The Helena Independent.

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Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

Our Fine Collection

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DECORATED TABLE CHINA,

SOME PRICES:

A beautiful Salad Set, 13 pieces, 12 plates and bowl, the finest class of goods.
Regular price, $50, now $36

A magnificent Chocolate Set, same class as above, one pot and half dozen each, cups and saucers.
Regular, $50; now, $35

A very beautiful Game Set, cobalt border and every decoration different, wild duck on platter.
Regular, $65; now, $45

Four other Game Sets, $48, $40, $30 and $25; now, $27, $25, $20 and $18, respectively.

Several handsome Fish Sets, $75, $58, $50, $40 and $35; now $55, $35, $32, $27 and $25, respectively.

Several complete Dinner and Tea Sets.

Numerous Ice Cream Sets, Fancy Plates in dozens and half dozens.

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Miss this Opportunity!

You may never again have the chance to buy these beautiful goods for so litte money.

We are Going Out

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China Business.

In the future we are going to devote our attention exclusively to

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
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SOLID SILVER,
RICH JEWELRY,
PLATED SILVERWARE,
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Do Not Miss this Sale,

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J. Steinmetz Jewelry

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LEADING JEWELERS,

Helena, Mont.

N. B.—Finest Watch repairing in the northwest. Jewelry made to order and repaired. Diamond setting and engraving, original and artistic. A mail order department. Write for a ring gauge to order just the fit with.

HENRI WROTE THE LETTER

Mr. Watterson Makes a Public Statement Regarding the Now Famous Epistle.

He Gives the Reasons that Induced Him to Address Gov. Hill.

The Letter Was Genuine and the Author Regrets that It Was Ineffective—Well Meant.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—On returning to the city this afternoon, Mr. Henri Watterson, in response to a request of the Associated press, and in answer to hundreds of telegrams which have come to Louisville, made a statement for publication, regarding the letter written to Gov. Hill, and given in these dispatches two days ago. Mr. Watterson says he did write the letter to Gov. Hill and was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested. He says there appeared in many papers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States senators had resolved upon retiring Gov. Hill from the presidential arena, how Watterson had been selected as the instrument, and how he had dispatched a letter potent enough to alter Hill's plans. This was so absurd and did such injustice to both Hill and himself that he thought there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth, which flatly contradicted it. "I confess I am surprised," adds Mr. Watterson, "that Gov. Hill should make such haste to disavow and disown such a course, which, however prompted, gratified every democrat in the United States outside of the state of New York, removing him from the field of mere political self-seekers and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart. I am equally distressed by the representation that Gov. Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertinent and insulting. I cannot help thinking the same words might be with propriety addressed to him or any democratic aspirant by the humblest democrat in line, and I still hope that, annoyed by a publication which annoyed me as well, he has proceeded upon a misapprehension of the facts in the case. Neither in the writing nor printing of my letter was there any purpose to take advantage of him, and, least of all, to do him injustice. I am no man's man and exist in no man's interest. To use his own happy expression, 'I am a democrat who has passed a lifetime in the service of principles and policies from which I never sought the slightest personal recognition or regard.' I am only humiliated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation of Gov. Hill to protect me against his displeasure, and that in the construction which he puts upon a genuine, and not forged, letter he visits me with what I must regard as unmerited suspicion."

The Governor Will Wait.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At a late hour tonight an Associated Press reporter called at Hotel Normandy to interview Gov. Hill on the Watterson letter. A reiteration of the statement that the governor had not received the letter was all that could be learned. He would be pleased to see the reporter in the morning. A morning paper has what purports to be an interview with the governor, in which he says "Certain it is that I never received the letter, if it was written. If I had I should have replied to it, notwithstanding its impudent tone. I shall await fuller information as to its authenticity before giving it further notice."

Attributed to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Cleveland, in an interview with a Herald reporter, refused to say anything in regard to the letter purporting to have been written by Watterson to Hill. In regard to the meeting between Hill and himself, recently, Cleveland said: "Gov. Hill and I are on the best of terms, and always have been. We had no private conversation on the evening of the dinner. I did remark, however, that, notwithstanding the recent democratic cyclone in the country, the democratic party would have a good deal to do to beat the republican party."

INTENDED TO, ANYHOW.

Harrison Thought the Matter Over Before the Association Suggested It.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Cambridge Civil Service Reform association received from the president a reply to their address of Jan. 31, in which the president says:

"Your reference to the recent outbreak among the Sioux as affording a convincing evidence of the necessity of a change in the manner of appointing officials of the Indian bureau, leads me to say that I have not found, in full examination of all the facts, evidence of any deterioration in the Indian service. On the other hand, the board of Indian commissioners, through Chairman Gates, have, as a result of close observation, declared to me, under date of Jan. 10, last, that, upon the whole, the Indian service is now in better condition than ever before."

The object of their communication was to urge the extension of civil service rules to the Indian service, but they were careful to recognize that argument was not to be found in any special or recent incident, but in the broader fact that the work among Indians is educational and philanthropic, and should, therefore, be separated from party politics. "I may add that before any special appeal had been made to me the subject of including Indian agency clerks and employes in the classified service had been under consideration."

THEIR CUP OF MISERY.

Emptied to the Dregs by Emigrants Landed in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—M. Dygasinski, correspondent of the Warsaw Courier, just returned from Brazil, declares that the Brazilian government threw obstacles in his way when he tried to elicit the truth concerning the emigration question. He says the Brazilian government decided some time ago to import 10,000,000 immigrants and the North German Lloyd Steamship company have already landed 240,000 emigrants, receiving 100 marks each for them. The emigrants were not allowed to form colonies, but were scattered in forests in the interior and left to their fate to die of hunger, fever or snake bite, or to be devoured by wild beasts. A few retraced their steps to Rio Janerio, begging sustenance of the planters, who exacted from them exorbitant prices in return for a scanty meal.

At Rio Grande the correspondent found 700 emigrants in a dying state, huddled in a wooden chapel, while thousands were camping in the streets of the cities through which he passed, or in the forest. He has testified on oath to the truth of his statements before Bremen judges. Still the emigration officers are doing a rushing business.

FIGHTING VALIANTLY.

Gen Sherman Alive, Though the End Must Come Before Long.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The condition of Gen. Sherman during the latter part of the afternoon was encouraging up to as late as five o'clock. At that hour a change for the worse took place. The general lay in a comatose state and it was exceedingly difficult to rouse him. He could open but one eye and appeared to be suffering greatly, but the doctors thought he was not troubled with pain. The patient continued in this condition during the early part of the evening. During the evening a great number of persons called to ascertain the dying general's condition. A great many telegrams were sent away this evening. What the nature of them was could not be learned. On the sidewalk, opposite the house, quite a large crowd of people stood watching the windows of the chamber where the sick man lay fighting the battle for life. At 11:25 p. m. Thackaray, Gen. Sherman's son-in-law, left the house. He said the general was in a semi-conscious state.

At one a. m. it was stated that Gen. Sherman appeared to be asleep. His breathing indicated that his lungs were filled with mucus. Dr. Alexander thought erysipelas was leaving the patient, but the general was not improved.

At 3:35 this morning Mr. Barrett came to the door of the Sherman residence and said the general was sleeping quietly. No nourishment has been given him for several hours, but he did not seem any worse.

ASSUME A VIRTUE.

Whisky Trust Officers Hotly Disclaim Gibson, if He Intended Wrong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A morning paper has the following telegram from Washington: "President Greenhut, of the whisky trust, is inclined to be skeptical about the reports of the arrest of Gibson, the secretary, for conspiracy, and telegraphed to Chicago for facts. He knows of nothing that Gibson ever did which would not bear the light of day, and he thought the fuss has probably been made over some trivial matter. He is certain it was nothing which could in any way involve the trust, whatever Gibson's individual actions might have been."

Dr. Rush, who is also connected with the trust, thought it likely that the whole business was a repetition of the dynamite scare in Shufeldt's distillery some two or three years ago, and perhaps it was the work of somebody's imagination. Possibly Gibson had been doing some loose talking without meaning anything by it, but if he had been trying to bribe anybody to commit an unlawful act, Dr. Rush said the officers wanted to know it, as they did not encourage that kind of work.

A DECOY LETTER.

Used to Inveigle Gibson to Chicago—Authorities Have Proof.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It developed to-day that it was about Jan. 10 when Gibson delivered the explosive to Dewar and Gibson and he daily had been expecting news of the carrying out of the plot. Since the 10th Gibson had written several letters to Dewar and sent him several telegrams. All of these are in the possession of the authorities. Of these Solicitor Hart says: "He frequently admonishes Dewar he is not using the dispatch he ought to in the matter. Last Monday the department dictated a decoy letter to Gibson, having Dewar write it. The letter was to the effect that he (Dewar) had made several attempts to carry out the plot, but had failed on account of the liquid. He said he thought it had lost its virtue. He instructed Gibson to come to Chicago Wednesday and bring a new bottle of the stuff. He also told him to bring evidence that he intended to pay him for the job. Gibson answered by telegram that he would come to Chicago Wednesday morning. He did so and was arrested." The contents of his grip were a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid and 100 shares of whisky trust stock assigned to Dewar. It was a part of the deal to pay Dewar with stock, and he evidently brought the bonds to show Dewar and spur him on to the deed.

Injured Innocence.

PEORIA, Feb. 12.—Geo. J. Gibson, secretary of the whisky trust, arrived here last night, from Chicago, and has been at the trust headquarters all day. He denies that he is guilty of the charge brought against him and says that while not ready yet to make a public statement, when he ferrets out the whole thing the affair will have a different aspect.

Friends of a Marplot.

SOFIA, Feb. 12.—It has been ascertained that the conspirators recently arrested here on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaris, and his cabinet, are friends of Major Panitza, who was shot some time ago for taking part in a plot to depose the prince.

RIOTING AT NEWARK.

Striking Operatives at Clark's Thread Mill—Every Window Smashed.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—There was rioting and bloodshed at Clark's thread mills this evening. When the non-union spinners quit work they were carried over the river and when they landed on the Kearney side they were met by a throng of two thousand men, women and children. A boy threw a rock and the special police attempted to rush into the crowd. Chief Turnbull, of the Kearney police, ordered the specials back, and they retired. Immediately after, a woman threw another stone and the specials then rushed upon the crowd, flourishing revolvers and shooting in the air. The crowd swayed back, but flung a shower of stones which crashed through the mill windows. Yelling and window breaking was kept up until the tumult attracted hundreds of people from Newark. For half a mile along the river front there stretched a mass of humanity. Men inside the mill played a line of hose out and wet the crowd. This made the rioters more angry and the window smashing went on. Several girls were crushed and one badly clubbed. Willie Richmond, aged nine, was shot through the foot by a special officer. With darkness the crowd dispersed. There is scarcely one whole window in the mill. It is thought there will be a worse riot to-morrow, and the probabilities are that the militia will be called out.

An Avenger Killed.

ANNOER, Texas, Feb. 12.—Six weeks ago J. A. Hale, contractor at a quarry here, killed a Mexican in self defense. Yesterday the dead Mexican's brother passed through here on a hunt for Hale. He found him to-day near the Canyon switch and attacked him with a knife. Hale shot him dead. A crowd of twenty men left here tonight for the scene of the shooting Hale's whereabouts are at present unknown.

FORSYTHE IS VINDICATED.

Reinstated in His Command and Warmly Defended by Secretary Proctor.

Gen. Schofield, the Secretary and the President Concur in the Action.

Report of Gen. Miles on the Conduct of Col. Forsythe at Wounded Knee Creek.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The secretary of war to-day made public the report of the investigation of the battle at Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Col. Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is endorsed by Major General Miles, under date of Chicago, Jan. 31. He says in part: "Col. Forsythe had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians, and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. These warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Col. Forsythe. He had been warned that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters in the Sioux nation and that the religious excitement had made them peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances the apparent indifference and insecurity of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee is incomprehensible and inexcusable. Not a single company was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of their own comrades. It is difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of troops could be made. The testimony goes to show that most of the troops were forced to withhold their fire, leaving the brunt of the affair to fall upon two companies, until such warriors as had not been killed broke through or overpowered the small force directly about them, and reached the camp occupied by the women and children. The battery of four Hotchkiss guns had, until then, been as useless, the friction of the primers having been removed from the guns by order of the captain commanding the battery, lest the gunners might, in their excitement, discharge the pieces and destroy their own comrades. These guns were now opened upon the Indian camp, even at that time placing in peril troops C and D, Seventh cavalry, which were obliged to retreat for some distance, owing to the fire from these guns and from the small arms of other portions of the command.

"The fact that a large number of the 126 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred, is shown by evidence that forty eight guns had been taken from the tepees, and personal search of twenty or more warriors resulted in finding them unarmed. This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of troops, and the large number of casualties among them, constrains belief that some casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men. The fatal disposition of troops was such as at the outset to counteract in great measure immense disparity of strength, and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desperate foe, even had no especial warnings and orders been received from higher authority. I can only partially account for the singular apathy and neglect of Col. Forsythe upon the theory of his indifference to and contempt for repeated and urgent warnings and orders received by him, from the division commander, or by his incompetence and entire inexperience in the responsibility of exercising command where judgment and discretion are required.

"I also forward herewith the report of Capt. Baldwin, Fifth infantry, concerning the finding of bodies of women and children three miles from the scene of the engagement on Wounded Knee creek. This report indicates the nature of some of the results of the unfortunate affair, results which are viewed with the strongest disapproval by the undersigned. (Signed)

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Maj.-Gen. Commanding."

Gen. Schofield submitted the case to the secretary of war, with the endorsement that the interests of the service do not demand longer continuation of Col. Forsythe's suspension. In his judgment the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by him in the first telegram after the engagement. In returning the papers to the major general commanding the secretary reviews the testimony as to the surrender and comments on the desperate and sullen character of their bands. He says it was manifestly imperatively necessary to prevent the escape of these desperadoes during the process of disarming. The troops appeared to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak which was not, and could hardly have been, anticipated in dealing with the Indians. The secretary says: "Nothing illustrates the madness of an outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not hit soldiers must have gone through their own village. There is little doubt that the first killing of women and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They then made a rush to break through and around the flanks of troop K, commanded by gallant Capt. Wallace, and reached the tepees, where many of them had left their arms with squaws, and continued the firing from among their own women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men after the latter broke from the circle. Many of them, men and women, got on their ponies, and it is impossible to distinguish a buck from a squaw at a little distance, when mounted. The men fired from among the women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given by both officers and non-commissioned not to shoot squaws or children, and men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians were squaws. Firing by troops was entirely directed on men in the circle and in the direction opposite from the tepees until the Indians, after their break, mingled with their women and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops, and as a consequence some were unavoidably killed and wounded, a fact universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh cavalry.

"No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold fire for a time in order not to endanger the lives of comrades, but both Major Kent and Capt. Baldwin concur in finding that the evidence fails to establish that a single man of Col. Forsythe's command was killed or wounded by his fellows. This fact, and, indeed, the conduct of both officers and men throughout the whole affair, demonstrates an exceedingly satisfactory state of discipline in the Seventh cavalry. Their behavior was characterized by skill, coolness, discretion and forbearance, and reflects the highest possible credit upon the regiment which sustained the loss of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men killed, and three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded.

"The situation at Wounded Knee creek was a very unusual and very difficult one, far more difficult than involved in ordinary battle, where the only question is of gaining victory, without effort to save the lives of the enemy. It is easy to make plans when we look backward, but in the light of actual conditions as they appeared to the commanding officer, there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of troops requiring adverse criticism on the part of the department. I therefore approve of the endorsement of the major-general commanding that the interests of the military service do not demand any further proceedings in this case. By direction of the president Col. Forsythe will resume command of his regiment. (Signed.)

"REDFIELD PROCTOR,
"Secretary of War."

Would Do It Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Gen. Miles, when asked to-day whether he had anything to say in regard to Col. Forsythe's reinstatement, said: "I know nothing about the action taken at Washington. I do not care to make any statement in regard to it now, nor do I care to review the case. What I did I would do again under the same circumstances."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Comment of Democratic Congressmen Upon Its Probable Effect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Cleveland's letter against the free coinage of silver was the subject of general talk here to-day. A number of democratic members were interviewed on the subject. Messrs. Goodnight, of Kentucky; Edmunds, of Virginia; McClammy, of North Carolina; Tithien, of Illinois; Owens, of Ohio; Forman, of Illinois; Stewart, of Texas, Stone, of Kentucky, and some others expressed, in different ways, the belief that the letter would seriously injure Cleveland's chanes of renomination. Bynum, of Indiana, says: "It is a long time before the next democratic convention." Sayres, of Texas: "If the democratic party stands by its platform, it will result in irreconcilable difference between it and Cleveland." Wheeler, of Alabama; "It would have been better if Cleveland had written a letter declining the nomination." Wiley, of New York: "The letter will help Cleveland in New York. I think the sentiment of the country is changing to his position." Breckenridge, of Kentuck: "I believe Cleveland will be the next president of the United States." Kerr, of Pennsylvania: "Chairmen of democratic state committees, west, south and southwest cannot support Cleveland after that letter. It will, however, help him in Pennsylvania." Bland: "Every one must see that Cleveland has made a mistake. His letter makes his candidacy ridiculous. He will have no following west of the Alleghenies."

The Navajo Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Acting Secretary Chandler, of the interior department, today sent to the house a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs recommending that an item be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill enabling the secretary to negotiate with the Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona for such changes in their reservation boundaries as may be deemed desirable. The commissioner calls attention to the fact that for more than two years rumors have been rife of the existence of rich gold and silver deposits in the Carizo mountains, within the Navajo reservation, and that the Indians have been watching with keen apprehension the visits made by whites to the place for the purpose of prospecting; also to statements in a local newspaper to the effect that a determined purpose exists to gain possession of the mines whether the Indian title is extinguished or not.

To Visit the West and South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president and most of the cabinet will visit the Pacific coast soon after the adjournment of congress and have arranged the trip so as to include a tour of the southern states. It is probable the party will start from Washington early in April.

Capital Notes.

The president has granted amnesty in the case of John Farrell, convicted in Utah of bigamy.

Before the coinage committee to-day Frederick Farley, president of the national board of trade, and Joel Cook, financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, made long arguments against free coinage.

The house committee on foreign affairs agreed, though not unanimously, to report to the house, with some modifications, the bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable company. The principal change made in the bill was to reduce from $200,000 to $150,000 the sum to be paid to the company annually for fifteen years by the United States government after the cable is completed and open for business.

The sub-judiciary committee has found Judge Alex. Boorman, of the western district of Louisiana, guilty of one of the charges preferred against him by Congressman Boatner, relating to his personal use of moneys paid into the registry office of his court. The judiciary committee has authorized a report to the house with recommendation that Boorman be impeached.

CUPID SEALS IT.

A Montana Stockman to Marry the Woman He Made a Widow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Mrs. George Harkness has gone from the home of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Burton, of Bennett Station, this county, to her own home in Jersey City, where she will next week be married to James Henderson, who killed her first husband at Garfield, Warren county, in August, 1883. Harkness' body was found with the neck broken, and a coroner's verdict said it wat accidental death.

Several weeks later his widow received an anonymous letter containing $100. The letter stated that the writer had been indirectly responsible for the death of her husband, and that she should not want as long as he lived. Every month she received from $50 to $100 and an anonymous letter, mailed first from Garfield, then from Bradford, Pittsburg, Chicago, Montana and Jersey City respectively.

Six months ago the writer requested an interview. It was accorded. He proved to be a tall, handsome, full-bearded man of 38 or 40. He told how Harkness was in a gambling room in the second floor of the building where he was killed, and had been knocked out of a window during the fight between the speaker and a stranger. He said his name was James Henderson, and that he had tried to atone for the accidental killing of Harkness. Cupid has sealed the atonement with his approval.

Western Base Ball Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Western Base Ball association met here this morning to arrange plans for the coming season. The following clubs are represented: Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago. It is practically settled that there will be an association club in this city next season.

BOTH MEN COULD SHOOT.

But the Dealer Evidently Had Better Aim, Although He Was Wounded First.

Lively Shooting Bee in a Gambling House at Butte Thursday Morning.

Wm. Sheerin and Tony Levan, the Participants, Both Wounded—Bayer, Lookout, Also Injured.

BUTTE, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade saloon in this city was the scene of one of the bloodiest shooting affrays in the history of the camp this morning. The quarrel arose between William Sheerin, a well-known saloon man and gambler, and Tony Levan, night dealer at one of the Board of Trade tables. Both of these men were badly if not fatally shot and C. J. Bayer, the lookout, was shot through the back in trying to escape from the room. The testimony of all present was to the effect that Sheerin was the aggressor. He had been playing bank heavily all night and had lost about $300. This he wanted to have returned to him, but the dealer very naturally refused. He then asked for a loan of $200, which was also refused, as none of the proprietors were present. Sheerin then grew angry and declared that he had been robbed and that he would have his money back or some one would suffer. He kept these threats up until Levan left his table and armed himself for the trouble that he felt was sure to come. Sheerin continued filling up on on bad whisky until he was wound up to the proper pitch, then stepping back from the bar into the middle of the room he deliberately leveled his revolver and fired at Levan. That gentleman saw the motion and sprang to his feet and around the corner of the table, catching the ball in the muscles of his back. The shot forced him to his knees but did not break his nerve as he at once drew his pistol and commenced to return the fire. Then the two men maintained these positions and continued firing at each other until both pistols were emptied. Sheerin then sought refuge behind the bar, while Levan coolly walked out upon the street and gave himself up.

With the first shot there had been a wild rush for the door, and it was in that rush Bayer received a stray ball in the shoulder. When the crowd returned Sheerin was found lying behind the bar with one ball through the pelvic region and one through each thigh. His wounds were regarded as being the most serious of all. He was taken to the hospital and at last report was doing well, though his physician refused to predict the result of his injuries. The only wound received by Levan was across the back, and so far as could be determined the ball had touched no vital part. It is so peculiarly placed, however, that the surgeon could not determine what its result would probably be until after some time had passed. Both are dangerously wounded and may yet lose their lives. The wound received by Bayer was thought to be slight.

Both principals have been placed under arrest, but as there will be little chance for their escaping for some time to come, no effort was made to get bail from them. Both men showed great nerve in receiving each other's fire, neither flinching at the punishment received. Sheerin, although almost shot in twain, maintained his fire until his last shot was gone. Levan, although brought to his knees by the first fire, was so cool that even in the smoke he made three center shots and then walked out of the saloon as quietly as if nothing had happened.

CASCADE OFFICERS.

Comfortably Ensconced in New Quarters in the Realty Block.

GREAT FALLS, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—All the county officers have moved and are now ready for business in their new quarters. It will take Recorder Crosby some little time to straighten out his affairs on account of the accumulation of matter, but with his efficient force of clerks the delay will be slight. His office has been fitted up with the latest devices for convenience and dispatch and when put into shape will be a model of neatness. The large vault for keeping the county records is fitted up with roller shelves and compressive and expansive files. The clerk and recorder occupies room fifteen. County Treasurer McClelland occupies room sixteen. Next to the county treasurer's office is the assessor's room, fourteen. The clerk of the court, W. M. Cockrill, occupies rooms ten and twelve. The county commissioners will hold their sessions in room thirteen, which is nicely fitted up with a convenient table, carpet, etc. The county attorney is to be found in room five, and the district court will be held in room three. All of the rooms are carpeted with linoleum or Brussels carpet and contain the modern improvements. The rooms of the clerk of the court are to have the roller shelves and the compressive and expansive files. These appliances are now ready to be placed in position.

Keeping His Own Counsel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Senator-Elect Brice, who arrived here last night denied to all callers the newspaper statement that he was going south to join Jay Gould and Gen. Thomas on their inspection trip of Richmond Terminal and other southern railways recently acquired by Gould. He had nothing to say of the stories that he was about to gather in the Monon or had already done so.

Railroads Retaliate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—Representatives of the Burlington, Union Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley roads called on the Nebraska relief commission this afternoon and announced that their roads would no longer carry supplies free to the drought sufferers, nor would they make a reduction in freight charges. This course is taken, they said, because of the threatened legislation against railroads now pending.

A Fat Man Dead.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 12.—Gay Jewett, a son of Representative Jewett, of Worth county, who for a number of years has been a museum wonder, is dead. He was 30 years of age and weighed 740 pounds.