

The Helena Independent.

Don't you think I'm precious?
Don't you think I'm nice?
I'm the only Monday sheet
To be had at any price.

VOL. XXXI—NO 337

HELENA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1891

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE J. STEINMETZ JEWELRY CO.
JANUARY TRADE.

The January trade in Helena ought to be pretty brisk at our establishment, because we have a large line of goods that are sure to please the buyer of every article in our line. Watches, more than any one other thing, are the most staple articles the Jeweler keeps, being now almost as indispensable as clothes. For those who desire a fine watch of a medium size, the unrivalled

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN
Movements fill the bill perfectly, and we want to start off the first month of 1891 with a good sale of them. No wearer of them has ever "got left" as yet. In fact, the unvarying excellence of them is something phenomenal. If you don't know about them call and see the movements and learn the prices. Cased in Silver, Gold and Filled.

The Hampden Watch.
The Hampden watch is the regular large size American movement. They are excellent runners. We offer them at special prices in the "Railway" and "Perry" grades.

Headquarters for Watches.
Our store is preeminently the headquarters for watches in the state. We have a larger variety of makes and more of them in our cases and safes than any other house.

Waltham, Rockford, Elgin, Howard.

Wedding Presents.

We have them. More Solid Silver than any three concerns in the state. January weddings must be remembered. Make them joyous by your manifest good-will.

THE J. STEINMETZ JEWELRY CO.

Leading Jewelers,

HELENA, MONTANA

ING ALL CHARITY

The Viceroy of Ireland Wants Aid Administered on the Balfour System.

Indiscriminate Assistance Declared to be Hurtful to the Recipient.

Declaration of the Earl of Zetland on the Condition of the Poor of the Island.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The earl of Zetland, viceroy of Ireland and chief secretary of Balfour, has signed a declaration which has been issued on the condition of the poor in the western part of Ireland. The declaration says: "Poverty is chronic in some districts and will, if the people are not aided, reach the stage of acute distress during the winter and the spring. There is neither a resident party nor a substantial middle class to give employment, nor are there any charitable organizations to aid those who are unable to aid themselves. Outdoor relief, except in cases of emergency, cannot legally be administered except to persons holding over a quarter of an acre of land. Although none acquainted with the history of the Irish poor law would regard the relaxing of this rule as other than a public calamity, its maintenance undoubtedly limits the capacity to deal with the periods of exceptional distress. The position thus created leaves a part of the social organism sick at all time, stricken with a disease from which, without extraneous help, it has no power to rally. The question is not whether money ought to be given, but how it ought to be given, to what class and for what special purposes. Charity ill-administered injures its recipients everywhere, but is especially injurious in those parts with which we are concerned. Elsewhere the injury can be confined to a class relatively small, but in the worst portions of the country the distress which it creates cannot be effectually met. All are poor, all can plausibly appeal for aid, and help recklessly given in response may inject a whole township with the vices and weaknesses of professional mendicancy. We have spoken of this matter to many priests and others acquainted with the conditions of the people. There was not one of them, however keenly they may have felt the sufferings of those amongst whom they lived, who did not admit the permanent ill effects which followed from too much charitable expenditure within their experience. "Regarding appeals for help it is needful to say that the tales of distress need not be taken as authentic because they are couched in strong language and seem to come from well informed quarters. In regard to the failure of the potato crop, the small occupiers in the west seem to have suffered as much in the same way. They are all lodged in small cabins, cultivate the same kind of holdings and are clothed with the same kind of dress. It would be natural to conclude that in all places where the failure of the crop is the same, the distress is the same; but such is not the case. In no district does the bulk of the community live wholly on the potato. Every district has a means of livelihood independent of the cultivation of the potato. The degree of failure of the potato crop is therefore, by itself, misleading as to the degree of the distress existing among the people. Other elements in finding the position of the people are the amount of their savings and their debt and their credit with local tradesmen. "Furthermore in the organization of any plan of gratuitous assistance caution is necessary in order that it shall not interfere with the system of railway relief works. Several thousand pounds weekly have already been distributed in the form of wages in the districts most in need. The conclusions we come to are that charitable aid ought to be confined first to families which are in serious want and which having no able bodied person among them, cannot derive the benefit from the public relief works; second to providing means in schools for children attending them; and third to supplying clothes for children unable to procure them elsewhere. "The declaration concludes: "To those who think we can obtain the services of the poor law inspectors, the school inspectors, the relieving officers, magistrates, police and other residents in localities affected and who are already responsible for the relief works, far exceeding anything that charity is likely to effect; to those who are better equipped for this work than other persons not having these advantages, we offer to undertake the management of the distribution of any funds entrusted to us. We believe that money so spent will be well spent. All assistance in the shape of food or clothing which reaches the children and helpless persons will lighten or remove much immediate suffering without exaggerating the chronic evils requiring different and continuous treatment for a permanent cure. Subscriptions and clothing will be received by the Comptess of Zetland at the vice regal lodge, Miss Balfour, at the chief secretary's lodge, or by the viceroy or Balfour."

THE NATIVES ROSE UP.
Caroline Islanders Object to Being Taxed by Spaniards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Late advices from the Caroline islands state that the era of insurrection and bloodshed has set in among the natives and Spanish troops quartered in this group. Admiral Belknap has dispatched the cruiser Alliance to Ponapi to protect the American missionaries, whose lives and property are threatened. It is not merely the American residents who are threatened. Every white person on the island, and the Spaniards in particular, are fearful of having their property stolen and being murdered. A traveler named Anderson, just returned to Joliet, in the Marshall group, brings startling intelligence of the extent of the trouble and its causes. He says the natives did not object to the coming of the Spaniards until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group. Recently the Spanish officials increased the native taxation, which is always a repugnant feature of their administration. The refusal of the natives to pay this new levy was the leading cause of the existing troubles. Moreover troops on the islands are in many instances a drunken riotous mob. The natives armed themselves and had several sharp engagements with the Spaniards. They were cut down by cutting guns and retired into the brush country. The Spanish soldiers followed and were in turn decimated by the hidden enemy. The war cry against the whites has been sounded throughout all the islands. In the Hands of His Friends.

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for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where John Rodmond and Clancy await him. It is understood Farnell has placed himself in the hands of his friends.

CRITICISING AMERICA.
Leon Say on the McKinley Tariff Law and the Farmers' Alliance.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Leon Say, in an article in the Journal des Debats, severely criticized the McKinley tariff law and the American Farmers' alliance. He declares that America, notwithstanding its immense wealth, cannot carry out its industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprise without European capital, and continues: "The fact of the situation is that they have destroyed their credit by abusing it by maladministration of their transport enterprises and by their own worse administration of their local finance. Unless a reaction occurs in public morals American credit cannot recover its abatement and its agricultural, like its other industries, will remain a prey to successive convulsions for which transient remedies will be sought by the adoption of experiments certain to fail. "It is astonishing that in a country of business men there have brought themselves to believe there are no limits to money creation. If America turns its mines into coin and raises paper currency in accord with the ideas of the Farmers' alliance no agreement will be possible with Europe on the monetary question. Europe would be foolish to transfer its capital to America in exchange for an absolutely useless mass of silver."

Honolulu Dissatisfied.
Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Col. Volney V. Ashford, of Honolulu, has arrived here to interview Foster, minister of finance, on trade matters. Ashford alleges that the island's trade relations with the United States have become unsatisfactory. He had an interview with Senator Fleming to-day and urged that the Pacific cable be laid via Honolulu.

The French Elections.
PARIS, Jan. 4.—The elections for members of the French senate were held to-day. Premier De Freycinet was elected in the department of the Seine, and Jules Ferry in the department of the Vosges. Others returned include Harbey, minister of marine. Latest returns show a republican gain of ten seats.

Farnell May Marry Mrs. O'Shea.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: There are the strongest grounds to believe the Figo is well informed in declaring that Farnell insists on the resignation of Justin McCarthy from leadership as a condition for his own retirement till he marries Mrs. O'Shea.

London Postal Clerks to Strike.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—The postal clerks have decided to strike. The movement is nominally a test question as to whether working over time shall be voluntary or not, but virtually, it is a protest against the increased employment of female clerks.

Drowned in a Water Tank.
LONDON, Ont., Jan. 4.—William Weld, a prominent agricultural journalist and proprietor of the Farmers' Advocate, accidentally fell into a water tank last night and was drowned.

Concessions to the Colonies.
MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.—It is stated that the home government has virtually conceded the right of all the British colonies to be included in any future treaties between England and the foreign powers.

McLean Willing to Row Teenier.
MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.—Oarman McLean has expressed himself as willing to row Teenier for any sum, on Parra Mattis river, after his race with Stanbury.

A Canadian Official Dead.
QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—Monsieur Labelle, sub-minister of agriculture and colonization, died to-day, from compound hernia.

A Caricaturist Gone.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Charles Keene, the caricaturist on the staff of Punch, died to-day.

TROOPS UNDER ARMS AWHILE.
The Trouble at Barnegat Park, New Jersey, Was Serious.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The riot which occurred at Barnegat park yesterday caused the governor to order the militia put under arms to-day. The trouble was so serious at midnight last night that Lieut. Farrow, U. S. A., fearing the place would be burned, made a requisition for troops. The trouble grew out of the dissatisfaction of several scores of Italian laborers who have been grading the public boulevard, and who have not been recently paid. The Italians threatened to burn the village. Women and children fled to shelter in the neighboring woods, and the citizens armed for defense. To-day the Italians were quieted with assurances of an amicable settlement to-morrow.

Women Fight a Duel with Knives.
WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Word comes from New Martinsville, W. Va., that two physicians have been summoned to go to Ten Mile, Tyler county, to attend two women who fought a duel with butcher knives. The fight is described as a most ferocious and desperate encounter. Mrs. Wilson, one of the duellists, is fatally hurt. The other woman's name is not known, nor is the cause for the strange duel.

Killed by His Own Race.
HELENA, Ark., Jan. 4.—News was received here to-day that Prince Miller, a wealthy colored man, was assassinated last night at Island 64, in the northern portion of this county. Negroes are suspected of having killed him.

Only a Clerical Error.
PAOLA, Ind., Jan. 4.—Joseph Fields, treasurer of Orange county, is short \$11,000. He claims it is a clerical error, and professes his willingness and ability to pay up whenever the exact amount of the shortage is known.

Admiral Gherardi's Wife Dead.
New York, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Anna T. Gherardi, wife of Admiral Gherardi, commander of the South Atlantic squadron, died to-night at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. She was 40 years of age and a daughter of Dr. Walter M. Rockwell, of San Francisco. Two sons survive her.

Ran Into a Pullman Sleeper.
LONDON, Mich., Jan. 4.—A freight train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad ran into the rear end of a passenger train here to-day. The engineer and fireman received serious injuries. The Pullman sleeper was badly damaged, but no passengers were injured.

FIRED ON AT THE BURIAL.

Hostiles Object to the White Men Burying the Red Men's Dead.

Trying to Burn the Pine Ridge Agency With Fire Arrows.

A Thousand Bucks Said to Have deserted From Standing Rock—News From Other Points.

GENEON, Neb., Jan. 4.—Two scouts just arrived confirm the report made last night of a battle north of this place. The fight was between Indians and a detachment sent out by Gen. Miles, from Rosebud agency to bury the dead Indians killed at the Wounded Knee battle. The hostile Sioux, objecting to the burial of their dead by their palefaced foes, opened fire and after a desperate and sharp firing of Hotchkiss guns, were forced to retreat to the protection of the friendly ravines. No deaths are reported.

SHOOTING FIRE ARROWS.

Hostiles Trying to Burn the Agency at Pine Ridge.
PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 4.—The army of Indians now surrounded by Gen. Miles' soldiers on White Clay creek number over 4,000 men, women and children, most of them from the upper Dakota reservations. Hundreds of the crowds are crazed with ghost dancing and they will fight as Big Foot's men fought. Shots were fired by pickets nearly every hour last night, banishing sleep from all eyes. Fire arrows were thrown into the agency about midnight from the ravine nearby, but fortunately fell harmlessly. The half-breeds and the squaw men are leaving for the railroad, saying they know what is coming, and don't propose to remain. The outlook is that this war will not be ended, except by one of the bloodiest fights in the history of Indian warfare.

A THOUSAND DEERTIONS.

Heavy Defection of the Young Bucks from Standing Rock.
FORT YATES, N. D., Jan. 4.—Brief dispatches from Mandan last night did not indicate how serious the defection of the young bucks from the Standing Rock agency had become. The discovery was made on issue day that many did not come to the agency and one of the friendlies said they had armed themselves and gone to join the bands in revolt. It is believed there have been one thousand desertions. The Grand River Sioux have been fomenting trouble ever since the death of Sitting Bull and they have not been slow in manifesting their anger toward Agent McLaughlin. They have been disposed to resent the killing at the first opportunity. The dispatch at the time, which stated a number of Indians were glad Sitting Bull had been removed, was greatly exaggerated. The young bucks were rapidly moving in different directions to aid in squelching the uprising.

IN A FRENZY.

The Indians Say They Want No Treaty, but Wish to Die Killing.
CHICAGO, Wis., Jan. 4.—The Inter-Ocean's Pine Ridge special says: Last night was one of feverish excitement at the agency. For the first time the squaw men and half-breeds were alarmed and remained up all night fearing an attack before morning. The agency, however, is too well guarded to permit any large force to approach very close without discovery. Friendly spies say there are a number of warriors in the enemy's camp who have worked themselves up to a condition of frenzy similar to those who "committed suicide" at Wounded Knee. They say they want to die, and are going to die while killing white men.

Gen. Miles has sent a letter to the hostiles asking for a hearing. The Indians tore the letter to fragments and said, "We want no treaty, we are here to fight." The Indians in the hostile camp number over 4,000, men, women and children, and represent every agency in the two Dakotas.

The general has his troops all around the enemy and could throw them in on any day and start a tremendous battle, but could not prevent small bands escaping, which would have to be followed up by the soldiers. This would place the lives of many settlers in danger. By holding the troops until a much larger force can be thrown around the Indians, the trouble can be confined to the reserve. It is expected the camp cannot be reached without one or more battles.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin Off for the Indian Country.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Assistant Adj. Gen. Corbin, upon a telegraphic order from Gen. Miles, left for the Indian country at six o'clock to-night. Capt. I. Higgins, now in charge of the army headquarters, in an interview at eight o'clock to-night, said he had heard a rumor to the effect that the general command had met the hostiles and that Gen. Miles had lost heavily, but he did not believe it and was positive the general could not have been within many miles of the locality where the fight is said to have taken place.

The only news received at headquarters this afternoon was a short message from Lieut. Moss, aide to General Miles. It was to the effect that the Sixth cavalry, under command of Capt. Kerr, had met a band of Indians at Clay Creek, and a short engagement followed. One Indian is reported killed and one wounded. There were no casualties to troops.

Just before Col. Corbin left to-night he was asked if the order transferring him to the seat of war meant that the situation was more serious than supposed. He replied: "I think not. It is not at all strange that I am sent for and probably ought to have been there before. By virtue of my rank I am chief of staff and when the general in command is on the field his chief of staff should be there also. Further than this I can't say anything about the matter."

FAITHFUL POLICE AND SCOUTS.

Agent Roger's Telegram to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The commissioner of Indian Affairs, in response to the telegram sent Agent Roger, at Pine Ridge, inquiring as to whether any of the Indian scouts or police, have joined the hostiles, received the following reply: "None of your enlisted scouts have joined the hostiles. The police and scouts are

rendering good service and by their vigorous firing prevented the hostiles from burning the agency buildings."

A reporter to-night called the attention of the commissioner to reports from Pine Ridge saying that General Miles had recommended the removal of the Indian agent at that and other places and to the statement that the Indians were slowly starving to death. The commissioner said that so far as the agents are concerned there was no evidence that there had been any dishonesty on their part in distributing supplies. The commissioner has submitted to the president a statement that the agreement with the Indians has been fulfilled.

THE LINES NARROWING.

Republicans Anxious to Come to a Vote on Closure and the Force Bill.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It begins to be apparent that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the senate must soon be terminated. Fifty working days will end the life of the Fifty-first congress. The first of the regular annual appropriation bills remain to be acted upon by the senate. The feeling of impatience which this condition of public business has aroused has gathered strength every day over significant remarks uttered in debate last week by senators of recognized influence, and appears to have had the effect of bringing the senate nearer to a change of the programme that has held sway since congress met in December last. A caucus of republican senators is to be held, probably next Monday evening, and it is confidently expected by most of them that, as a result of it, before the week expires the crisis will have been carried with respect to the elections bill, and the senate will have arrived at a clear understanding of what course it is to pursue for the remainder of the session. The lines of battle are narrowing and there is a gathering of forces. The absent republican senators have been requested to return and preparations are making on both sides of the chamber for the final struggle. A part of the campaign, it is believed, will be a series of night sessions, designed to test the efficacy of the old method of passing a bill obnoxious to the minority, as well as to secure the adoption of the closure rule if it is decided to press this measure. It is expected, however, that this order will not be made before Tuesday, as a night session Monday would interfere with the desired caucus.

In the house to-morrow is "individual suspension day," and members will be given an opportunity to pass measures of local interest. Chairman Farghar will call up the snipping bill Tuesday. Its friends purpose allowing two days for consideration, but a determined effort will be made by the opposition to defer final action on the bill as long as possible, in the hope of defeating it in this manner without running the risk of a final vote on its passage. There is a prospect that the consideration of the shipping bill may be antagonized by the appropriation bills, and that the former measure may not secure the floor. Friday will be devoted to bills on the private calendar. It is expected to fill in any time during the week not devoted to the shipping bill, to special orders, with appropriation bills, four of which are on the calendar awaiting consideration, Chairman Cushman, of the military affairs committee, having the right of way with the army appropriation bill.

The Silver Dollar King in Mexico.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The bureau of American republics is informed that the finance minister of Mexico has submitted to the congress of that republic a plan for the entire revision of the monetary laws and coinage. It provides that the monetary system of the republic shall consist as at present, of gold, silver, copper and brass coins. The monetary unit shall continue to be the silver dollar. Fractions of this dollar will be represented by silver coins of five, ten and twenty cents.

The Monetary Conference.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The International Monetary conference has been called to meet in the diplomatic chamber of the department of state, Wednesday next, when Secretary Blaine will deliver the address of welcome. Since the publication of the list of delegates appointed, notice has been received of the appointment of R. A. P. Carter to represent the Hawaiian kingdom, Hannibal Price to represent Haiti, and Senator Don K. W. Stevens the republic of Honduras.

Java Coffee Crop a Failure.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The bureau of American republics has received advices of the almost total failure of the coffee crop in Java, which is estimated at only about 16 per cent. of former annual averages.

No Change for Senator Hearst.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Hearst rested comfortably the greater portion of to-day. There is, however, no material change in his condition.

EMMA ABBOTT VERY ILL.

What Was Pneumonia May Now Be Heart Failure.
SALT LAKE, Jan. 4.—Emma Abbott lies in a precarious state at her hotel here, ill of what was pneumonia and may now be failure of heart action. Her physicians declined to-night to express an opinion as to her recovery.

Miss Abbott sang in Erminni on Wednesday night last. She was not in good voice, but was suffering from a hoarseness and was evidently ill. She was a very plucky woman and sang through her part without missing a note, though it was evident it was costing her an effort. On account of Miss Abbott's indisposition, the matinee which was to have been given the next afternoon was put off to give her time to rest and recuperate.

Wrapped the Babe Too Tightly.
ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baumgarten, who live a few miles northwest of Fergus Falls, drove in to attend the services of the German Lutheran church. They brought with them their three months old baby and wrapped it up very thoroughly to protect it from the cold. When they reached the church and unwrapped the child they were horrified to find that it was almost suffocated from its wraps and it died in a few minutes.

Why He Was Called Sitting Bull.
Sitting Bull gave out to his friends that he was between 57 and 58 years of age. How he acquired the singular surname of Sitting Bull is thus explained: Early in life according to the most generally accepted story, while but a lad in years, in fact he killed a half grown buffalo. He dragged the carcass many weary miles to within a short distance of his father's tepee, when he sank to his knees exhausted, the head and fore legs of his prey hanging over his shoulders. Hence the name of Sitting Bull, given, as all Indians' names are, on the spur of the moment and with some noteworthy occurrence as the basis.

RUN AMUCK TO DEATH.

Low Simons, a Drunken Faro Dealer at Missoula, Killed by Sheriff Houston.

But Not Until He Had Shot and Wounded Policeman Houtchens.

The Desperado Terrifies the Town and Has Things His Own Way for Some Time.

MISSOULA, Jan. 4.—[Special].—One of the worst tragedies in the history of Missoula occurred this morning. Low Simons, the young brother of one of the proprietors of the Exchange saloon, on Front street, and who is employed as a faro dealer there, drank heavily all night, until he got crazy drunk. This morning about seven o'clock he walked up to the bar and demanded from Ed. Hart, the bartender, the 42-calibre revolver kept there. He said unless he was given it he would kill the bartender, Simons, when drunk, is a desperate character, and his demand was acquiesced in. He then went to one of the faro tables and fired two shots into the top, scattering chips, players and dealers in all directions, and driving most every one about the place out into the street. He then ran up stairs to his room and locked the door. There he began abusing the woman with whom he was living, Policeman William Houtchens appeared and ordered Simons to surrender or he would break in the door. Simons refused to obey the summons, and the policeman broke in the door. As he did so Simons shot him. The ball passed almost through the centre of Houtchens' abdomen. Going down stairs Simons ran everyone out of the place except the bartender, whom he forced to turn over all the money in the till. Simons then ransacked the drawers of the faro tables and ran the entire place to suit himself. After this he put on his coat and appeared on the outside. A large crowd had collected. Simons held everyone at bay, the policeman apparently not caring to risk their lives in tackling him. Sheriff Houston was sent for and responded promptly. During the interval Simons had walked down the block firing his revolver. When opposite the Rogers hotel Houston came up with him. "Throw up your hands!" commanded the sheriff twice in rapid succession. The only reply he got was a shot, and then another, neither of which took effect. Drawing his revolver the sheriff emptied its contents at the infuriated man. Simons attempted to run for a woodpile to conceal himself, but Houston kept firing at him. Three shots took effect and Simons dropped like a log. He was carried to the city hall, about a block away, and died in three hours.

Policemen Houtchens, when he was shot, lay fully twenty minutes without any attention, as Simons would allow no one to approach him. When the desperado had left the house, however, the wounded officer was carried down stairs into the private gambling room and placed in a cot. Three doctors were called to attend him. Houtchens is not expected to live. He was only married a month ago, having gone to Iowa for that purpose. He is about 30 years of age.

About 200 people witnessed the shooting on the street, and the affair has been the talk of the town all day, the most intense excitement prevailing. No sympathy is felt for Simons, who was regarded as a dangerous and desperate man when drunk. Sheriff Houston's nerve is generally commended.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.

Banker Bow's Son Tries to Kill His Wife and Himself.
DENVER, Jan. 4.—The honeymoon of Banker Bow's son and Millie Price, the actress, who were married here on Friday night after an acquaintance of only two days, came near ending in a double murder to-night. Bow's father has refused to have anything to do with him or to aid him financially. Several creditors had the young man arrested Saturday on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses and the trial was set for Wednesday. Tonight the couple retired to their room at the hotel about 10 o'clock. Two hours later Mrs. Bows rushed out of the room, clad only in her night dress, just in time to escape being shot by her husband. Seeing he had failed to hit her, he attempted to blow his brains out, but the bullet few wide of its mark, and he was overpowered before he could make a second attempt. It is supposed the trouble was over money matters.

RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

It Will Be Built to Open Up Coal Fields in That Country.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The bill introduced by Senator Stewart for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line in Alaska, is in the interest of the millionaire owners of the Herenden bay coal fields, on the peninsula of Alaska. These owners include Louis Sloss and Gustav Nibbaum, of the Alaska Commercial company and other San Francisco capitalists. The building of the proposed railroad will bring coal cheaply to either Herenden bay, in Behring sea, or Portage bay, on the Pacific ocean. The coal fields cover at least twenty-five square miles and the coal is pure lignite, pronounced by the engineer of the government steamer Albatross to be the finest bituminous coal ever found on the Pacific coast.

Another Big Mexican Grant.
SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 4.—Arthur G. Field, a local real estate dealer, has returned from a trip to Mexico, and brings information that he has been given a valuable railroad franchise in the state of Durango. The government gives him a subvention of \$13,000 per mile, free right of way and depot grounds. The road will extend from the City of Durango to Zacatecas, a distance of 230 miles. It will pass through and develop one of the richest portions of Mexico, and give impetus to the silver mines around Durango.

Buried With Military Honors.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The funeral of the late General Spinner, ex-treasurer of the United States, took place to-day, with military honors.