

## Announcement Extraordinary

### THE J. STEINMETZ

### Jewelry Co.

Beg to announce that they have determined to positively

**CLOSE OUT**  
their entire stock of Decorated

**ART CHINA,**

Consisting of products of the  
Limoge Factories of

**HAVILAND & LEONARD**

This step has been rendered  
necessary by the rapid advance

in "Local Art," many users of  
this class of goods preferring to

do their own decorating. Con-  
sequently we find ourselves with

a large stock of beautiful  
**ICE CREAM SETS,**

**DINNER SETS,**

**TEA SETS,**

**COFFEE SETS,**

**GAME SETS,**

**FISH SETS,**

**ETC., ETC.**

These goods will positively be  
sold

**AT COST! AT COST!**

This is an

**Unparalleled Offer!**

Customers from out of town will  
do well to correspond, or, come

in person.

**BRIC-A-BRAC!**

All our stock of vases, rose jars,  
bottles, etc., of celebrated pot-  
teries will be sold

**REGARDLESS OF COST.**

This is "strictly business," we  
are going to devote our down  
stairs room to our Manufacturing

Dept., which has outgrown its  
present quarters.

**DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.**

**J. Steinmetz Jewelry Co.**

Leading Jewelers,  
HELENA, MONTANA

N. B.—Finest watch repairing  
in the Northwest. Jewelry made  
to order and repaired. Diamond  
setting and engraving, original  
and artistic. A MAIL ORDER DE-  
PARTMENT. Write for a ring  
gauge to order just the fit with.

## HE RECOGNIZES THE FACT

Blaine is Definitely Out of the Presi-  
dential Race of Next  
Year.

The Reason is He is Convinced  
That He Can Not Be  
Elected.

Probability That He Will Soon Declare  
His Intention to Retire to  
Private Life.

Boston, Jan. 29.—A Boston newspaper prints a long story from its Washington correspondent stating that James G. Blaine will not be a candidate for the republican presidential nomination in 1892. The paper says: "This announcement will create a sensation. There is no dodging the fact that he is the unanimous choice of the stalwart republicans. No other candidate could hope to be 'in it' as an opposing candidate. Mr. Blaine will not even allow his name to be considered for the place. If any attempt is made to bring him forward in a way that is at all prominent he will deliberately counteract any effect that such a move may have by announcing publicly his intention to retire from public life at the close of the Harrison administration upon March 4, 1893. This statement is authoritative. It comes from the closest personal friend of Mr. Blaine. This gentleman made the statement to a Bostonian to-day. It was made with the understanding that he could make it public, or not, as he pleased. He was asked Mr. Blaine's probable course if President Harrison were not up for re-election. "It doesn't make the least possible difference to Mr. Blaine whether Harrison is or is not a candidate," he replied. "Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate."

"Why?"  
"I don't mind telling you his reasons," said this gentleman. "Mr. Blaine has had enough of public life for one thing. His most important reason, however, is the belief that he could not be elected."

"Does he believe that the republican party is doomed to defeat in 1892?"  
"I have no right to speak for him on this point. He does not believe that he could be elected in 1892."

It would be an easy matter to guess why Mr. Blaine does not hope for success for himself in 1892. The mistakes of the republican party since the victory of 1888 have left the party in bad shape. Mr. Harrison is to blame for it to a great extent. Mr. Blaine is a member of the Harrison cabinet. The mistakes of the present administration would be used against him with great effect in the campaign. It looks as if the republican party will be "beaten" as they say in the next campaign. Lightning may strike outside of men now holding public positions.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures heard further argument by the delegation of Boston business men in opposition to the free coinage bill and then adjourned.

It is matter of talk about the capital that some of the republican senators have assured the democratic managers in the senate that under no circumstances would they vote again to take up the election bill this session.

Senator Dolph to-day proposed an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the maintenance of a coal and repair station for the use of the United States naval vessels on Pearl river, Hawaii islands.

A dispatch was received at the navy department this morning announcing that the steamer San Francisco had finished her trial trip last evening after a successful run. She is now at Mare Island, Cal. This trip settles her final acceptance by the government.

Mr. Harrison has nearly recovered from a attack of diphtheritic sore throat, but Mrs. McKee has been taken ill with a severe case of tonsillitis. Dr. Gardner has decided that much of the sickness at the white house comes from the almost continuous presence of large ferns and plants used in decorating rooms on occasions of dinner receptions. They accumulated an unhealthy amount of dampness.

The sundry civil bill, as completed by the sub-committee, carries the largest appropriation of any similar bill for many years, footing up more than \$24,000,000. This is due to heavy appropriations for public buildings heretofore authorized, harbor improvements, the special appropriation of \$700,000 for a government exhibit at the great Columbian exposition, and when the shiping season opens the company expect to have a big lot of ore ready for shipment to reduction works. Mr. McHugh reports that the company has been very successful in disposing of treasury stock to keep the development work in operation.

**RAMSEY FLUKED.**  
He Claimed His Shoulder Was Dislocated—  
The Doctors Differ.

MISSOULA, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A prize fight was fought this evening between Billy Hennessy and Frank Ramsey, the latter known as "Black Frank." The fight was for \$100 a side and a purse of \$200. Four-ounce gloves were used and the fight was billed to be to a finish. The exhibition was opened by a friendly contest of four rounds between Tommy Gilmore and the "Missoula Kid" for points. This was decided a draw. After this two rounds were boxed by Frank White and Nelson Lewis. At 10:40 the principals of the fight came into the ring. Hennessy weighing 147 pounds and was seconded by Harry Allen and Joe McCarty. His time keeper was Jno. Kelly. Ramsey came into the ring weighing 133 1/2 pounds, and was seconded by Frank White and Tommy Gilmore as timekeeper. Jimmy Ryan was selected as referee. Time was called at 10:46.

In the first, second and third rounds neither man had the advantage. Hennessy showed marks over the left eye, and Ramsey was beginning to blow. In the fourth round Hennessy was knocked down and was hit while on his knees, amid cries of foul. The round ended favorably to Ramsey.

Fifth—First blood for Ramsey, but ended to Hennessy's advantage. This round was the fiercest yet fought.

Sixth—There was even fighting. Hennessy, it was claimed, hit Ramsey after time was called and a foul was claimed by Ramsey's friends. It was not allowed.

Seventh—A clinch against the ropes pulled out the staple holding the upper rope. In another clinch Ramsey claimed to have dislocated his arm. He failed to come to time on the eighth round and the fight was given to Hennessy.

They fought under California club rules. Doctors, after examination, stated that Ramsey's arm was not broken.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate bill creating the office of fourth assistant postmaster general was passed by that body. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the apportionment bill. The amendment to increase the representation of Arkansas from six to seven was rejected, yeas thirty-two, nays thirty-three. Davis, McMillin, Padlock, Stewart and Washburn voted with the democrats. The amendment to increase the Missouri representation by one was rejected, yeas thirty-one, nays thirty-two. Casey voted with the democrats, two of whom did not vote. The amendment to increase the Missouri representation by one was rejected, Davis, Padlock and Washburn voting with the democrats, and Casey, McMillin and Stewart voting no. The amendment to increase the representation of New York from thirty-four to thirty-five was rejected, yeas twenty-nine to thirty-nine, Davis and Padlock being the only republicans voting in the affirmative. Davis then withdrew the amendment fixing the total number of representatives at 363. Berry offered an amendment fixing the total number at 359, giving one more each to Arkansas, Minnesota and New York. It was laid on the table. Davis and Washburn voting in the negative. The bill then passed exactly as it came from the house—yeas thirty-seven, nays thirty-three, a strict party vote. The senate then took up the house bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, etc., under the eight-hour law, thus making it unfinished business. Blair consented to have it laid aside temporarily for the army appropriation bill.

In the house the journal was approved without objection. A bill was passed providing for the issuing of a commission to R. C. Johnson as rear-admiral. The appropriations bill committee having risen, Dingler, chairman of the committee investigating the alleged silver pool, presented a special report of the committee. The report states that a subpoena to appear before the committee had been served upon J. A. Owenby and that the said Owenby refused or neglected to obey the subpoena. He asked the speaker to compel his attendance. After discussion an order for Owenby's attendance was issued and the committee of the whole resumed its session. A long debate of political character, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

## GREAT NORTHERN EXTENSION.

The Main Line and Spokane Will be Connected by a Branch.

Now that the Great Northern railroad is under construction from the Marinas pass to the Kootenai river at Bonner's Ferry, the most interesting question in regard to it is: What route will it follow across Washington? It is pretty well settled that the main line will not touch Spokane Falls. The Spokane & Northern railroad will probably be leased and used as a branch to connect the main line with Spokane Falls.

From Bonner's ferry the road will go to the west end of Lake Tond'Oreille, says the Post-Intelligencer, and then follow the Fend d'Oreille river to Simcoques ferry, where that stream cuts through the Cabinet mountains. It will then run almost due west to Diamond lake, and continuing on with the Spokane & Northwestern at some point in the northern part of Spokane county. There it will run in a west-southwesterly direction through the northern part of Spokane, Lincoln and Douglas counties, thus traversing the Big Bend country and keeping to the south of the Columbia river before it makes the bend to the southwest. The rest of the route is uncertain, depending on the decision as to the pass by which the mountains are to be crossed. If this decision has been reached, it is still a secret.

The grade of the Seattle & Montana road north of Marysville is almost completed and W. P. Watson, the principal assistant engineer in charge of the shipments of the rails any day. When the ore arrives, tracklaying will proceed with little delay.

## THE H. J. GRIFFIN MINE.

A New Castle Property in Which a Big Body of Pay Ore Has Been Struck.

Charles McHugh, of Castle, largely interested in H. J. Griffin Mining company of that place arrived in Helena yesterday and is staying at the Comopolitan for a few days. Like everybody else who has seen Castle, Mr. McHugh has the greatest confidence in the future of the carbonate camp and says it will be the center of attraction in the mining world next spring. Speaking of the H. J. Griffin mine he says three shifts of men are engaged in developing it and reports a rich strike in the tunnel made a few days ago. The property immediately joins the American lode, which is owned and operated by Hensley Bros. & Rhodes, who are heavily interested in the great Cumberland mine. Some of the richest ore ever taken out of the camp has come from the American mine, and Mr. McHugh has expectations that in a short time the H. J. Griffin will be equally as rich. It is opened up by 140-foot shaft from which levels have been made at the 100 and 130 and three crosscuts run. The tunnel was started to tap the shaft and when pushed in about 20 feet a rich body of ore was encountered. The men have penetrated this body for 20 feet and up to the time he left had not found the other wall. It shows eight feet of pay that assays fifty ounces silver and carries about 40 per cent. lead. It is the intention to vigorously prosecute development, and when the shipping season opens the company expect to have a big lot of ore ready for shipment to reduction works. Mr. McHugh reports that the company has been very successful in disposing of treasury stock to keep the development work in operation.

## Failure of a Star Renter.

ATCHESON, Kan., Jan. 29.—James W. Parker has given deeds and mortgages covering real estate in this city and county aggregating \$60,000. Parker was president and practically owner of the National Mail company, which has mail contracts in nearly every state of the union. He was arrested upon the charge in the famous star route case but escaped judgment.

## Quay Will Defend Himself.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Herald Washington special says Senator Quay is about to make public reply to the charges of malfeasance in office made against him some time ago. The medium through which the senator will make his reply is the United States senate. His friends assert it will make a sensation.

## Moody Losing Ground.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 29.—Two ballots for senator were taken to-day. Moody's vote dropped to twenty-five, but he is still the highest of the republicans. All but three of the independents voted for Wardell, giving him fifty-five votes. It is understood they will try hard to get him in tomorrow and republicans fear the democrats may vote for him also. Another Lawrence county republican was unseated to-day by the independents.

## SECRETARY WINDOM DEAD

He Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease in the Delmonico Banquet Hall.

With the Close of an Earnest Address Came the End of Life.

A Great Sorrow Fell Suddenly Upon the Crowd of Banqueters—The News in Washington.

New York, Jan. 29.—Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury of the United States, died to-night at 10:05 o'clock in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, where he was the guest of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He had been the first toast of the evening. He had finished his response, seated himself, swooned at once and died almost immediately. Every effort to restore him was made, but in vain. He died of heart disease. The great assemblage at once dissolved. Mr. Windom had been the only speaker and the sentiment to which he responded was, "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Its Instruments of Commerce."

In the evening the members of the Board of Trade and Transportation gathered in the reception parlors of Delmonico's and welcomed the guests and friends who had come from near and far. Perhaps the most prominent were Secretaries Windom and Tracy, of the treasury and navy respectively. Nova Scotia had a representative among those present in the person of her attorney general, Mr. Longley. Canada, too, was there, in the person of Hon. Wilford Laurier.

Mr. Windom, dignified of mien as usual, was apparently in perfect health. All formed a jolly procession to the banquet hall, where the members and guests were seated, the members at tables upon the floor and the guests at a long table upon a raised platform. Aged Capt. Ambrose Snow, president of the board, was in a center place. At his right he seated Mr. Windom and upon his left Mr. Hayward. The dinner was completed shortly after nine o'clock and Windom, introduced by Judge Brown, responded to the toast assigned him. He finished the speech at 9:55 o'clock. He had been remarking that he was reading it off hurriedly from a printed copy, going faster and faster as he neared the end, and, at the end, he had requested the audience not to applaud.

A quiver of fear shot through the assembly like an electric shock as the speaker finished. Mr. Windom was standing erect under the glare of the gas lights, with the fingers of all turned toward him. For a moment the secretary stood silent while the banqueters, equally silent, watched him. It was a moment that no one present will ever forget. When Mr. Windom sat down quietly, too quietly, many thought in his seat and the least masterly to introduce Ex-Secretary of State Bayard as the next speaker. He began a short speech, but he had not proceeded far when Mr. Windom gave a short, sharp moan of anguish and fell back in his chair. His face grew purple, his lower limbs stiffened and stretched out under the table, his eyelids opened and shut spasmodically, but there was no gleam of intelligence in his eyes which were rapidly losing the luster of life. The cigar which he had been smoking was held between his clinched teeth. For only a moment he appeared thus. A cry went up from the men sitting near him, "Look! Look at Mr. Windom!" Every eye was turned toward the man whose voice had just ceased. As they looked he collapsed in his chair and was falling to the floor. His face was ghastly, and a cry of horror arose from the late festive banqueters.

There was an immediate rush on the part of all towards Windom's chair, but several doctors who were present at the dinner got there first and with the assistance of Judge Trux, Captain Snow and one or two others carried him into the room behind the banquet hall, and everything was done to resuscitate him. Messengers were hastily dispatched for electric batteries and as many as four were applied to his body, which was rapidly growing cold. This was at exactly 10:05 p. m. For six minutes electric shocks were applied incessantly, but without success. He was pronounced dead.

"I would say that the cause of death was apoplexy," said Dr. Robinson, "if it were not for the history of heart disease. I am inclined to think heart disease killed him. Mr. Windom was subject to fits of heart failure. On Tuesday last he was seized with an attack while on the steps of the treasury at Washington, but he did not lose consciousness and was able to take care of himself."

At 10:11 p. m. Judge Trux came out of the room where Mr. Windom and announced to the diners that Secretary Windom, whom they had had the pleasure of hearing only a few minutes before, had breathed his last. "He is dead," he said. This was the fearful announcement that was uttered in a voice midway between sob and whisper through that gaily bedecked banquet hall, around which still hung the funeral pall smoke of the after-dinner cigar.

"He is dead," the words went to the heart of every man who heard them. They could hardly believe that the brilliant orator of the instant before, aglow with enthusiasm in predicting the future policy of the treasury, was now only inanimate clay; that his voice was forever silenced. His last words were for his country. Silence sat upon the men who were only a few minutes before clamoring for news of Mr. Windom. Judge Trux, retiring with the unconscious man, had announced that Mr. Windom had only fainted, and it was not thought of those remaining that it was as serious as it proved to be. When it was officially announced that the secretary was dead Secretary Tracy at once went to the nearest telegraph office and sent message to President Harrison, informing him of the untimely event and requesting him to communicate with Mrs. Windom. The scene that ensued when his death was officially announced is beyond description in mere words. Gradually the excitement abated and the death certificate was issued.

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## THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Communicated to Mrs. Windom and Daughters—Expressions of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The announcement of the sudden death of Secretary Windom in New York to-night was so terrible,

sudden and unexpected that all who heard the news were profoundly shocked and so overcome as to be unable to express the grief they felt. As soon as the telegram bearing the sad intelligence was received by the Associated Press its contents were immediately communicated to President Harrison at the White house. He was in the library at the time, talking with Mrs. Harrison, and when the message was read to him was greatly distressed and almost completely overcome. He immediately ordered his carriage and went at once to the house of the postmaster general, but a few blocks away, where a cabinet dinner had been in progress, and from which he had returned but a few minutes before. A reception had followed the dinner, so the guests had not all dispersed. Mrs. Windom and her two daughters and Mrs. Colgate, of New York, who is visiting them, were among those present. As soon as the president arrived he had a hurried conference with Secretaries Blaine and Proctor and the postmaster general and told them of the grief that had befallen them. They then privately informed Mrs. Colgate of Mrs. Windom's death and also, without exciting the suspicion of Mrs. Windom and her daughters, succeeded in getting them to their carriage and home.

When the president, Secretary Proctor, and Postmaster-General Wadsworth, entered the carriage and followed directly after. When Mrs. Windom and her daughters reached their house, Mrs. Colgate gently broke the news to the bereaved widow and her daughters. Mrs. Windom was completely overcome, and had to be assisted to her chamber. The shock was a terrible one, as when the secretary left Washington this morning he seemed in the best of health. The president and members of the cabinet who were present extended sympathy to the stricken family and offered their services to them. News of the death spread with wonderful rapidity and, although the hour was late, a large number of gentlemen went to the residence of Mrs. Windom to express sympathy with her and her daughters. No official action will be taken until to-morrow.

No member of the president's official family was more highly esteemed than Secretary Windom, and expressions of sorrow from the president and those of his cabinet in Washington indicate how highly they prize the friendship and value his counsels. As the bulletin announcing Secretary Windom's death was read to the president, while still at the postmaster general's house he covered his eyes with his hand and turned away without uttering a word, so greatly was he moved. He subsequently said he regarded it as a great calamity which afflicted him sorely.

Secretary Blaine, in speaking of Mr. Windom, said he was a very valuable member of the cabinet and had worked with intense zeal since entering upon the duties of the office. His death was a great loss to the administration. He was exceedingly popular with the members of the cabinet. Mr. Blaine said, and he did not think one of them ever had unfriendly word with him since the cabinet was formed.

Secretary Proctor said words could not express the grief that all experienced in the secretary's death. Their personal relations were most friendly.

Secretary Noble said the deceased was the most delightful and lovable man whom he ever knew. He was a man of great energy and a devoted patriot. With his great ability, there was every quality and grace to make an ideal man. Every one loved him.

Secretary Rank did not hear of the death until late in the evening, when he at once repaired to Mrs. Windom's house and tendered services and sympathy.

## WILLIAM WINDOM.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the Dead Secretary.

William Windom was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827, and was therefore in the sixty-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. His parents were Quakers. He received an academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon, O., and was admitted to practice in 1850.

In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney of Knox county, but in 1855 removed to Minnesota, where he settled at Winona. There he practiced law until 1859, when he was elected to congress. He was re-elected for four successive terms, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and also at the head of the special committee to visit the western tribes in 1865, and of that on the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, who had died. Mr. Windom was subsequently chosen by the legislature of Minnesota for a general term which ended in 1877. He was elected for the next term in 1878. He resigned in 1881 to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the treasury.

With the rest of Garfield's cabinet he resigned on Gen. Arthur's accession to the presidency and was elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve out the remainder of his term. In 1883 Mr. Windom was again a candidate for the United States senate and was apparently the choice of the republicans. He received eighty-three out of a choice in caucus. But Mark H. Dunnell, congressman from the first Minnesota district, fought him both openly and secretly, and the contest was a bitter one. Mr. Windom almost getting there on several occasions. Finally, when the deadlock had continued several days, Dwight M. Sabin was elected senator. After this Mr. Windom sold his residence in Winona and made his home in New York, where he engaged in various railroad and financial schemes. But he always returned to Minnesota to vote at general elections. In 1884 Mr. Windom was a candidate for the republican nomination for president at the Chicago convention, receiving the vote of his own state delegation and those of several others. This was the convention which nominated Blaine. When President Harrison went into office on March 4, 1888, he appointed Mr. Windom secretary of the treasury. Mr. Windom was an eminently conservative man, and his course in the senate was to steer clear of all factional and party fights. He was very well posted on financial matters, but was quite pronounced in his views in opposition to the free coinage of silver. It was the chief cause of his unpopularity and the cause of his resignation. His knowledge of his opposition which caused the silver men in congress to besitate about placing in the hands of the secretary of the treasury any discretion as to the amount that should be coined.

Though Secretary Windom is the only one of President Harrison's cabinet who has died, yet the ill luck which seemed to have attended the families of the cabinet and those of several others. This was the case with the name of "Calamity" Cabinet. Secretary Blaine has lost a son and a daughter. Secretary Tracy lost his wife and a daughter through the burning of his residence. Secretary Windom makes the impression that the business of the convention was over.

## TRAMPS ROB A RANCHER.

John Anderson's New-Found Friends Strip Him of His Valuables and Clothes.

Locked Up in a Box Car, Where He is a Prisoner for Two Hours.

Mr. Witter Still Alive at Latest Report, but Sinking Rapidly—Slight Chance of Recovery.

DUNSMOOR, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—John Anderson, a rancher from the Bitter Root valley, came into town last evening and reported that he had been robbed of a ticket to Swedee, a suit of clothes and some money. He says he had been drinking quite heavily during the afternoon and sat down in front of the depot to rest when he was approached by two men. They seemed friendly and succeeded in leading him down the railroad track about half a mile, where they built a fire. As soon as it was dark they attacked him, taking everything he had, leaving him one of their rather shabby suits in exchange for the one he had on. They then forced him into a box car that was standing on the side track, locked the doors and left him. It was two hours before his cries attracted the attention of the section hands living near by. The authorities learned that two tramps answering the description had been put off the east-bound passenger train at Garrison at 3:15 p. m., and Deputy Sheriff Carroll Smith, of Garrison, was notified to look out for the men. A few minutes after receiving the dispatch he located them in a box car which had just arrived in a train from this place. The men were arrested and brought here to-day. They were identified as the men wanted, but only \$1.50 could be found on their persons.

## MR. WITTER'S CONDITION.

Alive at Last Report, but Sinking Rapidly—Recovery Unprobable.

DILLON, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Hon. A. C. Witter's condition is unchanged. Dr. Leavitt, of Butte, and Drs. Piekman and Pitt, of Dillon, held a consultation to-day. They say his chances of recovery are doubtful. He is suffering intensely and sinking rapidly. He has not yet been told of his wife's death. Several of his Butte friends arrived to-day and his brother, an attorney of Des Moines, Iowa, is en route here.

## THOMAS SWINEBACH.

The Old-Time Miner and Prospector Dips Suddenly.

BUTTE, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Thomas Swinebach, an old and well-known miner and prospector, known in nearly all the mining camps of the west, dropped dead in the office of the northern hotel to-night. Deceased had been a consumptive for some time, but was not thought to be in immediate danger. While sitting in the hotel office after dinner he was taken with a severe coughing fit which caused hemorrhages, resulting in death after a very few minutes. Mr. Swinebach was about 60 years of age and had been a resident of Montana for many years.

## Troops March Through Miles.

MILES CITY, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The command that has been equipped on the Little Missouri, under Maj. Arnold, arrived to-day to go into camp at Fort Keogh awaiting further orders. The force consisted of five troops of cavalry, two companies of infantry, a troop of Crow scouts and a detachment of artillery, with hospital corps and wagon train. They marched through Main street to the river crossing and the cavalry trumpets rang out a lively march, which stirred the martial spirit in all.

## The Stebbins Company in Straits.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The National Park bank on Monday last took possession of all personal property belonging to the Stebbins Mercantile company on a mortgage of \$28,000 in round numbers. The stock of the Stebbins company was deposited with the bank as security and with this stock the bank officers were elected officers of the Stebbins Mercantile company. No attachments have been made, but the deal may result in failure when outside creditors arrive.

## Will Come Up Monday.

BUTTE, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The motion for a continuance of the Davis case, set for hearing next Monday, was overruled by Judge McHatton this afternoon. This leaves the case to come up at that time on the probate of the Iowa will, and some interesting developments may be expected.

## Petitioning Congress.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Judge Henry to-day received a petition from Bozeman, signed by 260 citizens of that place, asking for the passage of the Mineral Railway bill, No. 392. The petition will be forwarded to-night to Congressman Carter.

## SHARP PRACTICE.

Exhibited by Farmers in Behalf of a Post Measure.

OMAHA, Jan. 29.—Chicago was selected as the place for the next meeting of the National Farmers' alliance. John B. Powers, of Nebraska, was elected president; August A. Post of Iowa, secretary and treasurer. The afternoon session was devoted almost exclusively to debate on the following resolution, which was finally passed: "That we, the land owners of the country, pledge ourselves to demand equal rights with bankers and others who borrow money from the United States; we demand that the government loan to individuals upon real estate security an equitable sum of money at a rate of interest not exceeding two per cent per annum, in sums not exceeding \$2,000 to any one individual, and that the amount loaned be apportioned among states, counties and townships according to population." This resolution, which was introduced by President Powers, was defeated yesterday afternoon and was reconsidered at to-day's session, after nearly all its opponents had left under the impression that the business of the convention was over.