

The Helena Independent.

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 42.

HELENA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1891

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Sterling Silverware

Sterling Silverware is synonymous with elegance. Wherever you find one you usually find the other. It is sought after more and more as the world grows older. The silversmiths of to-day produce handsomer things than were ever thought of twenty-five years ago, and for much less money. Machinery and improved methods have wrought the change. Once the silversmith was an artist in the highest sense of the word. Now the artist knows nothing of the hammer or blowpipe. He simply designs his work and turns it over to the virtual silversmith, a mere workman, and a thousand duplicate patterns are made for the delight of as many users, at a price never possible under the old regime.

THOSE WHO DON'T KNOW

What our show-cases and shelves contain of the newest and most beautiful productions of the leading makers of the country, we wish to

NOW ADDRESS-

We have very many large articles for presents, etc. Berry bowls and spoons, up to \$150. Sets of various kinds—tea, tete-a-tete, salad, ice cream, fish, etc. Bon-bon dishes and tongs. All kinds of single spoons and forks in cases. Prices from \$4 to \$50.

SILVER FLATWARE

This includes all the smaller articles usually sold in dozens or half dozens. We carry very complete lines, and can fit you out with any one pattern from our half dozen different styles, from salt spoons to table spoons.

OUR NOVELTIES.

In silver hand mirrors, brushes, soap boxes, cigarette cases, flasks, bonbonnières, match boxes, buckles, card cases, and a hundred other articles for personal use.

Umbrellas and Canes.

The swellest things from New York markets. We are at the top of the Jewelry trade in Montana. Remember that.

WE WANT YOU.

To call and see our stock, or write this advertisement will, no doubt, meet the eye of many who do not often get to Helena. It is for those, in a great measure, that we write. Advertising is a sort of modern "casting of bread upon the waters." We may reap the benefit of this, as in many instances, in the past months after it appears.

Our Optical Department.

Dr. King is still here and busy every day. See him if you have trouble with your eyes.

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 with.

REPARATION IS

The Italian Government Enters Protest Against the Killing of Its Citizens.

Secretary Blaine Calls on Governor Nichols to Punish the Offenders.

The Local Authorities Blamed for Not Preventing the Indignation Meeting.

Funeral Services Held Over the Bodies of the Mob's Many Victims.

Hot Headed Sympathizers Call on Their Native Country to Speak With Her Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Blaine to-night sent the following telegram to Governor Nichols at New Orleans:

"It has been represented to the president by the minister of Italy accredited to this government that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans yesterday were three or more subjects of the king of Italy. Our treaty with that friendly government (which under the constitution is the supreme law of the land) guarantees to Italian subjects domiciled in the United States the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, making them amenable on the same basis as our own citizens to the laws of the United States and the several states in their due and early administration. The president deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the purity and adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob, a question that should have been adjudicated dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The government of the United States must take the subjects of friendly powers that security which it demands for our foreign jurisdiction. It is the hope of the president that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement, that further bloodshed and violence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice."

JAMES G. BLAINE.

This telegram was the result of a conference between the president and the secretary this afternoon. Baron de Fava, the Italian minister, had previously called on Secretary Blaine and earnestly protested against the killing of his countrymen, demanding at the same time protection for the other Italians in New Orleans.

Baron Fava, in his protest to Secretary Blaine, said the local authorities of New Orleans not only failed to prevent the meeting which had been publicly announced and was known to be hostile to the Italians, but also held an attitude purely passive during the massacre. He said he was obliged to reserve for his government the right to demand any and all reparation it judged necessary.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Adee, speaking of the matter to-night, said: "This case is without a precedent in the diplomatic history of the country. Of course I cannot predict the outcome, but I think it is not easy to predict what will be the course of procedure."

"I cannot see," said ex-representative Morrow, of California, "how this affair can become an international issue. The vengeance of the mob was not directed against the Italians as a race, but as a band of supposed murderers, who escaped their deserts by a miscarriage of justice. It seems to me the only action to be taken is for the survivors of the dead men to sue the city of New Orleans for damages on the ground the authorities failed to furnish proper protection. It was not a race riot in any sense of the word."

ITALY'S PROTEST.

It Finds Mr. Blaine Horrified and Ready to Ask Pardon.

ROME, March 15.—The Italian government instructed Baron de Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States authorities against the action of the mob in New Orleans yesterday. The United States has promised to make an investigation. Baron de Fava in his dispatch to the Marquis de Rudini, the Italian premier and foreign minister, states that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans and that Secretary Blaine expressed horror at the acts of the mob, promising that he would immediately ask the cabinet of the president in the matter, and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian government.

QUIET AFTER THE STORM.

The Victims Buried and the Vigilante Committee Still at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The city wore its usual Sunday aspect to-day and there was no sign of unusual excitement. Crowds continued to visit the scene of the lynching although few were admitted inside the prison. The prison officials are increased over the censure at their failure to make a more formidable defense. They say they did not give up the keys, and when the crowd broke in all the officers were not at their posts. Had they fired at the crowd it would have caused the storming, and perhaps the destruction of the prison and the sacrifice of many innocent lives within and outside the jail.

Father O'Leary, of the Jesuits, this morning performed the last sacred rites of the church over the body of the elder Marchesi, who was shot yesterday, and said mass for the repose of the souls of the slain. It was an impressive spectacle. The Sicilian survivors were gathered together in one of the most comfortable rooms of the parish prison and were given more liberties than usual. They were sincerely thankful for their escape from death.

All the victims were buried to-day. Marchesi, Monasterio and Trabina were unclimbed up to noon and the charity wagon took them to the potter's field. Pulitz and Comitez were followed to the grave by a single carriage, and in Baguette's case the hearse went alone. The others had large and well attended funerals.

The vigilante committee is known to be still at work and it is not known what Detective O'Malley's day of reckoning will be. The jury will also be attended to, probably through the courts, as it is proposed

to obtain evidence in the case of those who were shot. One of the jurors is said to have fled already and the state had to sue against several before the verdict was announced. The grand jury will indict one juror on Tuesday and more will follow. Foreman J. M. Seigman has gone to Cincinnati.

Father Manorita exhibited to a reporter a letter he had received. The stamp on the envelope showed it had passed through the post office on March 13, 3 p. m. Father Manorita received it through the mailing of the 10th. The letter bore the seal of the Mafia organization, the skull and cross bones at the top and bottom. The letter advised the clergyman that he had better flee at home and not go to court every day, as his presence there did not do the society any good. He was told to beware. The letter is signed "The Mafia Society, M. M. C." Father Manorita said he had intended to give the letter to the district attorney, but refrained from doing so through fear. He further said the jury in the Provenzano case had been entirely too lenient with them. What he deplored the course of the citizens in acting as they did yesterday, similar action in the other case would have proved more effectual in completely eradicating the mafia society.

Attorney General Rogers said today, in speaking of yesterday's tragedy, that the question presented to the authorities with jurisdiction in the city and the parish is, "were the laws of the state violated, and what crimes have resulted from such violation. The grand jury is in session and we have in full operation all the means and modes of enforcing the laws. I have no doubt that those charged with the official duty will act firmly, justly and fearlessly."

Superintendent of Police Garty, when asked what steps he intended to take, said he could not arrest the community.

Governor Nichols said the Italian consul called on him yesterday morning and asked his interference and protection for his Italian subjects in the parish prison who were threatened with mob violence. The matter had not been called officially to the governor's attention and a call for the militia would have to come through the mayor of the city. No such demand had been made. When the consul called on the governor, the crowd had already started toward the prison.

Mayor Shakespeare says his aid has not been invoked, and when he reached his office it was all over. He had not asked any aid of the governor.

THEY WANT A WAR.

Italians of Chicago Call on Their Native Country to Fight.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A large and representative meeting of Italians was held here this evening to consider yesterday's doings at New Orleans. Dr. Volini, the presiding officer, delivered an impassioned address calling for reparation by the United States, and saying if justice be not rendered full and prompt, Italy will speak even with the voice of her guns. This was received with tremendous cheering.

Editor Malata, of L'Americo, said the outrage has no comparison in the history of any civilized nation. He denounced any sympathy with the vendetta, but asked why the New Orleans authorities permitted Parkerson to assemble thousands of citizens and arrange them to the point of murder. Charles Barry said the fact that prominent men took part in the massacre makes it doubly infamous.

Galzagia, of L'Italia, said he had personally seen all the victims of the mob and believed them innocent of the crime charged. People who have no respect for their laws or the verdicts of their own furor, said he, are worse than savages. Reparation is demanded, and Italy should send a fleet over here to command respect and assure the rights of her citizens.

Many other addresses were delivered and a message of formal protest sent to Secretary of State Blaine. A resolution was also adopted, protesting against the killing as unworthy of a civilized people and appealing to the Italian and the United States governments for immediate and full reparation.

FOREIGN COMMENTS.

What the Leading London Papers Have to Say of the Matter.

LONDON, March 15.—The News, commenting on the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans, says: "Italy's indignation is shared by the whole civilized world. In nearly all such cases in America corruption is at the root of the evil. Americans are at once the most patient and the most impatient people in the world. When they have grown tired of any grievance they move to their revenge with the swiftness of a hawk."

The Post says: "Saturday's occurrences in New Orleans form a deplorable page in American history."

A Savage Editorial.

NEW YORK, March 15.—El Progreso Italo Americano, the leading Italian paper of this city, has a savage editorial on the New Orleans killing, saying a more horrible tragedy has never been committed, even among the most barbarous tribes. All the narratives confirm the fact of the tacit acquiescence and connivance of the prominent citizens. Therefore, the more severe must be the account and explanation asked. The editor having telegraphed for opinions of different Italian papers throughout the country and has received many replies, all deeply indignant at the killing and demanding reparation.

Foreign Intervention Asked.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The following telegram was sent to Rudini, Italian minister of foreign affairs to-day: "The Italian press of New York, unanimous in representing the colony, notify you of the massacre at New Orleans of several Italians already acquitted by an American jury and demand the intervention of the home government." The answer was: "Your cablegram received. I have already demanded from the federal government energetic and prompt measures."

Denounced from Rome.

ROME, March 15.—The Riforma denounced the New Orleans lynching as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its borders. Signor Breguzzo will interpolate the government in parliament regarding the affair.

Demand Suitable Reparation.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—There was great excitement here to-day in the Italian quarters. Consul Fedelli says the Italians are a unit in demanding that the American government be compelled to make suitable reparation.

THE GALENA WRECK.

One of the Old War Vessels High and Dry on the Beach.

GAY HEAD, MARCH 15.—The United States steamship Galena and the tug Nina went ashore Friday night one mile south of here in a fog. The officers and crew of seventy-seven men were taken off by the Galena's boats and the breeches buoy. Both vessels are still lying high upon the beach, broadside on. All valuable property will be moved ashore, but there is little hope of saving the Galena.

IT WAS FULL OF JOBS.

Millions of the People's Money Squandered in the Indian Appropriation Bill.

One Item of \$3,000,000 Alone That is a Steal, Pure and Simple.

The Total is Twice the Amount Ever Carried in a Measure of a Similar Nature.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"If any job was left out of that bill it was through an oversight," said an experienced congressman in speaking of the Indian appropriation bill. The scandalous character of that bill has created great astonishment. It was finally passed as the handiwork of a conference committee, but it cannot yet be obtained in printed form, and nobody can tell, until it is printed and minutely examined by the treasury experts, what the real character and amount of it all may be. A member of the committee on Indian affairs thought the amount of money it carried would range somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Of this amount, whatever it is, only about \$6,000,000 is appropriated for the Indian service proper. The unknown remainder is for expenses of outside legislation, said to be of the most questionable character, in the shape of shady treaty stipulations with Indians and downright jobs. The average amount of the annual Indian bills since 1840 has been about \$5,000,000. The largest Indian bill ever passed heretofore was that of the first session of the Fifty-fifth congress, which carried \$8,233,700; but of this about nearly \$3,000,000 was required to pay a judgment of the court of claims in favor of the Choctaw nation.

The bill as it passed the senate, with amendments, of itself reveals legislation of a most astounding character. The title of the act is: "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses for the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes." The "other purposes," although customary expenses, are the actual keynote of the measure. When the bill passed the house it covered sixty-four printed pages; when it passed the senate it covered 219, chiefly new and extravagant matters.

What is regarded by democratic congressmen as the most vicious provision in the bill is that relating to the Choctaws and Chickasaws and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whereby the government pays \$1,500,000 to the Choctaws and Arapahoes, \$3,000,000 each of land in the Indian territory, and then adds \$3,000,000 more to pay the Choctaws and Chickasaws for the same land. The chairman of the committee on appropriations, bitterly opposed this provision, and the secretary of the senate amendment to the bill was under consideration and read to the house this telegram from Secretary Noble: "I think that the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to the land within the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation is not well founded."

The house, however, was in a recklessly extravagant mood, and by a vote of 102 to seventy refused to instruct the conferees to disagree to the senate amendment authorizing the payment of the additional \$3,000,000. It is denounced by members who have examined the subject as a steal, pure and simple.

In most of the legislators in congress the manifold needs of Indian tribes and stipulations make an Indian appropriation bill a sealed book, hence it was impossible for them to detect and expose the innumerable other frauds incorporated in the bill. As a result they went through without a protest. A provision is made to pay the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota, or Sioux Indians, the sum of \$342,773.37, being the amount found to be due certain members of said bands of Indians who served in the army of the United States against their own people when war with the United States with their families and descendants, under the fourth article of the treaty of July 23, 1851, etc. The whole amount appropriated for carrying the Sisseton and Wahpeton treaty is \$2,230,000, of which \$303,200 is made immediately available. To the Crow tribe, for the relinquishment of certain portions of their reservation, the sum of \$240,000 is to be paid. In this sum, \$200,000 is set apart to be expended in the building of dams, canals, ditches and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn rivers and on Fryer creek, and such other streams as the secretary of the interior may deem proper." The further sum of \$75,000 is set apart as an irrigating fund for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in the agreement, and \$25,000 is appropriated for the construction of a levee on the Missouri river at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient. The sum of \$30,000 is also appropriated and made immediately available for the prompt payment to the friendly Sioux and legal residents on the Sioux reservation for property destroyed or appropriated by the roving bands of disaffected Indians during the recent Sioux trouble.

This appropriation bill is but a sample of the general character of the insane, careless and criminal legislation enacted at the session now happily ended. None of the big money bills, most of which were patched up by conference committees, have yet been printed in the form in which they became laws, and until they are the full status of many of the jobs will not be known.

RUSK STANDS BY THE HGG.

The Secretary Repudiates Some Charges of the German Government.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Rusk was asked to-day what thought of the statement made by Minister Boetticher in the German reichstag to the effect that the new sanitary measures adopted by the United States would rescind the prohibition upon American hog products. Secretary Rusk said he could hardly believe such a statement had been made, for it shows willful or pretended ignorance of legislation now in force in this country. The last meat inspection law passed by congress provides for the most thorough inspection now in force in any country. "If the ante mortem examination and microscopic examination will not satisfy the German government," he said, "it is simply because they didn't propose to be satisfied with any system. This government has suffered imputations placed upon its meat products by foreign nations to exist under the cover of such pretense a long time. But the time has about arrived when unjust discrimination and false statements as to the purity of our meats must cease. Such statements will no longer be permitted to go unchallenged by this government, and such refusal to acquiesce in the laws of this country meant to be had should, in my judgment, be enforced."

BURIED WITH HONORS.

The Body of John H. Higgins Followed to the Grave by Many Friends.

MISSOULA, March 15.—The body of John H. Higgins was taken from his late home this afternoon to their permanent resting place, the cemetery of South Missoula. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in this city. Though the roads were muddy and the walking disagreeable, the people came to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom they had honored and loved and one whose pleasant, genial countenance was but a few days since seen on the streets of Missoula. At 2 p. m. services were held at the house, the Rev. Dr. Stewart officiating. At 2:40 the casket was placed in the hearse by the pall bearers, who were the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, G. A. Wolf, S. H. Garrick, J. M. Keith, John Kennedy, Bert Higgins, K. Rogers and W. A. Mantrum. The Twenty-fifth infantry band led the procession, followed by Company I, National Guards of Montana and the Missoula fire company with the engine. The A. O. U. W. were represented by about sixty members and the Masonic order by nearly one hundred in line. The hearse was followed by eighty carriages and a cavalcade of horsemen. After crossing the bridge the cortege was joined by about fifty more baggies and carriages, and proceeded to the graveyard, where the Masonic burial service was read. A salute was fired over the grave and the bugle sounded a tattoo.

HIS WOUNDS MAY PROVE FATAL.

An Austrian Terribly Beaten in a Drunken Row at Butte.

BUTTE, March 15.—[Special.]—Michael Konitch, an Austrian, was terribly beaten by John Phillips and Michael Sager in John Raun's saloon in the eastern part of the city about 10 o'clock this evening. In addition to being kicked and pounded about the body, he was struck over the head with a beer bottle, the blow cutting a gash about two inches in length above the right eye. A portion of his right ear was carried away by the jagged edge of another broken bottle, the same blow making a dangerous cut near the jugular vein. All the wounds bled profusely and the physicians found some difficulty in checking the flow. The affair was the result of a drunken brawl. Konitch's wounds may prove fatal.

WORKING FOR PARNELL.

His Delegates Arrive in New York and Receive a Hearty Welcome.

NEW YORK, March 15.—James J. O'Kelly, John O'Connor, W. H. Redmond and Henry Harrison, the delegates sent to this country by Parnell to raise funds for the nationalist movement, arrived in New York this morning from Queenstown. An address of welcome signed by Michael Breslin, as chairman, was presented to the delegates. The address spoke of them as "representatives of Irish nationality as endorsed by Charles Stewart Parnell, the leader of the Irish nation," and bade them a hearty welcome to the shores of America. The address went on to say the committee heard with regret the secession of those who preferred the dictation of an English leader. The Parnellites responded severally, hoping, they said, that their mission for getting cash for Parnell and his men might be successful. They were driven to the Hoffman house where they occupy handsome apartments.

The Usual Fight of Factions.

DUBLIN, March 15.—The anti-Parnellite meeting today was the scene of great disorder. The Parnellites turned out in strong force and did their utmost to break up everything. About 5,000 persons were present at the meeting. The disorder began when a series of resolutions denouncing Parnell in the strongest terms was put. The resolutions were received by the Parnell men with hoots and groans, and lively personal encounters between the opponents and the supporters of Parnell took place in every direction.

Hardly Got a Hearing.

DUBLIN, March 15.—The Parnellite meeting at Middleton was sparsely attended, and Harrington and Clancy were unable to get a hearing when they attempted to speak. The police had to be called on to suppress a free fight.

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL.

Thousands Line the Streets to See the Procession Pass.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Funeral services were held to-day over the remains of the late Senator Hearst. Since last Thursday, when the body arrived from Washington, it has lain state in Grace church, where it was viewed by hundreds of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Foote, of Grace Church, and the building was crowded to the doors with people. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Markham, Mayor Sanderson, Chief Justice Beatty and others of the most prominent men in the state. Although the rain poured down steadily all day, thousands of people, who could not gain admittance to the church, lined the streets to view the funeral procession, in which the militia organizations and many civic bodies took part.

His Downfall Made Him Sick.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—A. T. Rowand, formerly secretary and for a few minutes president of the Union Switch and Signal company, is lying dangerously ill at his home. It was Rowand's voting of proxies which caused the overthrow of George Westinghouse, Jr., and his own election to the presidency. When the new board heard the circumstances they deposed Rowand. When he heard the news he fell in an apoplectic fit.

Fitzsimmons and Hall to Meet.

CHICAGO, March 15.—George R. Clark, backer of Bob Fitzsimmons, to-night received a telegram from James Ryan, of Portland, Ore., saying if a forfeit was left posted until March 18 Ryan would cover the same on Hall's behalf, New Orleans conditions to prevail in the match. Clark assented.

He Struck the Sergeant-at-Arms.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 15.—The legislature adjourned at midnight Saturday. Just before adjournment the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to get a quorum for the senate and attempted to take Senator Knott into the chamber. Knott struck the sergeant-at-arms in the eye and was fined \$10.

The Girls Will Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—A committee of girls employed in the Clark thread mill have decided to call all the girls out Tuesday evening.

TREACHERY IN WARFARE.

The Chilean Rebels Draw the Government Troops into a Deadly Trap.

Colonel Robles Wounded in Battle and Murdered After His Capture.

The Insurgents Follow Up Their Victory With a General Massacre of the Wounded Officers.

LONDON, March 15.—The Times has a dispatch from Santiago giving the official version of the recent battle in Chile. From this it appears that Col. Robles, who commanded the government troops on the 6th inst., being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Sebastopol and with 12,000 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns attacked a force of 2,500 rebels. At a critical moment the enemy by a decoy trace for parley, opened fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the government troops. Col. Robles was wounded early in the battle, and when captured was murdered. A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. The loss of insurgents is estimated at thirty killed and 400 wounded. President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents.

President Balmaceda says, however, the government has 30,000 troops at its disposal. The government has also an ample supply of funds. The future scene of operations will probably be nearer Valparaiso.

THE SHIPS HELD BACK.

France Will Not Let Balmaceda's War Vessels Leave Toulon.

PARIS, March 15.—The French government has acceded to the recent request of the Chilean revolutionists, who asked that the Chilean war ships just completed at Toulon, and destined for the service of President Balmaceda, should not be allowed to depart.

A Commercial Treaty.

MADRID, March 15.—The ministers of foreign and colonial affairs have drafted a scheme for a treaty of commerce with America in response to government proposals from Washington. The scheme will be examined by Premier Del Castillo before being presented to Secretary Blaine.

Seized a British Steamer.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Durban confirms the report that a Portuguese gunboat attacked and captured the British South African company's steamer while the latter vessel was ascending the Limpopo river with rifles and ammunition.

Not Much Interference.

PARIS, March 15.—The races at Antevit to-day were largely attended. Only a few arrests of betters were made.

THAT WATTERSON LETTER.

A Claim That It Was Never Sent After Being Written.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Keokuk, Iowa, correspondent of the New York World sends a dispatch to his paper on the now celebrated Watterson-Hill letter in which he says: "Early in January Col. Watterson came to Iowa on a lecturing tour. With democrats he discussed politics, and in one instance he referred with more than usual interest to the next presidential contest. He gave it as his opinion that one of the results of the late election would be the nomination of Cleveland, and he expressed a desire for democratic harmony in the country at large, and especially in New York. With that object in view he said he had written a letter to Gov. Hill, which he went on to describe minutely, a description which corresponded exactly with the letter which appeared soon after that in the columns of the New York World. Gov. Hill denied ever having received Mr. Watterson's letter after that. Mr. Watterson further said that after writing the letter doubts arose in his mind as to whether it would meet help or hurt matters, and not being able to satisfy himself on that point he mailed the letter to Mr. Cleveland and asked his advice in the matter. Mr. Cleveland kept the letter two weeks and then returned it with the remark that he doubted the advisability of sending it. Mr. Watterson thereupon threw it into the waste basket, from which he no doubt supposed it would never be resurrected. How the letter finally got into print he probably does not know, but that it is either fished out of the waste paper receptacle of the Courier-Journal office or that a copy of it was surreptitiously made while it was in Mr. Cleveland's possession there can be no doubt. It will be remembered that in reply to Gov. Hill's denial of the receipt of the letter Mr. Watterson answered that he sent it, and beyond that his denial is evasive."

HURRICANE AND BLIZZARD.

It Does Great Damage in Montreal and Vicinity.

MONTRÉAL, March 15.—This city and vicinity was visited during the last twenty-four hours by a terrible hurricane and blizzard and great damage has been done by the wind. Hillow & Goresy's rolling mills were almost totally destroyed. The spire of St. Patrick's church and the magnificent new depot of the Grand Trunk railway were damaged. Many private buildings, barns and houses in course of construction were demolished, and early this morning the streets were filled with flying signs, slates, branches of trees, etc. The storm has done tremendous damage in the country districts, but as the wires are down in all directions reports are only just coming in and the loss cannot be accurately determined.

Commissioner Groff Resigns.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Judge Lewis A. Groff, commissioner of the general land office, said to-night that he had tendered his resignation to the president about thirty or forty days ago, to take effect to-day. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

Another Fatal Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—St. James Episcopal church and the McLenan flat building were destroyed by fire this morning. One woman is believed to have been burned to death. Several had narrow escapes. The losses amount to \$80,000.