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VOL. XXXII.—NO 12. HELENA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

—THE—

Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

Our Fine Collection

—OF—

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.

DON'T

Miss this Opportunity!

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

We are Going Out

—OF THE—

China Business.

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

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SOLID SILVER,
RICH JEWELRY,
PLATED SILVERWARE,
CUT CRYSTAL GLASSW'E
FINE CUTLERY,
PIANO LAMPS,
UMBRELLAS,
BRONZES,
BISQUES

Do Not Miss this Sale,

—THE—

J. Steinmetz Jewelry

—CO.—

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 [illegible]

ALBION IS VERY ANXIOUS.

Energetic Measures to be Taken to Revive English Trade With Canada.

Something Must be Done to Forestall Both Reciprocity and Annexation.

Outcome of the Present Campaign Anxiously Awaited—Parnellites Elated, McCarthyites Depressed.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Canadian situation attracts much attention here and the government manifests great concern in the outcome of the campaign. It is felt that Canada is about to decide the momentous question affecting all of the English colonies. The government recognizes the fact that active measures are necessary to revive the drooping trade between Canada and England. Last year there were only £12,000,000 worth of Canadian imports, while from the United States England took £79,000,000 worth. As a means of weaning Canada from any longing after reciprocity or absorption, the government has decided to back to an almost unlimited extent projected mail routes to Japan and Australia via the Canadian Pacific railway. In connection with it, it is proposed to run a line between a port on the south of England and Halifax under government subsidy and to immediately proceed to fortify Esquimault as a first-class naval station. The new route, it is claimed, would effect a saving in time of thirty hours between England and Chicago as compared with the New York route. Eleven days after leaving London a passenger would be in Vancouver. Its competition with the San Francisco route would be important in view of the fact that the new route would be 900 miles shorter to and from Europe. It is also claimed that in the event of war it would help British ships to control the Pacific ocean.

It is the general opinion that the balance of advantage resulting from the Boulogne negotiations remains with Parnell. McCarthy and colleagues publicly say they are satisfied with their position. Privately they are indignant at being checkmated by the tactics of the Parnellites. Their meeting to-day disclosed depression and apathy. Only fifteen members were present and they appointed a committee to organize the party in Ireland to combat the Parnellites. The latter say they are rapidly gaining strength and that the bulk of the nationalists will resume allegiance to Parnell.

Jack the Ripper Resumes.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The woman found murdered in Swallows' gardens has been identified as an unfortunate known as "Carroty Nell." Whitechapel is thronged with police and crowded with people who have come from all parts of London to visit the scene of the latest murder mystery. The police arrested a man whose clothes were ragged but who had a refined appearance.

Placed in Jail.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—Dillon and O'Brien were greeted by enthusiastic crowds at Kingstown depot, Limerick Junction and Clonmel to-day. They were placed in jail this afternoon.

MAKES A DEFENSE.

The Santa Fe Goes Into Print to Refute Charges.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—What purports to be the first authoritative statement made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe people in regard to the recent charges made against the management of that company will appear in the next issue of the Railway Age. In it Chairman Magoun holds that rates are being maintained and explains the dissolution of the pass agreement. He says President Manvel had conclusive evidence that several lines had authorized extension of the passes issued for business purposes in 1890 to February 1, 1891, and until countermanded. Manvel proposed, as the agreement did not provide remedies for violations, that all questions be referred to Chairman Walker for decision, but the committee elected to issue notice to dissolve. In regard to the Jacksonville-Southeastern matter, Megoun says that the road only sold tickets at rates previously made by other roads. The notice given by Chairman Finley that the Jacksonville-Southeastern tickets would not be honored by any lines in the association if sold at reduced rates after February 18 will, in Magoun's opinion, be completely effective for the protection of the interests involved.

Freight Department Reorganized.

OMAHA, Feb. 13.—A circular was issued this morning announcing the entire reorganization of the freight department of the Union Pacific. J. A. Munroe, present assistant traffic manager, becomes general freight agent, relieving F. B. Whitney, and will have general supervision of the entire system. B. Campbell, present Portland freight agent, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., and F. B. Whitney, present general freight, become his assistants. Assistant general freight agents will be appointed at Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, St. Joe, Kansas City and Butte. The change goes into effect March 1.

Railroad Rates in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—The house railroad committee presented to-day its substitute for all railroad bills now pending. The committee think it will reduce freight rates about 13 per cent., but the railroad people declare it means a reduction of fully 40 per cent., or seven per cent. lower than the Iowa rates. Stringent penalties are carried and the board of railroad commissioners is clothed with great power.

The Trouble Has Begun.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The work of grading in Jackson Park in preparation for the World's fair is at a standstill. Late yesterday afternoon a lot of idle workmen, finding they were unable to induce the Italians there to strike for an advance in wages, attacked them and the Italians quit work in fear of another assault. They have been dissatisfied anyway with the wages, $1.50 a day, saying many had to work standing in water and mud up to their ankles, and wanted $1.75. This morning another large crowd of idlers congregated and maintained a threatening attitude toward the Italians. The latter determined not to resume work. The contractors will resume in a day or two and demand protection.

THERE WAS A FLASH.

Contents of the Package Given to Dewar by Gibson.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—This morning Attorney Barry, of the counsel for Gibson, secretary of the whisky trust, with District Attorney Gilchrist, made an examination of the package said to have been delivered by Gibson to Dewar. When the package was opened a pint bottle full of a light bluish fluid was discovered. A drop of this was put upon a piece of paper and the instant it came in contact with the paper there was a flash. A stream of fire shot up and the room was filled with suffocating sulphurous fumes. So quickly did the paper burn that a bucket of water had to be thrown on it to prevent the fire from communicating with the other materials. The strong smell emitted by the fluid proved its principal ingredient to be phorphorus. Gilchrist said of the result of the experiment: "Our purpose in making the experiment was to find out if the fluid was the same as that in the bottle which Gibson gave Dewar. Such it has proved to be. It fastens the chains of evidence securely around Gibson and makes it possible to indict him for attempted arson."

That anything was delivered to Dewar besides the fluid has been denied by some, but Attorney Gilchrist says that in the package delivered to Dewar was a section of gun barrel charged with powder and a steel projectile packed in a tin can with oakum and cotton, through which ran a fuse. The fluid in the bottle was to be poured on the fuse which would ignite and explode the powder in the gun barrel. Officials about the government buildings have been discussing the probability of his escaping to Canada. One officer said they will not attempt to dog him as it will be an easy matter to get him back. It is understood federal officers are trying to secure from the Western Union company a number of telegrams sent by Gibson recently.

Inspector Stuart said to-night that during a trip to Peoria last week he discovered where the Gibson fluid was compounded and obtained evidence as to who it was that loaded the gun barrel. The work was done in Peoria by one and the same man—Gibson himself. Capt. Stuart obtained some of Gibson's handwriting at Peoria and had it compared with the letters by an expert, who unhesitatingly declared that the tell-tale penmanship was Gibson's.

An Antiseptic Fluid.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 13.—Although the whisky trust people still maintain that George Gibson is entirely innocent of conspiracy to destroy the Shufeldt distillery, the general public has come to the conclusion that he is guilty. There is great excitement at trust headquarters and agents are going out on every train to cities where trust members reside. Vice-President Woolner left this afternoon for Chicago, where he will meet President Greenhut, who is coming home from Washington. A meeting of trust directors has been called for next Monday and interesting action is expected then. Gibson maintains a dogged silence, but says he is innocent. He says the bottle in his valise contained an antiseptic fluid, patented by the chemist of the trust and he was on his way to sell the secret of the compound to a stock company.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate resumed consideration of the copyright bill, the pending question being on Sherman's amendment to strike out the word "prohibited" and insert "subject to duties provided by law," so that foreign editions of books, etc., copyrighted in the United States may be admitted on payment of regular tariff duties. Debate on it lasted all afternoon and the amendment was finally agreed to, twenty-five to twenty-four, and the bill laid aside. The president's message announcing Admiral Porter's death having been laid before the senate, eulogistic remarks were made by Chandler, McPherson, Plumb and Hale, and the senate adjourned.

The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. McComas, of Indiana, offered an amendment making appropriations for the clerical force in the civil service commission. Grosvenor raised a point of order against the amendment and the chair sustained the point. An appeal by Butterworth was defeated. Cannon moved an amendment providing for a secretary and stenographer at $1,600 each. This, he said, would comply with the terms of the organic law. Butterworth said this appropriation was worse than mockery. It was a hypocritical pretense of responding to the promises of the republican party. He did not know whether the gentleman's constituents had so declared but every national convention had declared to the people that it was in favor of enforcing the law. Now let the members, if they did not want the law, repeal it like men. Cannon replied that Butterworth and other gentlemen not satisfied with the law wanted to give the commission a force of clerks and examiners independent of the departments, independent of everybody. This was not a wise thing to do. The gentleman had no right to upbraid him with opposition to the civil service commission. He was not in love with the civil service law, but he was willing to try experiments until it ripened into success or was demonstrated to be a delusion. Butterworth said the house should not, while pretending to protect an institution, strike it down from behind. This was the first time in his experience that the republican party had attempted to destroy one of its babes by withholding the nourishment necessary to sustain life. Grosvenor said he was not opposed to the civil service reform contemplated in the Chicago platform. He was in favor of the principle of civil service reform, but that reform should be raised to the highest possible development. The system as at present carried on was an unpopular one. The government should have a system of examination under control of the heads of departments. He looked forward to the time when the people would crush down this arrogant commission and when the principle of civil service reform would find full development. Dingley moved to amend Cannon's amendment by inserting a provision appropriating $36,400 to enable the commission to execute the provisions of the act. Agreed to, and Cannon's amendment, as amended, was adopted. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The first question was on the amendment providing for clerks to members not chairmen of committees. It was defeated, seventy-two to 146. The bill was then passed.

Wrecked the Plant.

GOSHEN, Ind., Feb. 13.—The combination pulp and strawboard mill at Elkhart, exploded last night with terrific force, demolishing the large brick mills and utterly ruining the plant. Schuyler Neswander and George Hickman were killed. Two others were badly hurt.

A Kansas Industry.

PARSONS, Kan., Feb. 13.—James Storey has received letters patent from Washington for his invention of an artificial egg. The artificial is said to resemble natural product in all particulars. The inventor says he can manufacture at least one car load per day at a cost of three cents per dozen, with machinery that will cost $500.

Killed Two Boilermakers.

WINDSOR, Mo., Feb. 13.—By a boiler explosion in Ousley's flour mill this morning, Hugh L. Smith and Thomas Tilbery, boilermakers, were killed.

A MONARCH OF THE SEA.

Death of Admiral Porter After Sixty-Two Years of Continuous Service.

The Most Illustrious Son of the Gallant Porter of Essex Fame.

Conspicuous Services Rendered by the Dead Commander in Two Wars—A Military Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Admiral David D. Porter died this morning. His death was very sudden. It occurred at his residence here and was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart, with which he has been affected since last summer. His death was calm and peaceful. When Dr. Wales left him at 11 o'clock last night his condition was about the same as it had been for several weeks past. There were no indications that medical service would be needed before the time for the doctor's regular visit this morning. The nature of his disease made it dangerous for him to lie on his back, so that he was accustomed to rest sitting upon a large sofa with his back and head supported by pillows. The admiral was awake at 6:45 o'clock this morning and took his nourishment as usual. He afterwards fell into a light sleep and gave no indication whatever of the end so near at hand.

At eight o'clock Mr. Porter's son, Richard, who slept by his side, noticed a change in his father's condition. He was breathing with difficulty and seemed to be choking. The household was at once aroused and Dr. Wales sent for. The patient's pulse grew fainter and fainter and at 8:15 o'clock ceased to beat. At that hour he gasped convulsively and expired without a word. Dr. Wales reached the house almost immediately after being notified and applied all restoratives known to science, but to no effect. Word was at once sent to the president and the secretary of the navy, and the flags on the White house and all other public buildings were placed at half mast.

Secretary Tracy promptly visited the family and conferred with them in regard to the funeral arrangements. A large number of people in official life called at the house this morning and left messages of sympathy for the family. Telegrams of condolence were received from prominent people from all over the country. The president sent a message of sympathy to the family. He subsequently sent a message to congress notifying that body of the admiral's death and in the afternoon issued an executive order, closing the executive departments on the day of the funeral and directing that flags on all public buildings be placed at half mast on that occasion.

The following is President Harrison's message to congress announcing Admiral Porter's death:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The admiral of the navy, David Dixon Porter, died at his residence in the city of Washington this morning at 8:15 o'clock, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He entered the naval service as midshipman, Feb. 2, 1829, and had been since continuously in the service, having been made admiral Aug. 15, 1871. He was a son of Commodore David Porter, one of the greatest of our naval commanders. His service during the civil war was conspicuously brilliant and successful and his death ends a very high and honorable career. His countrymen will sincerely mourn his loss, while they cherish with grateful pride the memory of his deeds. To officers of the navy his life will continue to yield inspiration and encouragement.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The secretary of the navy has issued an order announcing the death of Admiral Porter and reciting his distinguished services to the country. On the day of the funeral the navy department will be closed, the flag will be displayed at half mast at all navy yards and stations and on board all ships in commission, and seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard. The navy department will be draped in black and all officers of the navy and marine corps wear a badge of mourning thirty days.

The funeral will take place Tuesday at two o'clock p. m. from the late residence, and he will be buried at Arlington cemetery with the highest military honors.

DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Brief Sketch of the Life of the Great Sea Captain.

David Dixon Porter was born June 8, 1814, in Pennsylvania. His father, the gallant Porter of Essex fame, having left the service of the United States and accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Mexico during her war with Spain, obtained an appointment for his son as midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later (1829) young Porter entered the United States navy in the same rank. As a lieutenant eighteen years later he was actively engaged in all the operations of the navy of the United States on the east coast of Mexico, adding new lustre to a name already regarded as a synonym for valor. When the civil war broke out Porter, who had earned the rank of commander, April 22, 1861, was despatched in the Powhatan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., for whose beleaguered garrison the president felt great solicitude. This duty accomplished he went vigorously to work fitting out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans by the lower Mississippi, which the government considered it of vital importance to get possession of. He commanded the mortar fleet, under Farragut, during these brilliant operations, and the forts surrendered to Porter April 28, 1862. Porter also assisted Farragut in all of the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg. In July, 1862, he was made acting rear admiral and given command of the Mississippi squadron. For his services at Vicksburg Porter was given the thanks of congress.

In October, 1864, Porter was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron, and his first conspicuous service was the bombarding of Fort Fisher, Dec. 24, and its final capture by soldiers, sailors and marines, after Gen. B. F. Butler had pronounced the feat impossible. For this service Porter received for the fourth time during the war the thanks of congress. He was appointed vice-admiral in 1866, and made superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis. On the death of Admiral Farragut in 1870, he succeeded that illustrious man as admiral of the navy of the United States. During the peace of his later years of life he employed much of his time in literary work and several volumes from his pen were published. He is the author of Allan Dare and Robert le Diable (1885), Adventures of Harry Marline (1885), Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War (1885).

RESTING EASY.

Gen. Sherman's Condition Gives Rise to Hope of Recovery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—At seven o'clock Friday morning one of the attendants came to the door and announced that Gen. Sherman passed the night quite comfortably. He has partaken of nourishment several times. At that hour he was sleeping. Dr. Alexander, who remained at the bedside all night, expressed the opinion that the general had a chance of recovery, especially if he continued to do as well through the day as he did through the night. He rested easy all day and took nourishment several times. He held his own.

At 11:30 p. m. Friday Lieut. Thackeray said Gen. Sherman was sleeping. His glands were much swollen and his throat was filling with mucus. He was growing perceptibly weaker.

At one o'clock Saturday morning Gen. Sherman's condition was unchanged. He was resting easy and the house had been closed for the night.

At 4:30 Gen. Ewing left the house. He says Sherman's condition is not much changed but some anxiety is felt over increased respiration.

EXTREME UNCTION.

Senator Sherman Explains Why the Rite Was Administered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The family of Gen. Sherman has been greatly annoyed to-day at the publication in the Times of an article referring to the administering of extreme unction to the general. The article in question referred to the fact that the general is not a Catholic, although his family is, and intimated that the sacrament of extreme unction was administered while he was unconscious, leaving the inference to be drawn that it was without his permission. Many other inferences might have been drawn from the article, disagreeable to the family. The general's son, P. Tecumseh Sherman, in conversation with other reporters to-day was indignant at the insinuations in the article. He said a priest was called in at the request of the family and extreme unction was administered, also at their request. It is true, the general might not have been conscious of what was going on, but there had been no secrecy about it whatever. To-night Senator John Sherman sent this letter to the Times:

"Gentlemen: A paragraph in your paper this morning gives a very erroneous view of an incident in Gen. Sherman's sick chamber, which wounds the sensitive feelings of his children, now in deep distress, and which, under the circumstances, I deem it proper to correct. Your reporter intimates that advantage was taken of my temporary absence to introduce a Catholic priest into Gen. Sherman's chamber to administer the rite of extreme unction to the sick man, in the nature of a claim that he was a Catholic. It is well known that his family has been reared by their mother, a devoted Catholic, in her faith, and now cling to it. It is equally well known that Gen. Sherman, and myself, as well as all my mother's children, are, by inheritance, education and connection, Christians, but not Catholics, and this has been openly avowed on all proper occasions by Gen. Sherman. But he is too good a Christian and too humane a man to deny to his children the consolation of their religion. He was insensible at the time and apparently at the verge of death, but if he had been well and in the full exercise of his faculties he would not have denied to them the consolation of the prayers and religious observances for their father of any class or denomination of Christian priests or preachers. Certainly, if I had been present, I would, at the request of the family, have assented to and reverently shared in the appeal to the Almighty for the life here and hereafter of my brother, whether in prayer or extreme unction, and whether uttered by priest or preacher, or any other good man who believed what he spoke and had honest faith in his creed. I hear that your reporter uttered a threat to obtain information which I cannot believe you would for a moment tolerate. We all need charity for our frailties and I can feel none for any one who would wound those already in distress. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Republicans in Illinois Go to Pieces—Chance for a Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The republican party went to pieces in the joint assembly to-day. All those members who protested against the republican boom for Representative Moore took occasion to administer a rebuke to the republican "steering" committee which had sent out the mandate that Lindley was to be dropped and his votes transferred to Oglesby for United States senator. The eighty-fifth ballot (the first of to-day's session) resulted as follows: Palmer 101, Oglesby eighty-one, Lindley sixteen, Stelle two, S. C. Hubbard one, C. B. Farwell one, M. W. Matthews one, P. H. Donnelly one.

Several ballots like the first were taken and then the scattering of republicans commenced again. They cast one vote for Lindley and then their whole strength soon went that way. The F. M. B. A. men, however, were divided. The eighty-sixth ballot resulted: Palmer 101, Lindley 100, Stelle two, Hinckley one. A number of other roll calls resulted the same as this, with the exception of the change in one of the farmers' candidates. At this point the condition of Representative Mitchell, whom his physicians pronounced sick with pneumonia, became so serious that a motion to adjourn was made on the part of the republicans. It was defeated. On the ninety-fifth ballot showing no change or prospect of a break, both sides agreed to adjourn and the motion prevailed.

The Manufacturer Ahead as Usual.

Many of our farmers are unwilling to sign contracts to raise beets the coming season. They say the sugar company ought to pay more for beets than they offer, as they will receive as royalty from the government alone more than they pay for the beets. The farmer has been doing some figuring, and finds that it takes about six tons of beets to make a ton of sugar. The beets will cost about $30, and as the factory gets about $40 for a ton of sugar from the government, he thinks the company ought to allow him more for his beets. Therefore, he does not want to make a contract.—Exchange.

A New Street Car Motor.

One of the latest inventions in the way of street car motors for rapid transit is an oil engine. This machine has been thought out by two Baltimoreans—the same men who invented a successful gas engine. The idea is to have the engine set up in a car as the "grip" appliances are set up in the cable car. Behind the motor car the ordinary street cars are to be drawn. The engine is of the horizontal pattern with the straight-line movement. Its weight, complete, is to be about 2,200 pounds. The advantages claimed for the engine are cheapness, durability, simplicity and effectiveness.

HE GAVE UP THE OFFICE.

Postmaster Honsman, of Missoula, Vacates Under Circumstances Peculiar.

The Office Now in Possession of an Appointee of His Bondsmen.

There May be a Deficiency, He Says, but if So He Can Very Easily Make It Good.

MISSOULA, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The sudden resignation to-day of Harry E. Honsman, the Missoula postmaster, came as a surprise to most of the people. Yesterday Wm. Watkins, traveling inspector, and S. J. Small, clerk of the department at Helena, arrived here and immediately commenced the investigation of the office, which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Honsman. Mr. Watkins would say nothing concerning the matter other than that the office was in the hands of the bondsmen, who are N. B. Donley, W. J. Stephens, Gus Marotz, G. A. Bennett and Mike Flynn. Mr. Donley is the only one at present in the city. He states that he believes he cannot be held responsible for the shortage, if any, as he had not been called on to renew the bond when the office was changed from third to second class, July last, and that he also in December notified the government of his intention to withdraw. He says that he has understood there is a shortage, but knows of none. The joint liability of the bondsmen is $55,000. Mr. Honsman states that there may be a deficiency, but if so he can readily make it good, and that it has gone into the legitimate expenses of the office, for which the allowance by the government is not sufficient. S. H. Garrick has been appointed postmaster by the bondsmen, pending appointment by the president.

GLEASON KNOCKED OUT.

Dick Carroll, the Soldier, Uses Him Up in Six Rounds.

GREAT FALLS, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Park theatre to-night was the scene of one of the most exciting prize fights ever witnessed in the city. It was a fight for blood from start to finish. The contestants were Charles Gleason, champion middleweight of Minnesota, and Dick Carroll, the soldier who defeated Tom Fraker in this city a few weeks ago. There was a purse of $200 and the championship of Montana at stake. Gleason stripped at 165 pounds, and Carroll tipped the beam at 170. Five-ounce gloves were used and Marquis of Queensbury rules governed. Walter McNabb, proprietor of the Gem saloon, was chosen referee. In the first round some hard blows were exchanged. Gleason, by a chance blow on Carroll's neck, secured the first knock down. Carroll was on his feet in an instant and manfully fought the round out, and slightly had the best of it when the round ended. The second round was a very pretty exhibition of science and skill and some good blows were exchanged. In the third round Carroll secured his first knock down, and in the fourth, another, which laid Gleason on the flat of his back over the regulation time, but the referee decided that the fight must go on. In the fifth round Carroll secured another knock down, but Gleason pluckily stayed the round out.

In the sixth and last Carroll pounded Gleason all over the ring, and although the latter fought valiantly he was too groggy to accomplish any effective work, and twice measured his length on the floor. The last time he was unable to rise and the fight was awarded to Carroll. Carroll showed wonderful pluck and endurance to stand punishment and has made many friends by his gentlemanly bearing and conduct. It is probable he will be matched against Hennessy, who recently defeated Ramsey at Missoula, in the near future.

A CROOKED BADGER.

Charged With Passing a Forged Check—Taken Back.

ANACONDA, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—W. L. Owens, a well dressed, fine appearing man, almost a giant in size, has been arrested here charged with passing a forged check for $400 on the First National bank of Chippewa Falls, Wis. The check purported to be drawn on a Creighton, Neb., bank. Owens is said to be a lawyer of prominence in Wisconsin. The check was passed about three weeks ago. Owens has been in Butte and Anaconda for the past two weeks or so, spending most of his time playing faro. He tried to borrow $150 from the First National bank of this city, showing President Hoge a letter purporting to have been written to him by Gov. Boies, of Iowa. Mr. Hoge would not accommodate him. A Wisconsin deputy sheriff started with the prisoner back to Wisconsin to-day.

TETON COUNTY.

Its Proposed Creation Exciting Discussion in Choteau.

FORT BENTON, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The proposed division of Choteau county and the formation of the county of Teton is occupying a good deal of attention among taxpayers in this vicinity. It is conceded that Choteau county has area enough for half a dozen counties of respectable size, but her taxable wealth, although subject to a comparatively high tax levy, has been insufficient to meet current county expenses during the past two years. It is claimed that the eastern boundary line of the proposed new county is extended to an unnecessary distance, and its location is evidently for the sole purpose of securing as much taxable railroad property as possible within its borders. Should the proposed division meet with favor in the legislature, it is the generally expressed hope that the matter of apportioning indebtedness between the new and old county be definitely stated and payment of same provided for. Choteau county has had one experience of the troubles resulting from a misapprehension in such matters.

The County Gets no Revenue.

FORT BENTON, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At the term of the district court now in session in this city, there will be tried some three cases for selling liquor to Indians, and there is considerable speculation as to whether the expenses attending the prosecution of such cases should be borne by the county. The crimes were committed on an Indian reservation, and as the county derives no revenue from property on such reserves, it is an evident injustice to burden the taxpayers with expenses of this nature.