

The Helena Journal.

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 58.

HELENA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ANOTHER BARGAIN

We have just unpacked another large invoice of those beautiful 5-piece

TEA SETS,

of which we sold so many last summer and fall. We will fill one window with them, for a short time, and remember they are

\$25.00

No such value has ever before been offered you. We will send them C. O. D. with privilege to examine. They are by a standard, reliable plating company, quadruple plate, and gold-lined cream and spoon-holder. No auction house or pawnbrokers' goods, but the

VERY BEST

in reference to plate, finish and material of bodies.

ARE YOU GOING

PROSPECTING?

If so, you will need a reliable timepiece. We are making up a

WATCH... SPECIALTY

for \$25. It is the "Perry" Hampden movement, in a silver, screw-bezel open-face case. It is

Nickel, 15 Jewel, Adjusted, Patent Regulator. Same Relatively as the Nickle Appleton, Tracy & Co. \$25.00.

This is the biggest offer in the watch line we have ever made. It is a watch which will run to 30 seconds per month.

MINERS, RAILROAD MEN, EVERYBODY!

don't overlook this offer. Send by mail for one, C. O. D., with privilege to examine.

THE LARGEST, THE BEST, THE LOWEST PRICED.

J. Steinmetz Jewelry

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.

CHAMPION GEORGE DIXON

The Boston Featherweight Knocks Out Cal McCarthy in the Twenty-Second.

It Was a Rattling Mill Until the Jersey Boy Became Exhausted.

Dixon Was the Favorite from Start to Finish—Heavy Money Staked on the Result.

TAOS, N. Y., March 31.—The great glove contest between Cal McCarthy, of Jersey City, and George Dixon, of Boston, came off to-night and the colored Boston lad is victor. Crowds came from all directions and the rink was packed to its utmost capacity. Prominent sporting men from all over the country were in the audience. The betting was free, but the odds were all on Dixon. This is probably accounted for by the fact that a rumor prevailed all day that McCarthy had been drinking and not taking proper care of himself. The fight was for the featherweight championship and \$4,000. Side bets were plentiful and great excitement prevailed. It is believed that fully \$25,000 must have changed hands on the result. Dixon was seconded by Tom O'Rourke and H. Hodgkins. McCarthy's seconds were Jack McAuliffe and Billy Madden. Jerry Dunn was referee. The scales were set at 115 pounds but neither man tipped the beam at that mark and they jumped off so that none of those present could ascertain their exact weight. Sheriff Toppan was served with an injunction to-night restraining him from interfering with the fight. Both men were apparently in prime condition when they entered the ring.

In the first round the men sparred cautiously and exchanged blows evenly. In the second, McCarthy was too eager and throwing himself open to Dixon's swing was floored twice in quick order, being almost knocked out the second time. In the third McCarthy again tried in-fighting and got the worst of it, but in the fourth he was cautious and had the best of the round. In the fifth, Dixon forced the fighting, and punished McCarthy severely, getting one clean knock-down.

In the next three rounds there was hard fighting with honors about even. In the ninth McCarthy punched hard at long range and Dixon landed heavily on his nose, making it bleed freely. In the next round both tried long tactics, with no particular damage. In the eleventh, there was hard fighting and McCarthy cut a deep gash under Dixon's right eye with a left-hand swing, uppercut. In the twelfth, Dixon forced matters and McCarthy, who was bleeding freely, clung to his neck to avoid punishment.

In the next two rounds McCarthy was very cautious but in the fifteenth rushed and got in three left handed uppercuts, which split Dixon's lip and loosened his teeth. For the next five rounds, although there was some sharp fighting, little damage was done, but in the twenty-first Dixon forced matters and drove McCarthy all over the ring, knocking him down. In the twenty-second Dixon knocked McCarthy down as fast as he got up until he was completely exhausted. At the end of the round the referee declared Dixon winner. Six ounce gloves were used.

Racing at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Trak fast. Three years old and upward, maiden allowances, five furlongs; Phantom won, Sargent second, Hiramboe third. Time, 1:02 1/2.
Six furlongs: Rita won, Mande second, Roley Boley third. Time, 1:15 1/2.
Two-year-olds, four furlongs: Adalia won, Kozan second, Phelan Dornian third. Time, 1:00 1/2.
Handicap, mile and seventy yards: Whittier won, Momo S. second, Cashier third. Time, 1:47 1/2.

Nameless Yet, but Promising.
CINCINNATI, March 31.—C. A. Power, who is here to arrange for a national conference, to be held May next, says there will be a third party in the field in 1892. The coming conference will decide what issues shall be presented. It will select a national executive committee, adopt a party name and with the help of the people put a new party candidate in congress and the White house in November, 1892.

The Reservoir in Danger.
LEMA, Ohio, March 31.—Mercer county reservoir, which covers nearly 80,000 acres of land, is in great danger of breaking its embankment and flooding the surrounding country. The reservoir has been filled by the recent heavy rains, and in one place, about a mile from Celina, has broken its embankment. If the waves continue to wash the embankment it cannot last. Many people in the vicinity are moving out.

Put Off the Baskin.
NEW YORK, March 31.—An evening paper has the following: Edwin Booth has informed his manager that he would not play next season and has cancelled two weeks in Brooklyn. This means, in the manager's opinion, that he will never appear again. It is quite certain that the present engagement at Brooklyn Academy of Music, this week, will be his farewell one.

The Grip Epidemic.
DES MOINES, Ia., March 31.—The grip epidemic has struck Des Moines and the doctors report that hundreds are affected. In many cases it is proving fatal. Reports from surrounding towns show that the disease is general throughout central Iowa. The weather, in the opinion of the physicians, continues favorable for its spread.

Fire This Morning.
A defective fire alarm caused a little blaze under the floor in the front room of J. H. Pease's residence, 27 Olive street, about three o'clock this morning. An alarm was sounded and the fire department responded. The fire was put out after a loss of about \$50 to the floor.

Hit with a Fire Shovel.
Jimmy Pildick and the character known as "Snowball" had a fight in a saloon early this morning. Pildick hit Snowball with a fire shovel, cutting his head badly. He was knocked out.

Granted an Extension.
PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The Whitney oil wheel works, with assets of \$736,457 and liabilities of \$568,240, were granted four years extension by creditors to-day.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Material Improvement During the Past Week—A Boom Foreseen.

(Special Correspondence of THE INDEPENDENT.)
BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY OWENS & CO., 15 AND 17 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, March 28.—The situation in the stock market has been materially improved this week by the declaration of the usual one per cent. quarterly dividend by the Hook Island company. The continued increased earnings of the St. Paul road have also added their part to strengthen confidence. There is no denying the fact that the prospects of the grangers and southwestern roads are being materially benefited by the reforms and greater economies in their management, as well as by the good prospect of much better crops for the coming year than the last. The winter wheat prospects certainly make a cheerful outlook for all the western roads, and if that crop, together with the corn crop, should approximate to anything near what they were in 1889, the stock market will surely have an old-fashioned boom before the end of the present year, which Wall street operators and commission firms would welcome as a great blessing.

Owing to the first of April (which is now close at hand) being setting day in New England and most of the near-by states, a disturbance in the money market usually results therefrom, and as a natural sequence a severe break in prices of stock invariably follows. The November Baring Bros. panic, however, has removed the responsibility of such an occurrence for this year, as it is seldom that two serious money disturbances occur so near together besides. The liquidation was fully completed by the weak and timid holders of stocks at that time.

The present surplus bank reserve is ample to stand the drain that is likely to be made upon the banks for the April settlements without the prospect of their going below the 25 per cent required by the national banking law as has been the case for the past several years.

IN A PASS.

The Massacre of Gorkhas Occurred After They Had Been Trapped.

CALCUTTA, March 31.—Official dispatches received here by government officers confirm the report of the massacre of the Gorkhas at Manipur. In the province of Assam, where about 370 of these native soldiers were slain by hostile tribes, after two days desperate fighting. The fate of the British officers in command of the Gorkhas and of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton, who was conducting negotiations for the arrest of a prominent chief who had been instrumental in depositing the rajah of Manipur, is still uncertain, but the viceroy of India, the marquis of Lansdowne, believes that all the officers and officials have either met death or that they are held as prisoners. In addition to the disaster at Manipur it is believed a force of British troops, composed of a detachment of 210 soldiers of the Bengal infantry and about eighty Gorkhas, who were marching from Shillong to Manipur, in order to re-enforce the forty-second and forty-fourth Gorkha light infantry, which composed the escort of Chief Commissioner Quinton, have also been attacked and have also shared the fate of their comrades at Manipur.

The Bengal Light Infantry detachment and eight Gorkhas, it appears, were set upon by the Assamese as the native troops referred to were passing through a difficult and dangerous pass, and though they fought gallantly against heavy odds, the result was fatal to the vast majority of the men and ahead and behind the British force, poured such a destructive fire into the ranks of the Bengalees and Gorkhas that the latter are said to have been killed to a man.

The viceroy is said to be hurrying troops into the province of Assam in order to punish the hostiles. Troops are also being sent into the states located in proximity to Assam in order to prevent, if possible, disorder or a warlike outbreak which is thought might follow the spreading of the news of the massacre of the British troops at Manipur.

SUGAR IN BOND.

Immense Quantities That Will Be Immediately Moved Out.

CHICAGO, March 31.—It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 barrels of sugar in bond in this city awaiting the option of the McKinley law, which will remove the government tax from it at midnight to-night. The custom house will remain open all night, in order that permits may be issued promptly, and by to-morrow morning most of this sugar will be on its way to retailers.

WHY THEY COMBINED.

Havemeyer and Speckles Forced to Buy at High Figures.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The Evening Post in an article about the understanding between Speckles and the sugar trust, says Hawaiian sugar planters for some time have been rushing their raw material into this country to take advantage of the extra price it would bring before the duty was dropped. As both the trust and Speckles were under contract to buy, they were forced to take it, and an immense amount has arrived in a short time. In this they have paid a price which can only exist until the tariff is removed. It is easy, therefore, to understand how strong their common interests become, holding this immense stock which cost them two cents more than it will after to-day. To go into competition and throw two cents in price meant a heavy loss, and a contract to keep up the price until this stock was disposed of was the only way out of the difficulty.

A Distinguished Victim.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Rev. Dr. Hatfield, the well-known Methodist divine, of Evanston, died shortly after midnight of pneumonia.

A WAR CLOUD

Though Not Larger Than a Man's Hand It Darkens the Sky of Peace.

King Humbert, of Italy Recalls Baron Fava, Minister Resident at Washington.

His Majesty Much Dissatisfied With the Course of the Federal Government.

The State Department Officials Are All Taken Completely by Surprise.

The Sole Topic of Interest at the National Capital—Opinions of Americans and Italians.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With an official note to-day Baron Fava, the Italian minister, has declared to Secretary Blaine that the United States government not having given assurance that the murderers of Italian subjects, acquitted by American magistrates, and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans would be brought to justice, the Italian government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where an Italian representative is unable to obtain justice. The baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of the legation in charge of only current affairs. This action by the Italian government caused the deepest surprise in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian government would at least wait the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with the investigation of the bloody tragedy at the New Orleans jail. It appears, however, that information received from its representative must have led the government to conclude that the grand jury investigation would fail to result in the punishment or even indictment of any person connected with the killing of the Italians.

The letter of Gov. Nichols, in reply to Secretary Blaine, was also thought to be regarded as evasive of the real point at issue, reparation for the alleged wrong, and the government's assurance that further bloodshed would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for the failure of the state or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing. Was it, it is regarded by the Italian government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appears that the United States government had exhausted its resources. Relations between the national government and the government of the state were so fixed by the American constitution that when the Italian minister, obeying the commands of his government, sought for some assurance that the persons concerned in the killing of Italian subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general government to give any definite assurance of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was the American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons charged with the law of the land. But this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovereign state of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice was also a national official, and from the president down, could not be controlled by the Italian government, and the Italian government was not satisfied with such views. With the relations between the state and national governments, and the peculiarities of our constitution, it was impossible to do anything to do, but it was necessary to accord to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be accorded the full measure of protection fixed by the laws of the state. Here was a case, however, according to the statement of the minister, Italian subjects had been arrested on a charge of crime, and acquitted by an American jury, according to forms of American law. It was decided, therefore, that the judicial tribunal and had been acquitted by an angry people. The Italian government could not go behind the verdict of the American court, and notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were not guilty of any crime, it had been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eyes of the Italian government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing the Italian people had been wronged and the national government of the United States had been called upon, failed to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one course, and that was taken to-day when the Italian minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had recalled because his government was dissatisfied with the negotiations.

This is the Italian view of the matter. There was a commotion among state departments when this fact became known that Baron Fava and his secretary. They did not know it officially, says the secretary, before the close of office hours, for the secretary is confined at home again by a recurrence of an old malady, the gout. The secretary manages to be limited in his range at four p. m., drove to the White house, where he told the president all that had occurred, discussed future prospects, remaining an hour. He then returned home and was not accessible. State department officials declined to discuss the matter. None of the officials cared to be quoted in their opinions, as precedents were to be looked up before they could be ventured. There was, however, a general opinion that the matter was serious, and there was no idea that the dogs of war would be unloosed.

Fava has not demanded his passport, as at first reported. There were many steps taken, and though the slight distinctions and small formalities appeared trivial in public view, they were really full of significance to trained diplomats. A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when war feeling runs high and the minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. It is also in a degree suggestive of menace. A recall under the circumstances of this case is a serious matter. There could be no attempt to disguise this fact, but it does not signify that the minister's person is in danger or that the status of this official is, cannot be known, except through his official acts. It is stated that he is in charge of "current affairs." If any serious significance attached to the minister's recall this means that the charge is not limited in his functions to issuing passports, instructing consular officers and other small matters.

In this case, further correspondence between the government of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Congress Will Not Be Assembled For the American Minister Recalled.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It can be stated positively that unless events take an unforeseen and improbable turn there will be no call issued for an extra session of congress and one of the most serious ill effects of the incident will be the probable postponement for an indefinite time of the president's proposed southern and western trip. The view taken by the administration, as it is understood, is that this government has done all that could be done in the matter. Even if it had complete legal jurisdiction in the case it could only assure the Italian government that it would prosecute the persons guilty of attack on the Italians at New Orleans. It could not assure the Italian government that it would punish them as Italy desired, that would be for grand and petty juries to determine. The Italian government has been told that the president deprecates the abhorrent occurrence, and that the government has taken steps to investigate the matter. Part of this investigation was the ascertainment of the nationality of the Italians killed, and this has not yet been learned. There is no proof whatever before the president or secretary of state that a single Italian citizen was among the victims, and such proof is absolutely necessary, preliminary to a fair demand for reparation. The officers of the department of justice are still inquiring into this and other branches of the case. It is suspected in administration circles that the recent changes in the Italian cabinet may have much to do with the present state of affairs. Marquis Rudini is supposed to be open to the influence of popular clamor and to desire to achieve a reputation with the masses by entering to the demand of the hot-headed element of Italy. At any rate, it is felt that the present state of affairs is only temporary and there is no disposition or intention to take any hasty action on the part of this government. Secretary Blaine, United States minister to Italy, will not be recalled and the government will maintain a pacific attitude and abide by the developments of the future.

It is said by a gentleman who has had large experience in the diplomatic affairs of our government that a declaration of war did not necessarily follow such action as that of the Italian government, there were many precedents for it, nearly all of which, however, were among European nations. Through a better understanding of differences that may exist, or through the friendly intercessions of a third power, these difficulties are often adjusted without recourse to arms. As far as recalled there have only been a few cases where foreign ministers to the United States have been recalled at the request of our government or been given their passports. The first was the French minister, Citizen Jeune, who was recalled by the French government at the request of the United States because he was personally offensive to this country. The other case occurred at the time of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, when the minister from that country was given his passport. There are no cases recalled where ministers of the United States to a foreign country have been given passports, though there may have been one or more instances of this kind.

NEW ORLEANS SENTIMENT.

Not Afraid of Warships and Do Not Regret the Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—An Associated press reporter called upon Attorney-General Rogers to-night and asked him for an expression of opinion upon the recall of the Italian minister, and also the status of the case, in so far as the legal department was concerned. Judge Rogers said the aspect of the case was unchanged. He was unable to say what the outcome would be. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the grand jury, and until it has submitted a report he could not say what the line of prosecution would be. The state of Louisiana, he felt, was fully capable of enforcing its laws. There has been no new proceedings between the state and Secretary Blaine since Gov. Nichols wrote his reply and Gov. Nichols has sent no supplemental communication to the state department. Judge Rogers did not care to discuss the significance of the recall of Baron Fava or the likelihood of hostilities.

HAVE BEGUN ALREADY.

Sensational Congressmen and Naval Officers Working for Money to Waste.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Payson, of Illinois, speaking about the matter, said there is no danger of war. "There is too much good sense in this country," he said, "and it was to be presumed that there also was in Italy, to go to war about this difficulty." Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, regarded the situation as one of gravity and deplored the lack of a navy suitable for the defense of the country. Officers of the navy said, "Told you so," when asked how they viewed the matter. For years past, in the face of opposition and derision from members of congress representing constituencies located in the interior of the country and in a position safe from outside attack, they had persistently pointed out the need for a navy that would be a defense for the country. Their colleagues in the army had begged for coast defenses, and yet here we were with an international affair on our hands and but the mere skeleton of a navy and maps of projected coast defenses at our back. To would-be economists who have opposed their views, these officers point to French spoliation claims aggregated.

Continued on Second Page.

NO SIGN OF RESUMPTION

Many Former Employes of the Anaconda Looking for Work Elsewhere.

The Conviction is Growing That the Great Plant Will Long Be Idle.

Report That the Fire in the St. Lawrence is Still Burning Slowly—Raising Pumps.

BUFFALO, March 31.—[Special.]—Very little is heard any more about the Anaconda suspension. Rumors of an early resumption of the work occasionally circulate about town, but the people do not pay much attention to them. The work of raising the pumps of the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines began this morning. All sorts of rumors were current on the streets in relation thereto. The report which seems to be most worthy of credence is that the pumps are to be replaced by new ones, and that the company has taken advantage of the present suspension of operation to do the work. It has been learned from what is considered good authority that the fire has never been extinguished in the St. Lawrence mine and that it is now burning slowly between the 400 and 500 levels. Many of the former employes of the company are leaving town to seek employment elsewhere. This does not look as if they are receiving much encouragement from their former employers to remain. From anything an outsider can ascertain the works might start up at any time, but from general appearances an early resumption of work is not among the probabilities.

NO OPPOSITION.

The Missoula Citizens' Ticket Will Probably Have a Clear Field.

MISSOULA, March 31.—[Special.]—The Citizens' convention to nominate a candidate for mayor was held at the court house this evening. Frank W. McConnell presided. The convention was composed of the representative business men and citizens of Missoula. John M. Keith, cashier of the First National bank, and Judge Frank H. Woody were placed in nomination for mayor. Keith was nominated on the second ballot, twenty-one to nineteen. The candidates for aldermen are D. D. Bogart, H. W. McLaughlin, James Hill and P. J. Kline. The platform adopted is short: "To labor for the interests of Missoula," its watchword, "Progress." Judge Woody was elected chairman of the Citizens' party and John Rankin, Frank G. Higgins, Dan H. Ross, D. T. Marshall to act with the chairman as executive committee. Appropriate resolutions were introduced. It is not probable that any other ticket will be placed in the field.

Death of Dr. Gray.

MISSOULA, March 31.—[Special.]—Dr. H. H. Gray, formerly Northern Pacific railroad physician at Elliston, died suddenly at Riverside last night. He was lately a physician at Hamilton and Marcus Daly's ranch.

BREWERY PROFITS.

Some Information on the Subject May Be Gained.

CHICAGO, March 31.—An important bill was filed to-day in court which may throw light on the actual value of stock and the extent of profits of some of the large breweries in the country. Nathaniel G. Bend seeks an accounting and to wind up the partnership with Henry M. Bigelow, of Boston, with whom he has engaged several years in "promoting" the sale of brewery properties to the English syndicate. He claims that Bigelow froze him out without an equitable division of the profits. The firm was identified with the transfer of the breweries in Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Indianapolis, and owing to the intimate connection of the "promoters" with the enterprises to get at profits will necessitate an exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of each of the concerns transferred. They all being made defendants. Judge Foley issued an injunction restraining Bigelow or agents from collecting any money, or transferring any funds or property growing out of the various deals.

Imprisoned for Love.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Charges of a highly sensational character are made in a suit for \$100,000 damages began in the circuit court this morning. The plaintiff is Eugene Dunnivant, formerly a newsboy, who claims that his life has been wrecked as the result of a conspiracy between Orin W. Potter, the millionaire president of the Illinois Steel company, and Tom Fox, James Hutchins and Frank Allen, who are also made defendants. It is alleged that a deep plot was laid by Potter to break up the acquaintance between his daughter and Dunnivant, and with this end in view plaintiff claims that he has been innocently made to serve four years in the penitentiary. The charge is also made that the then editor of a newspaper in Chicago suppressed the boy's story upon receiving \$10,000 from Potter. A New York paper procured and published the story, which created a sensation at the time.

Mexican Railway Enterprise.

DENVER, March 31.—The Mexican Queravaca & Pacific Railroad company was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$2,000,000. The line will run from the City of Mexico to Queravaca and coast through a very fertile region for a distance of 320 miles. The incorporators are Gen. Herman Strum, George Fritch, Charles Wheeler, Andrew R. Heath and Philip Zang. Gen. Strum has been granted a concession by the Mexican government for the construction of a road which gives him a right of way and assumes the company from taxation for thirty years. The work will be commenced as soon as Gen. Strum can reach the City of Mexico.

The Late Dr. Crosby.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby took place this afternoon. After private services at the home by Drs. John Hall and Wm. M. Taylor the body was removed to the Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, of which for many years Dr. Crosby was pastor. Here public services were held, conducted by Drs. Hall and Taylor. The musical part of the services was very elaborate. The interment will be in Woodlawn cemetery to-morrow.

The journeymen carpenters and joiners of St. Louis are preparing to make a demand on the bosses for forty cents an hour commencing May 1.