

The Helena Journal

VOL. XXXII. — 19.

HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ANOTHER NO FEAR OF IRON CLADS. 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 Wickle 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 go 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. Steimetz 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

Officers of the Navy and Army Not in Dread of Italy's Fleet.

New York Could Not Be Bombarded by a Hostile Man-of-War.

The Country Has No Monster War Vessels at Present Nor Does She Need Any.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The army and navy officers talked considerable this morning about the notion of the Italian government yesterday. They did not apprehend war, but nevertheless the chance that an unfavorable turn in the negotiations which might lead to an uninvited appearance of the Italian fleet in our harbors was not lost sight of.

Commodore Ramsey, in charge of the navigation bureau of the navy, was asked this morning in what condition our naval defenses were. Said he: "How many battleships do you suppose we have? Just one, the double-turreted monitor Manito-mah, now at the New York navy yard, and she is not completed. However, by pressing forward we might finish her in a month. We are building two battleships, but many months will be required in which to complete them and many more to arm and plate them with armor. It is idle to talk of building a navy in a few months. Our new cruisers, about half a dozen in number, would be of service; but they were never intended to stand before an armored battleship or against anything else than such unarmored vessels as of their own class. They would, however, be useful to the line of water communication by which the foreign naval forces on our coast must receive their coal and supplies."

In conclusion Commodore Ramsey said he did not feel that New York was in imminent danger, even in the event of war. The heavy Italian war ships could not successfully bombard the city without entering the harbor, and they were not likely to enter, because aside from the perils of navigation, certain preparations could be made to render the water unpassable for them. Submarine mines could be arranged and torpedoes planted. These devices, supplemented by other defensive measures that could be adopted, would probably make New York City almost safe from a naval attack.

Adjutant General Kelton, of the United States army, scouted the idea that war would ensue from yesterday's events. He did not hesitate to say that New York City would be safe in any event. A hostile fleet could not lie within twenty miles of New York. As for the land forces of the United States the general was confident the army could be depended on to prevent any hostile army or navy force from setting foot on American soil.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

Agencies Classified so That Money May Be Disbursed Monthly.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The secretary of the interior has directed the various pension agencies be re-arranged into three groups so that, beginning July 1, 1891, there may be quarterly payments of pensions made each month during the year. While the details are not yet fully arranged, it is expected the three groups will be made up as follows: Group 1, Chicago, Des Moines, Buffalo, Concord, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh; payments to be made on the fourth day of the months of July, October, January and April. Group two, Indianapolis, Louisville, Topeka, Philadelphia, Knoxville and New York; payments in August, November, February and May. Group three, Columbus, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Augusta, Maine, and San Francisco; payments in September, December, March and June.

Increase in Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Public debt statement: Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads, \$613,512,780; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, \$1,670,115; aggregate debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the treasury under act of July 14, 1890, \$398,702,881; aggregate of certificates and notes, offset by cash in the treasury, \$330,525,511; aggregate debt, including certificates and notes, March 31, 1891, \$1,544,471,287; decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$4,040,000 total cash in treasury, \$308,487,000 less cash in treasury, \$308,487,000, \$480,000; debt, less cash in treasury, February 28, 1891, \$1,549,593,795; net increase in debt during the month, \$440,135.

Concerning Forfeited Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Noble has directed the commissioner general of the land office to publish notices in papers circulated in the vicinity of lands forfeited by the recent railroad land forfeiture act, requiring all persons holding contracts for the purchase of such lands from railroad companies to indicate at local land offices, within sixty days, the parcels of lands which they intend to purchase under the act.

HE LONG STOOD INSULT.

Kincaid Relates His Maltreatment at the Hands of Taubee.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The defendant in the Kincaid trial was put on the stand today. He testified as to repeated insults heaped upon him and assaults made upon him by Taubee and to threats made against his life by deceased. He had fired the shot because he believed it was Taubee's life or his. Kincaid testified that from December, 1887, down to the shooting Taubee never neglected an opportunity to insult witness and to follow him up. Taubee, whenever he met him, used to push him roughly and persecute him in a small way. A number of persons communicated Taubee's threats to witness, and after this he did everything he could to avoid Taubee. On the morning of the day of the shooting Taubee seized him by the shoulder, used him roughly, wrenched his ear, applied most offensive language to him, and pushing him away told him to go and hang himself. Kincaid, after this, put into his pocket a revolver which he had bought after a previous assault. When he was coming down stairs to lunch in the capitol he saw Taubee and another man on the stairs. "Taubee came toward me, with his right hand in his pocket. I said, 'You are going to kill me, are you?' I retreated to the platform and said, 'stand back! stand back!' Drawing my revolver as he came on the upper step, I fired."

The witness had no expectations of meeting Taubee at the capitol when he did. He thought it was death for one or the other. Taubee's hand was in his pocket, and he came at witness with a rush.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It Accepts the Legislative Act and is a State Institution.

The Historical Society of Montana last night decided to accept the act of the legislature making the body a state institution. These were present at the meeting, Granville Stuart, who presided, Judge H. N. Blake, who acted as secretary, Judge W. E. Cullen, Fenster Cornelius Hodges, W. W. DeLacy and Col. W. F. Wheeler. Now that the Historical society is a state institution, the governor, the attorney general and the secretary of state will be numbered among the trustees. The act provides that the society shall be the trustee of the state for the collection and preservation of all mementoes. It is to collect books, maps, charts and other papers, and materials illustrative of the history of Montana and the northwest; to procure from pioneers narratives of their exploits, perils and adventures; also facts relative to the history, progress and decay of the Indian tribes. The state gives the society \$750 a year. The salary of the librarian is to be \$500 a year.

Cal Wheeler, the librarian, submitted his report, giving a list of the property in the possession of the society. It includes letters and diaries of pioneers, biographies of hunters, trappers and traders who lived in Montana prior to the discovery of gold, history of Indian campaigns of Baker, Crook, Custer and Howard; portraits, relics, cannon, etc.

The society amended its constitution so as to drop from the active membership all those who move out of the state.

LUCKY OSCAR GRIMM.

He Gets a Hotel and a Wife Both in the Same Day.

A. Oscar Grimm, of Helena signed two contracts yesterday. One was with Judge C. W. Fleischer for the lease of the Minnesota house. The other was with Mrs. Louise Steigler and made her Mrs. Grimm. The arrangements for leasing the Minnesota house were made some time ago and were to go into effect yesterday. Judge Fleischer had been proprietor of the place for some years, and his wife attended to the hotel business while he held court and looked after his legal affairs. Mrs. Fleischer had been sick for quite awhile during the winter and the judge decided to get rid of the hotel business, either by sale or lease. Mr. Grimm leased the house and then concluded it would be well to have a wife to share the cares and responsibilities. He had had intentions in the past of marrying for some months. As he was to take charge of the hotel yesterday he thought it would be a good way to celebrate the event by a wedding. This was done last night. Judge Fleischer united in the holy bonds of matrimony A. Oscar Grimm, aged 30, and Louise Steigler, aged 25, of the Minnesota house to witness the ceremony. A royal good time followed, winding up with a dance.

GREW OUT OF THE PRIMARY.

D. F. Douglass Wipes the Ground Up With L. Mannheim.

During the republican primaries in the Sixth ward on Saturday night, L. Mannheim and D. F. Douglass had a little misunderstanding. Douglass claimed that Mannheim was a democrat and had no right to take part in the republican primaries. Mannheim retorted in language which Douglass did not like. Mutual friends prevented the affair reaching the proportions of a fight. Douglass met Mannheim on the street near the Northern Pacific depot yesterday. "Take off your coat," he said. Mannheim complied. "Two went at it, or according to Mannheim's statement Douglass went at him. The result was that Mannheim appeared before Judge Fleischer yesterday in a much battered condition and swore out a warrant for Douglass' arrest. It will be served to-day.

Marie Wainwright.

That beautiful woman and charming actress, Marie Wainwright, will be seen at Ming's opera house on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next in her superb production of "Twelfth Night," which has been played with remarkable success in New York. The critics of that city have been surprisingly hearty in their praise of the production and the performance given by Miss Wainwright and her company. Miss Wainwright is well known to our theatre goers as one of the most graceful and accomplished of contemporary actresses, and it is easy to understand that in Viola she finds a part with which she is in complete personal and artistic sympathy. In the boy's dress, as the pretended Cesario, she presents an entrancing appearance. The setting of the comedy is in eleven scenes, and these, together with all the costumes, furniture and properties, were designed by the distinguished architect, E. Hamilton Bell. The scenic artists were Charles Graham, of Harper's, Philip Goatcher, William Schaeffer and Gaspard Maeder, all of whom stand in the front rank. Everything shown upon the stage, down to the minutest detail, is carried by the company, thus insuring absolute harmony and completeness of every detail. The company supporting Miss Wainwright has been selected with great care, and as only the one piece is played each actor was chosen with regard to his artistic and personal fitness for his special part.

"Twelfth Night" will be played on Thursday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinee. On Saturday night the famous comedy, "The Honey-moon."

Men of Letters.

Col. Curtis celebrated his going out of office by giving a banquet at his residence last night to his former employees and a few invited friends. The guests were Chief Inspectors Bedell and Small, R. H. Barclay, chief clerk railway mail service, F. E. Hess, Wm. M. Bishop, C. B. Anderson, Charles F. English, Claude D. LaCroix, Wallace Deering, Superintendent of Carriers F. Adkins, M. Duff, R. J. Johannes, John O'Connor, James Blythe, Edward Dillon, Henry Phillips. At the close of the feast the ex-postmaster was presented with a gold headed cane bearing the inscription, "Col. C. D. Curtis, postmaster, Helena, Mont., 1887-1891."

The Donald Downie Lectures.

Mr. Donald Downie, from New York, who opens with a week of his superbly illustrated lectures on Monday, March 31, in the Christian church here, has this morning gone to Great Falls for the Y. M. C. A., delivering four lectures there. The encounters on these lectures and the artistic illustrations in New York and elsewhere are very high.

There Was Lots of Smoke.

The chemical engine demonstrated its usefulness last night at 11 o'clock by putting out a small fire in THE INDEPENDENT'S press room. A partition between the boiler and dynamo caught fire from the boiler smoke stack and the flames spread to the joists and flooring above. The only damage done was the charring of the wood-work.

ONLY A WAR OF WORDS

The Impending Rupture With Italy Not Likely to be More Serious.

Detailed Correspondence Between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine.

Drift of Opinion at Home and at Home—Minister Porter's Action as Humbler's Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the department of state to-night:

"ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1891.—Mr. Secretary of State: By my two notes, 15th and 18th instants, I had the honor to call your excellency's serious attention to occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the king of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by a crowd under the leadership of two American citizens. After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of local authorities, which were evidently recalcitrant to all their duties on that occasion, I reserved to the government of his majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrences in question constituted a patent violation of the treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection enjoyed by American citizens and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory. The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

"1. Official assurance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice;

"2. Recognition in principle, that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

"Your excellency was pleased to declare to me that, as the federal government did not think it could take this view of the case, it declined to take aforesaid demands into consideration. Under these circumstances, the government of his majesty, considering the legitimate action of the king's minister at Washington becomes indefensible, has ordered me to take my leave. In obedience, I have the honor to announce that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving the Marquis Imperiali, his majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation."

Secretary Blaine to-day wrote to Charge d'Affaires Imperiali, as follows: "I beg to express the sincere regret with which the government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The baron's services here for the past ten years have been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the executive department of this government. Regretful his leaving is enhanced by the fact that the baron has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the government of Italy."

"The first demand stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that which I am glad to see his many verbal requests based on telegrams from Marquis Rudini, which he left with me, Marquis Rudini declared that 'Italy's right to demand and to obtain the punishment of murderers and indemnity of victims is unquestionable.' It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand. I have endeavored to impress upon him in several personal interviews with which he has honored me, that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the national government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished."

"The president is unable to see how any government could justly give assurance of this character in advance of the trial and verdict of guilty. In the constitution of the United States it is declared that 'all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.' It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused by an assurance which the president of the United States had ventured to give a foreign power. In the constitution of the state of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so the governor of that state would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of the trial under state law, as the president would be to try the leaders of the mob under the law of the United States."

"The baron's second point, he demands recognition, in principle, that indemnity is due to relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under grave error when he declares that the United States government declined to take this demand into consideration. It needs no argument to communicate such conclusion to your government. The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by violation of rights secured to them under treaty with the United States of February 26, 1871. I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava assurance that, under directions of the president, all facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on March 14 last should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried; nor will it always secure the most substantial justice. The fact that Secretary Blaine addressed his last letter on the subject of the New Orleans tragedy to Marquis Imperiali, charge d'affaires, is of significance, demonstrating that the government does not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete. Had that view been taken the communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct or through the medium of Minister Porter at Rome. How the matter is viewed by the Italian government, will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the secretary's letter. If the charge d'affaires replies as such, it must be construed as an acknowledgment that the Italian government is still represented in the United States by its legation. But if he announces that he

is without authority to reply, and suggests the transmission of the secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as a pledge that direct diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end.

A careful perusal of the secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiation in the subject treated, the Italian minister has assumed an aggressive attitude. The secretary says that the baron "has more than once intimated this purpose," (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the minister threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations in a less cautious and diplomatic manner than might be expected in case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers, in addition to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

Attorney General Miller, said to a representative of the Associated press this afternoon that instructions were sent to the United States district attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation into the case. It was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed and how many, if any, had connection with the murder of Hennessy, what evidence there was that any of them had anything to do with the alleged bribery of the jury, and in short to get all facts and reports as soon as possible.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Views of the Matter Expressed in Rome—Mr. Porter's Action.

Rome, April 1.—The tenor of Baron Fava's note to Blaine is that what Italy asked and still asks for is that the federal government guarantee that regular legal proceedings be taken against the culprits in the New Orleans lynching, and that the federal government will admit in principle its obligation to pay an indemnity to the families of the victims. The note adds that Italy cannot and is not called upon to discuss American institutions, but must urge upon the federal government the observation of the principles of international law. Italy hopes that the federal government will assume the obligation incumbent upon it as a government of a civilized country to accede to Italy's just demands. If this should not be the case, the king's minister must, by order of his government, declare that he quits the post where his legitimate action, as the king's representative, proved inefficacious. It is believed that unless Baron Fava receives a favorable reply within a week he will leave Washington for his country.

The Associated press correspondent here perused the dispatches exchanged between the government of Italy and the government of the United States in regard to the New Orleans lynching. The substance of them is that Italy asked in the main that a fair legal process should be instituted against the culprits, regarding them as common assassins. Italy likewise asked for indemnity for the families of the men killed in New Orleans by the mob. To these requests the United States authorities at Washington answered that the constitution of the United States gives but limited powers to the federal government in regard to interference with the various states of the union, but the United States government affirmed its good intentions in the matter. The answer from Washington being regarded as unsatisfactory, Italy instructed Baron Fava, on March 27, to press the two original demands made upon the United States government and in the event of his failing to obtain satisfaction to leave Washington for Rome after consigning the care of the legation at Washington to the first secretary.

Baron Fava reported that his instructions had been carried out and he declared that as the United States had not fulfilled its duties as a civil government his presence was unnecessary at Washington. This action upon the part of Fava and his government is not regarded as a diplomatic rupture. It is merely the first step towards such a rupture.

United States Minister Porter yesterday called to see Marquis di Rudini, Italian premier, who, however, was absent from the city. Mr. Porter then saw the under secretary of foreign affairs, Signor Darco, who expressed his regret that the government had thought fit to recall Baron Fava, and generally speaking thought the United States government would not deny any request of the Italian government if there was reason and fairness in such demands. Porter also promised to place before the United States government at Washington the substance of a conversation which took place between himself and Signor Darco, and that he suggested that the Italian government should wait before taking further action in the hope that a satisfactory answer might be received from Washington. Before Mr. Porter left Signor Darco's office the latter said:

"Suppose a dozen American citizens were murdered in an Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city in which the murders occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government? What opinion would you in the United States, and what opinion would the civilized world at large have in regard to our plea?"

Porter thereupon tried to make clear to Darco the relations of the federal government to individual states as fixed by the constitution; but Darco was not satisfied and replied with heat: "We have nothing to do with your constitution. If it is found wanting you must mend it. You know it is no longer worthy of a free, civilized country if it does not insure punishment for crime and protection for the weak."

Political circles here fully endorse the action of the Italian government. The newspapers of this city pronounce themselves utterly against it if the action of the United States government. Influential Italians advise the Italian government to send a circular note to the friendly powers denouncing the United States as being grossly unjust in its attitude towards the United States and as impotent to fulfill the duties of a civil government. Other prominent Italians suggest that the Italian government should draw off all negotiations with the government at Washington and that it should in future, so far as the New Orleans lynching is concerned, deal directly with the state of Louisiana, and that the latter's government should be called to account for the killing of the Italian prisoners.

Marquis de Rudini, the Italian premier, arrived here from Florence late last night, having been summoned by telegraph. The Italian cabinet will meet to-day and resolve upon what further steps are to be taken in the New Orleans matter.

In the course of an interview to-day with an Associated press correspondent, Marquis de Rudini said that personally he was most kindly disposed towards the United States government and expressed the hope that the civil authorities of the United States would not fail in their duties towards society, justice, morality and the law. Public opinion, however, he added, demands a more energetic course of action. "If the United States government," he continued, "does not perceive that it is in the wrong, a diplomatic rupture is inevitable."

Continuing, the premier said: "The report that Americans have been insulted and arrested in Italy, as an outcome of the present negotiations, is ridiculous and still represented in the United States by its legation. But if he announces that he

Continued on Second Page.

THE MESSIAH IS COME.

It Is Thought Col. Storer's Smoke Vanquisher Will Prove to Be Successful.

The Public Test Has Been Delayed by Sickness and Imperfect Preparations.

Colonel O'Leary Defeats J. R. Boardman for a Nomination—A Witness Challenged in Missouri.

BUTTE, April 1.—[Special.]—The public test of Col. Storer's smoke consuming apparatus was to have been made to-day. Owing to the colonel's illness the arrangements for the test had been completed without the benefit of his personal supervision and when he went down to the Butte Reduction works to-day he found the apparatus imperfect in construction. The public test was therefore postponed for the present. As a matter of fact the process has been in operation since yesterday but with what result is not publicly known. When Col. Storer first came here he gave people to understand that his process was new and that it had never been practically tested. It is claimed now, however, that it has been in use for several years. Health Officer Roberts is authority for the statement that the process was used in a Boston smelter for two years and that it rendered innocuous 1,500 pounds of sulphur dioxide an hour for every day in the year. It is now in use in Canada with perfect results. The process resembles that of Prof. Hutchinson in some respects but differs from it in that chemicals are used to assist steam in precipitating the dioxide of sulphur. Col. Storer is confident that he can successfully cope with Butte's smoke problem and Dr. Roberts, who has studied the process thoroughly, is of the same opinion.

COL. O'LEARY VICTORIOUS.

He Defeats J. R. Boardman for City Attorney of Anaconda.

ANACONDA, April 1.—The democratic primaries were held to-day. There was sharp fighting in all the wards, the contest being over the city attorneyship. J. R. Boardman, the present city attorney, is a candidate for re-nomination. He is well known as a lawyer throughout the state. His opponent is Col. Thomas O'Leary, an old veteran and popular with the Irish citizens. He has been a resident of the city only a little more than a year. Col. O'Leary carried three out of the four wards by majorities of ninety-eight, twenty and 110, respectively. The term is two years and the office is worth about \$4,000 a year. The city convention will meet April 8. There will probably be no opposition to the nomination of Alderman Shovlin for mayor.

CHALLENGED A WITNESS.

Trial of Prisoners Charged with Looting Freight Cars.

MISSOULA, April 1.—[Special.]—In the trial of C. D. Schefflerberger and W. H. Root, together with Conductor J. E. Lamb, are charged with robbing Northern Pacific freight cars of valuable Alaskan furs, begun to-day, the prosecution introduced one Tracy as a witness. The defense objected to his testifying on the ground that he had been convicted of a felony and imprisoned at Deer Lodge for two years. The prosecution introduced a pardon on account of good behavior, signed by Gov. Toole. The defense contended that while Tracy had been pardoned by the governor, that the constitution, however, required that such pardons must be submitted to the board of pardons, that this had not been done in this case, whereupon the court ruled Tracy ineligible to testify at present, and that it would take the matter under advisement. The judge indicated that the defense was right in the matter and he will probably sustain the objection. Lamb, through a little strategy, was brought over the United States line and the arrest was made at El Paso, Texas. Sheriff Houston went after him last night. Considerable sympathy is enlisted by railroad employes here for Lamb and the others. This morning as the county jailer was retiring from the cells with dishes, after feeding the prisoners, Elva Pierce, who is, with Jas. Pierce and Dan Sheely, accused of running an opium joint, libbered by the jailer and made a bee line for liberty. She ran through the sheriff's offices, the jailer in hot pursuit. When she reached the outside gate she was recaptured.

Wanted Transportation Back.

GREAT FALLS, April 1.—[Special.]—A desperate attempt was made by a band of laborers last evening at Cutbank to capture a train to secure free transportation east. They were, however, driven back by the train employes and bloodshed averted. Many laborers are said to have left their eastern homes under the promise of receiving employment on the extension of the Great Northern railroad at \$3 per day, but after arriving at Cutbank it is said the contractors refused to pay them more than \$2.25 per day. They then refused and demanded transportation to Minneapolis and on being refused attempted the capture of the train.

Wiley Woolston Contag.

BUTTE, April 1.—[Special.]—Geo. F. Woolston left for Helena this afternoon in obedience to an order from Judge Hunt to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Mr. Woolston talked too freely of what could have been done in that court if he had been represented by able counsel.

The Late Dr. Gray.

ELLISTON, April 1.—[Special.]—The remains of Dr. Gray, who died at Hamilton, will probably be taken to his late home in Toronto for interment. Deceased was about 25 years of age and a graduate with honors of Trinity medical school, Toronto. At the time of his death he was a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W.

Will of Lawrence Barrett.

BOSTON, April 3.—The will of Lawrence Barrett bequeathed to his wife all furniture, pictures, clothes, plate, china, jewelry, wine and household stores and all the rest of the property in trust to their three daughters.