and that the voting for a third is illegal. Gov. Shoup has filed his resignation on account of his election to the United States senate. Lieut.-Gov. Willey was sworn in as governor.

Using Dynamite Shells.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Dec. 20.—Dr. Justin succeeded to-day in making a successful test of his shell for firing dynamite from ordinary cannon. The range was about 800 feet. The first shell contained seven and a half pounds of dynamite and the cannon was loaded with thirty pounds of powder. The shell struck the target, a great wall of rock, exploding there with great violence. Two more shells were fired under similar conditions and were equally successful.

Business Became Unprofitable.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Ex-Insurance Commissioner S. H. Andrew has been appointed receiver of the Minneapolis Mutual Fire Insurance company at the request of the officers. The company was organized to compete against high rates and stock companies. Later on they reduced their rates so that the business became unprofitable and it was determined to wind up the affairs of the company. No losses will result from the course taken.

Heavy snow storms prevail everywhere in Great Britain and traffic is blocked in many places. A number of wrecks of small vessels are reported.

APOSTLE OF NIHILISM.

Stepniak to Spread in America a Knowledge of Russian Political Conditions.

Lectures on Siberia, Russian Exiles, Tolstoi, and the Jewish Question.

American Doctors Leave Berlin--Appeal to Bismarck--William Hard Up--Other European News.

[Special Correspondence of THE INDEPENDENT.]

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A big, strongly made man with somewhat stooping shoulders, a shock of dark hair standing up from a massive forehead, short beard, keen dark eyes which look out from a face intensely Russian in its cast and expressive of marked strength and determination—such in appearance is Sergius Stepniak, the Russian nihilist and refugee, who is to arrive in America at Christmas time and spend a couple of months in a lecturing tour through the states. With the halo of mystery around him—for it is said that even his most intimate friends are ignorant of his real name and of his early history—Stepniak has been a well-known figure for the last eight or ten years in the advanced circles of London life. Under what circumstances he escaped from Russia it is impossible to say, but since he has lived in London he has been recognized as perhaps the ablest and most ardent of the little band of proscribed patriots who gather round Prince Peter Kropotkin at Harrow on the hill. Stepniak himself, however, dwells in a tiny retired villa on the banks of the Regents canal in the midst of the wilds of St. John's wood, and it is there that I called upon him a few days ago and enjoyed a friendly chat over his lecturing prospects.

"No, it is not Major Pond, but his brother, who is managing my tour, though I believe they work together," he explained, as he poked up the fire and lit the candles in the little bare study laden with books and papers. "I am to give fifty lectures in two months, so I have plenty of work before me. In fact, I believe I am to lecture every day, even Sundays included," he declared, cheerfully. Fortunately Stepniak is a perfect tower of strength with a capacity for working sixteen hours a day for weeks at a stretch, and apparently feeling none the worse for it.

"And what will you talk about? Nothing but Russia, or socialism as well?"

"Well, I have four lecture,—on Siberia, the Russian exiles, Tolstoi and the Jewish question. But apparently the American public is only interested in the two first subjects, and so far it is only Boston that has displayed any desire to hear about Tolstoi. It is in Boston that I shall hope to begin my campaign."

"And tell me what is your real object in going to America?"

"Oh, the cause is of course my main reason, and I shall hope to carry on the work begun by George Kennan, and spread a real knowledge of the political conditions of Russia. If possible I shall try and initiate a society similar to our Friends of Russian Freedom, who first formed themselves into a society in London in the spring of the year."

This society I must explain, has for its object the aiding of Russian patriots in their struggle for freedom by lawful means, as well as the collection and circulation of correct information concerning the tyranny of the car's government by means of a monthly organ, Free Russia. This latter function presents unusual difficulties owing to the utter untrustworthiness of all official communications. In time, as Stepniak explained to me, they hope to have sufficient funds at their disposal to send special correspondents to Russia who, at the risk of imprisonment and exile will be prepared to bring back documents too precious to be entrusted to that most untrustworthy of institutions, the Russian postoffice. A companion society in America would of course be advantageous in every way, besides creating a fresh circle of sympathetic interest in the wrongs of the Russian people.

"There is nothing," declared Stepniak, that the Russian government dislikes so much as the escape of political prisoners from Siberia. Felix Volkhorski who, as you know, made such a marvellous escape has been living with me since his arrival from Canada, and I am thankful to say we are shortly expecting several more friends from Siberia to recruit our little band."

"And what are you going to preach in America as the first objects to be attained in Russia?"

"It is of course quite premature and useless to produce any detailed plan of reform. We must take what we can get. But we believe that political liberty should take the form of elective district councils, and I am convinced that the nationalization of the land would be one of the first great reforms to be carried. The Russian people are quite prepared for it already, for the idea of private property in land has never taken root in their minds as in Western Europe. The economic reconstruction of society would have to come later."

"I have been too busy to settle all my arrangements as yet. Indeed I cannot tell you what towns I am to lecture at beyond the great towns in the eastern states, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc. I have not heard yet whether I go westward or not, but no doubt it will all be arranged in time." As regards language Stepniak speaks English with a very decided accent and possesses a most thorough knowledge of our tongue, so that his American sympathizers need be under no apprehension on the score of not understanding him.

As I rose to leave, the conversation turned for a moment on the recent murder of Gen. Seliverstoff, the Russian police agent in Paris, which is supposed to have been done to avenge the execution of Mlle. Gunzburg, a member of the nihilist party. "If it were done by our people it was a mistake," declared Stepniak, "for it was done in defiance of the laws of national hospitality."

"Well, whatever you do, don't let any Russian officials be murdered in England," I suggested.

"No, indeed," he returned with a laugh, "that would be too dreadful," and with a warm shake of the hand I left him.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

Koch's Lymph Cures a Great Many Patients—Political and Personal.

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BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The number of American physicians who have been waiting here trying to get Koch lymph, is rapidly diminishing. Prof. Gerhardt has now treated seventy patients, four, suffering from advanced phthisis, died; three left the hospital much improved; two are progressing favorably. Gerhardt expresses satisfaction with the remedy and confirms Koch's experience that it is most useful in the initial stage of the disease. Dr. Gutman has four cases that have been absolutely cured of pulmonary phthisis, having been taken at an early stage. Prof. Leyden reports that of 127 patients treated at Charity hospital, the general results are promising, and there has been no mishap in any instance. In contrast to this the Cologne Gazette records the death of a patient confided to the care of Dr. Libbertz by Koch, and who received the first injection from Koch. Prof. Leyden admonishes the doctors to use the utmost caution. The injection affects the heart strongly. All deaths following injection have been caused by the heart being affected.

The dispute over the government's communal bill threatens a serious crisis. The minister of the interior, Herr Furth, finding a majority of the committee bent upon amendments preserving several feudal privileges which the bill aimed to abolish, conferred with his colleagues, who authorized him to inform the committee that if the landtag supported the amendments it would be immediately dissolved. A sharp dispute followed, conservative members of the committee declaring that the government was taking a line ruinous to the aristocracy, which, they held, was the backbone of monarchy. The committee adjourned till Jan. 1, and several of the members will consult Bismarck on the crisis and ask him to become leader of the opposition.

The Post, conservative, warns its party that dissolution on such question would result in a liberal majority. Progressionists rejoice at the prospect of dissolution, but it is not thought the conservatives will risk a general election.

Prince William, of Nassau, heir to the throne of Luxemburg, and the richest party among European princes, after the czarewitch, it is reported, will be betrothed to Princess Marguerite, sister of the emperor. The marriage would be a step toward the ultimate absorption of Luxemburg by Germany.

Though the confinement of the empress was premature, she is recovering rapidly and the condition of the child is satisfactory.

Prompt denial is made of the rumors that the emperor is financially embarrassed through expenses incurred on his journey to European courts. The report that his civil list is to be increased to meet the costs of the journey is also denied, although the emperor holds that the list is not sufficient to meet expenses attendant upon the development of the imperial position.

POPULAR RAILWAYS.

Something About the Great Northern and Montana Central Roads.

The Great Northern railway is an important factor in the state of Montana. It is building up a new and productive region in the northern part of the state and leads the way to 18,000,000 acres of free government soil, where the cattle, sheep and farming industries offer an inviting field to the settler. It has given Montana a competitive line to the east and has done a great deal towards establishing moderate freight and passenger rates. Its mission is not fulfilled yet, however. The enterprising managers are rapidly pushing the line to the far west and penetrating a wonderfully productive region in Montana, which will this coming year be the scene of lively and rapid settlement. The Flathead region is known to be one of the richest spots of this state. Heretofore it has been almost inaccessible and far from the busy world, but early next year the Great Northern will have furnished ready access.

This railroad is the short line to the business mart of the earth. It is one of the best constructed railroads in the world and its service is fully up to the times. Its present terminus is Great Falls, where it has made a busy, bustling city of 5,000 souls, which three years ago did not contain 500 people.

Millions of money have been expended there in building up what will be a great industrial center. Unlimited water power is the secret of the success of Great Falls.

Between Great Falls, Helena and Butte the Montana Central railway, a part of the Great Northern system, runs. This road does an enormous business and practically controls the passenger travel between the points named. B. H. Langley is the general freight and passenger agent, Mr. L. E. Johnson recently took charge of the line as superintendent, and is making many new friends for the road. E. H. Hubbard is the traveling passenger agent of the Montana Central, and has greatly increased the revenues of the road during the past year. W. A. Mesmer, as chief clerk, is an industrious young man who is thoroughly posted in the railroad business. C. W. Pitts is the Helena ticket agent.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Norris candy factory has a well filled Xmas tree in their show window.

P. A. McAdow brought down 240 pounds of gold from the Spotted Horse mine yesterday.

A. G. Green, having failed to pay his fine, was committed to the county jail yesterday.

The Electric Railway Co. are now successfully operating their cars by electricity. They are disposing of all their horses.

The streets were crowded all day yesterday with people out shopping. Business men report Christmas trade is very good.

The vacation of the Helena Business college for the holiday season begins next Wednesday, Dec. 24, and lasts until Monday, Jan. 5, 1891.

Henry W. Sparks, of Deer Lodge county, and Powell Black, of Meagher county, were appointed notaries public yesterday by Governor Toole.

A meeting for the board of the Women's Home is called for 1:30 p. m. Monday at Mrs. Swallow's, Rodney street. By order of the president. Delia A. Kellogg, secretary.

Gans & Klein have a novel and attractive display in their corner show window. Santa Claus is there with one leg in a chimney. Near the house is a big toboggan slide with merry youngsters sliding down the hill.

A crusade meeting will be held in Adams' hall, at the Northern Pacific depot Tuesday evening, Dec. 23. This entertainment is to be given by the women of the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend.

There was a big fight at the Bucket of Blood saloon last night. Tom Brown, a biz, husky darkey known as "Hamfat," stole a fiddle bow, thereby breaking up a dance in progress at the saloon. The proprietor, Larry Larkin, struck Brown a vicious blow on the side of the head, inflicting an ugly gash. Both men were arrested.

THE HELENA CHAMPION.

Percy Kennett Defeats Conley for the Hight and Fairfield Medal.

DEER LODGE, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—A shooting contest for the championship of the state and the Hight and Fairfield medal, took place here to-day between Percy Kennett and Frank Conley at twenty-five live birds each. Mr. Kennett took twenty-four birds and Conley twenty-one, leaving the championship and medal with Kennett. Afterwards a sweepstake, eight entries, ten birds each, took place, in which Conley got ten birds. In the two contests Kennett and Conley came out even, each with thirty-six birds out of a possible forty. A number of gentlemen from Helena and [illegible] were present and all enjoyed the sho[illegible]

IT WAS REPUBLICAN DAY.

Spooner, Ingalls and Edmunds Speak in Favor of the Force Bill.

The Usual Argument About the Suppression of the Negro Vote.

Using the New Constitution of Mississippi as a Moral to Adorn a Tale Oft Told.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Discussing the election bill in the senate to-day Spooner spoke in advocacy of that measure. A stranger in the gallery, he said, listening to the debate without any knowledge of the country, would be impressed with the idea that all the love of liberty and devotion to constitution and freedom from partisanship were to be found on the democratic side of the chamber. He hoped the gentlemen on the other side would not assume that the republican senators were not, equally with them, lovers of liberty. It had been said on the other side that the bill was aimed at the south. It was in part. It was aimed at every spot in the United States where by fraud or force men who had the right to vote for members of congress were cheated out of that right. The south, he thought, was where the bill was specially needed. In support of his assertion he read extracts from the speech by Delegate Chrisman in the late constitutional convention of Mississippi, declaring that since 1875 there had not been a fair election in that state; that in plain words they (the whites) had been stuffing the ballot boxes, committing perjury, and carrying elections by fraud and violence. He also read the qualifications for voters in the constitution of Mississippi, among others being the ability of the voter, after January, 1892, to read or to give a reasonable explanation of the meaning of the constitution of the state. If the constitution of Mississippi had stopped at the educational test and excluded from the right of suffrage every white or black who could not read that instrument, nobody would complain of it. But now the ignorant white voter might have the simplest clause read to him and be asked if he understood it, and answering yes might be permitted to vote, while an abstruse clause as to the right of eminent domain or some technical question might be read to a colored voter who would be asked to give a reasonable explanation of it. The scheme was plainly devised to let the ignorant white man vote, if he voted the democratic ticket, and to keep the ignorant black man from voting unless he voted that ticket. And yet the democratic senators railed against the pending measure as giving the supervisor lordly powers. This constitution had been adopted, too, not by the vote of the people, but by the convention itself. Southern men ought not to fold their arms and say they would keep their increased representation while suppressing the negro vote.

It had been said on the other side that the negro should never have had the right to vote, but it was too late now to argue that question. The right had been given him, whether in wisdom or unwisdom, and could not be taken from him. Referring to Stewart's speech yesterday and his remark that the election law could not be enforced in the south because public opinion would not support it, Spooner said:

"Have we fallen into the condition in our country that calls for the preservation by law of the purity of the ballot at the north, but that we must stop at Mason and Dixon's line because public opinion in the south is in favor of dishonest and fraudulent and violent suppression of the suffrags. I cannot believe it." Spooner spoke over five hours and his speech was listened to with marked attention on both sides of the chamber.

Ingalls said it was the conviction of the great mass of the people of the south that the constitutional convention of Mississippi assembled for the avowed purpose of disfranchising a majority of its citizens who were also citizens of the United States. It had been assembled for the express purpose of nullifying, defeating and overthrowing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, by agreeing to which the state of Mississippi secured readmission to the Union. The southern people had retained representation in the house of representatives and in the electoral college while they suppressed the colored vote. They had retained representation which has given them for fourteen years supremacy in the house and once placed in the presidential chair a man who had never been elected to that office in any just sense. Contrary to the usual course pursued in free communities, the results of the Mississippi convention would not be submitted to the people to be voted upon. It had been arranged to have it declared the organic law of the state without any action on the part of the voters.

Edmunds added that the convention came into existence by methods entirely outside of the constitution of the state, which provided particularly for its own amendment.

TRUE, NEVERTHELESS,

Reed Discredits His Intelligence by Committing a Falsehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed has, after many protests, submitted to solicitation and written a denial of the interview ascribed to him in which he said the defective title of the Montana pseudo senators was what beat Mr. Carter and the republican ticket. He says he never had any telegraphic communication with the correspondent who wrote the interview and cannot remember that he said any such thing. Nevertheless, he did make the statement and there is good proof of it.

Gold Bars and Coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Carter, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported to the house the bill agreed upon by the committee to amend the act of May 26, 1882, authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars. The bill proposes to make the exchange of gold bars for gold coin discretionary with the secretary of the treasury, instead of mandatory, and also gives authority to impose a charge for such exchange equal to the cost of manufacturing bars.

Senator Hearst Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Hearst, of California, has been confined to his house since his arrival in the city with a severe attack of stomach and bowel trouble. He was in bad health when he left California and has been very sick since reaching Washington. To-night he is reported a little better.

INDIANS QUIET.

Sitting Bull's Followers Coming In—To Head Off Hostiles.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 20.—Gen. Miles has received advices from Gen. Brooke that 500 friendly Indians have left Pine Ridge to attempt to bring in the hostiles. A dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Drum, at Fort Yates, announces that the Indians there are quiet. Thirty-nine of Sitting Bull's Indians, who left the agency on Monday, have sent in word that they will return. Gen. Carr has thrown out a cavalry force to intercept the band now reported moving across the reservation to the Bad Lands. If the force fails to intercept them, they will be pursued and arrested. Gen. Miles says no advance would be made until the result of the Pine Ridge conference is known. Big Foot and Hump have surrendered and returned to the agency. No Indians except the band mentioned are now going to the hostiles and the cordon is constantly tightening. Gen. Miles discredits the report of a large band of Indians in the vicinity of Camp Crook, on the Little Missouri river. No further engagements are reported from the lower ranches. The government herd is located on Alkali creek and a force of twenty men has gone to round it up. Two companies of the Seventeenth infantry from Fort Russell are expected this afternoon and will at once follow the forty-five Cheyenne scouts from Pine Ridge who started for the Cheyenne this morning. The available force along the Cheyenne under Gen. Carr is about 1,500.

Saw Sitting Bull's Ghost.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 20.—A ranchman in to-day from up Bad river reports that the hitherto peaceable semi-civilized tribe of Two Kettle Sioux has begun a ghost dance. Night before last some of the bucks, when returning home, claimed to have seen a white figure on top of a bluff. One of them said it was Sitting Bull. The alleged phantom motioned them to follow, and glided from hill to hill in the direction of the Bad Lands. The ranchman says the Indians accepted this as proof that Sitting Bull is the messiah and that he was beckoning them to follow. The ghost dance is the consequence, and the ranchman says the Indians as far down as Willow creek are affected. If the story is true it is a serious affair.

Gen. Sherman on the Indian Troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The two hundred and eleventh anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated to-night at the eleventh annual dinner of the New England society of Brooklyn. General Sherman, one of the principal speakers, referring to the Indians, came down to the troubles of the present time, which he thought were exaggerated. If the entire control of the Indians was given to the army there would be no more outbreaks.

PULLED IN THE LATCH-STRING.

Hotel Keepers in a Maine Town Bring the Council to Terms.

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 20.—The town of Skowhegan, in this state, was in a state of excitement Thursday morning on account of the closing of every hotel, restaurant and lodging house in the place. The proprietors of the hotels and lodging houses were notified that they must take out victuallers' licenses in accordance with the revised statutes which allows municipal officers to license as innkeepers and victuallers all persons of good moral character under such restrictions and regulations as they may deem necessary. On Thursday they signed an agreement to close for one week, and if not then allowed to open under the old conditions to leave the town. On Thursday morning the Hesselton house turned away 108 guests, notifying them they must seek entertainment elsewhere, and the Coburn and Skowhegan houses also sent away a large number. At the Coburn house Judge Whitehouse, of the supreme court, was staying with many attorneys and witnesses. The judge said: "If the hotels are closed I will have to adjourn court and go home."

A meeting of the selectmen and prominent business men was held at the Coburn with the hotel keepers and Judge Whitehouse to see what could be done to adjust matters. The hotel men received assurances that the action was unauthorized and they agreed to open as before.

"ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES."

Banker Kean Evidently Did Not Observe the Articles of Partnership.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The assets of S. A. Kean & Co., the suspended banking firm are growing steadily less as proceedings in court progress. Cashier Kapre testified further to-day regarding affairs in the bank, nothing startling adduced. W. J. McDonald, at the head of the bond department, testified that the net yearly profit on bonds was about $70,000. When the bank closed of $368,000 worth of bonds in the vaults, all but $6,000 were pledged as collateral. A number of new cases were filed to-day by persons claiming they were permitted to make deposits after the bank was insolvent. Kean to-day delivered the articles of agreement made two years ago by which Mrs. E. M. Oliver became a special partner. This partnership was subsequently dissolved. The articles contained this peculiar paragraph: "The business of the firm is to be conducted on strictly Christian principles and according to the teachings of the Bible."

Decided the Amendment Adopted.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—Gov. Merriam has decided to issue a proclamation declaring the adoption by the people of the constitutional amendment making a verdict by five-sixths of jury in a civil action valid. This decision was reached on the advice of the attorney general, that under the supreme court opinion of 1876, "a majority of those present and voting," where it occurs in the state constitution, means not a majority of those voting in an election, but a majority of those voting on the pending amendment. Many lawyers believe the amendment will be overthrown as soon as a test case is tried.

Extended Great Northern Mileage.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—By the opening of the Pembina Mountain branch, in North Dakota, thirty-two miles, and extending service on 121 miles of the Pacific Short Line to Montana, the total mileage of the Great Northern system has been increased to 3,490 miles.

A. F. and A. M.

Helena Lodge No. 3 A. F. and A. M., held an election last night which resulted as follows:

W. M.—J. J. Rohrbaugh.
S. W.—C. B. Nolan.
J. W.—J. W. Thompson.
Secretary—Geo. Booker.
Treasurer—H. M. Parchen.

Lime, Not Mud.

KILKENNY, Dec. 20.—Parnell's physicians have issued a formal statement declaring that the substance thrown into Parnell's eyes was lime and that the danger of permanent injury to his sight is not yet over.

A DEMONIACAL ITALIAN.

At 2:20 This Morning He Fires Four Shots Into an Abandoned Woman.

His Fury Unabated, He Resists Like a Fiend Four Police Officers.

They are Compelled to Club Him Into Submission--His Life is in the Balance.

BUTTE, Dec. 21.—3 a. m.—[Special.]—Rose Chase, a cyprian of Galena street, was instantly killed at 2:20 o'clock this morning in her room in a bagnio. The murderer, an Italian, who refused to give his name, is in jail.

The Italian is well known to the denizens of Galena street, and has been a frequent visitor to the house where the Chase woman lived. He has the reputation of being very quarrelsome and abusive when under the influence of liquor. He was in that condition that morning when he went to see Rose Chase. What took place between them will never be known unless the murderer himself tells it, as he and his victim were alone together, and she is past telling anything.

The first intimation of the tragedy was the sound of five pistol shots in rapid succession. They rang out on the still morning air and startled those in the vicinity.

All the policemen within hearing ran at once to the direction from which the reports came. They met the Italian coming out of the door and seized him. He resisted violently and it took the united efforts of four officers to overcome him. They had to drag him to jail and so desperately did he resist that the policemen were compelled to use their clubs freely on his head.

While the man was being conveyed to prison, other policemen entered the open door of the house. Inside a horrible sight met their view. Lying on the floor, cold in death, was the body of Rose Chase, one of the best known of the demi-monde of the town. A hasty examination showed that four of the five shots had taken effect. A ragged hole in the temple showed where one bullet had struck. The other three were imbedded in various parts of her body. Almost any one of the wounds was sufficient to have produced death. All around the room was spattered with blood, which also flowed in a stream around the body and collected here and there in pools. The coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

But the murderer may not face a jury to answer for his brutal crime. The clubbing which the officers were forced to give him in order to make the arrest, has probably fractured his skull. As soon as he was landed in jail a physician was telephoned for and pronounced the Italian's condition critical. Besides the possibility of a fracture of the bone, the head is covered with cuts and bruises, from which blood flowed in streams.

Rose Chase, the victim, was about 30 or 35 years of age. The murderer is some years her senior. He had known and visited her for a long, but no reason is known for the crime except the Italian's ugly disposition when drunk.

Blaze at Missoula.

MISSOULA, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the boiler room of the Missoula foundry and machine shops, at 10:30 to-night, destroying the entire works. The loss is total with no insurance.

THEIR BANQUET.

The Montana Civil Engineers Arranging For a Feast.

The civil engineers' society of Montana held a special last night in the office of J. S. Keerl in the Atlas block. The date of the annual meeting was not set, but on invitation of R. T. Bayliss, managing director of the Montana company (limited), the members will spend the first day of the meeting at Marysville. At that place they will be shown the great works and mines of the company. In the evening of the same day a banquet will be held at The Helena.

Mr. J. S. Keerl, chairman of the committee charged with the preparation of the memoirs of the late Benjamin H. Greene, presented the same, and the committee was continued in order to arrange for the publication of the memoirs.

Mr. F. McRae read a paper by Mr. S. J. Jones on the Arithmometre, demonstrating the advantages resulting from its use in mathematical calculations. One of the machines, loaned by Surveyor General Eaton, was used in connection with the reading of the paper.

Elliot H. Wilson, of Butte, was appointed the society's representative on the permanent committee upon engineering headquarters and an international engineering congress to be held at the World's fair in 1893.

The Minstrels.

Chas. E. Schilling has been connected with the best minstrel and pantomime companies for years.

The famous delineator of negro characters is George H. Edwards. He is called the entirely different comedian and has an entirely different repertoire this season.

Among the great commedians are Symonds, Hughes and Rastus. There are the sweet singers, the Bentley Brothers' Southern quartette; also a sextette of singers. The amazing wonders, the acrobatic marvels, the Brothers Leondor, called the lithest, strongest men on earth.

One of the cleverest young men in the minstrel profession is Albert Leask, who has recently joined this company.

Two great favorites in the company are Mason and Titus, the greatest of all shadowgraphists. There are some grotesque dancers, novel marches, etc.

The opening performance is at Ming's as a Christmas matinee.

All Responded Liberally.

The committee on finance having charge of raising money for the teachers' entertainment to be given by the Board of Trade started out yesterday afternoon, and after two hours' work had a subscription of $[illegible]. This was gotten in blocks of $5 each. The committee met with but one refusal. They start out again to-morrow.

Lodge Social.

To-morrow evening the Knights of Pythias band will hold a social at their lodge room, in the form of dance, to which members will be given Tuesday, Christmas, [illegible] and their friends will be entertained with a good program.