The Helena Independent.

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Library

DAMAGED BY REDSKINS.

Instructing Claimants for Compensation for Losses Sustained in This Manner.

Provisions of the Act of Congress Establishing the Court of Claims.

What Claimants Must Do—Cases Already on File—Attorney Colby Coming West to Assist.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—L. W. Colby, assistant attorney general, in charge of the Indian depredation cases in the court of claims, has just issued the following important circular to claimants and attorneys:

This department, for the purpose of expediting actions for Indian depredation brought in the court of appeals under the act of congress entitled, "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredation," approved March 3, 1891, desires to call the attention of claimants and attorneys interested therein to section 4 of the act, which is as follows:

"The service of petition shall be made upon the attorney general of the United States in such manner as may be provided by the rules or orders of said court. It shall be the duty of the attorney general of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the government and of the Indians in the suit, and, within sixty days after the service of the petition upon him, unless the time shall be extended by order of the court made in the case, to file a plea, answer or demurrer on the part of the government and the Indians, and to file a notice of any counter claim, set-off claim or damages, demurrer or defense whatsoever of the government or of the Indians in the premises.

"Provided, that should the attorney general neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer or defense as required, the claimant may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises; but the claimant shall not have judgment for his claim or for any part thereof unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court.

"Provided, that any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend by an attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the commissioner of Indian affairs, if he or they shall choose so to do.

"In considering the merits of claims presented to the court, any testimony, affidavits, reports of special agents or other officers, and such other papers as are now on file in the departments or in the courts, relating to any such claims, shall be considered by the court as competent evidence, and such weight given thereto as in its judgment is right and proper.

"Provided that all unpaid claims which have heretofore been examined, approved, and allowed by the secretary of the interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the act of congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts, shall have priority of consideration by each court, and judgments for the amounts thereon found due shall be rendered unless either the claimant or the United States shall elect to reopen the case and try the same before the court, in which the testimony in the case given by the witnesses, and the documentary evidence, including reports of department agents, therein, may be read as depositions and proofs, providing that the party electing to reopen the case shall assume the burden of proof."

Mr. Colby then goes on to say what claimants must do: "The claimant will be required to state in his petition, if he wishes his claim to have priority of consideration, whether such claim has been examined, approved and allowed by the secretary of the interior or under his direction, as in said section provided, and if so allowed, for what amount, the date thereof and referring briefly to the letter, report or document showing such action.

"The petition should also state whether the claimant desires judgment for the amount so allowed or elects to reopen the case and try the same before the court. If a petition has already been filed which does not contain the required allegations, it is advisable that an amended petition be filed at once complying therewith. Unless the claimant's petition contain substantially the above facts, the case will not be placed upon the docket of this office for the purpose of giving the same priority of consideration by the court of claims at its next term."

It is learned that there are now on the docket of the court about 3,200 cases, of which 500 have already been made special. It is also learned that Mr. Colby himself will soon visit Denver and a number of other western cities for the purpose of rendering any necessary assistance to claimants in the prosecution of their cases and at the same time inform himself on the subject, connected with the government's defense.

IMPROVING BIG MUDDY.

The First Report of Capt. Powell on the Great Work.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[Special.]—Capt. Powell, in charge of the improvement of the upper Missouri river, from Great Falls, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa, submits his first report. The work was formerly under the direction of the Missouri river commission, but was taken out of its hands by the last harbor and river bill, when $300,000 was appropriated through the united efforts of the delegations from the Dakotas and Montana. During the past year about $100,000 has been expended, the balance remaining available. Upon the extreme upper portion of the river Capt. Powell appears to have devoted his time to triangulation and surveying, ascertaining levees and making charts. He hopes by the last of the year to carry this work to some point below Bismarck, N. D. Part of the money has been expended in building a new and repairing old dredge and snag boats. These boats are to work principally between Sioux City and Berthold, 850 miles. The steamboat landings at Yankton and Pierre have been badly damaged by the shifting of the channel, and the object is to reclaim them. The tonnage of the Missouri river for 1890 is given as follows:

	Tons freight	Passengers	Tons live-stock
Sioux City to Bismarck	9,735	4,372	2,974
Bismarck to Fort Buford	2,367	184	43
Fort Buford to Fort Benton	1,124	62	43
	13,226	4,568	3,060

A report is also made of work upon the Yellowstone river and the recommendation made that it be continued, although at present there is no boating on that river.

Call for $4,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The secretary of the treasury to-day issued a call on national bank depositories for nearly $4,000,000 of government funds in their possession. This amount is distributed among forty-two banks and is to be transferred to the different sub-treasuries between now and Aug. 15. Twelve of these banks are discontinued altogether as depositories. These are the last of the so-called "surplus" or "inactive" banks authorized during the administration of Secretary Fairchild. There were nearly 300 depositaries, holding $47,000,000 of government funds. Under the policy inaugurated by Windom and continued by Foster, the number has been reduced to thirty and their holdings to $15,000,000. There will be no further reduction as the department is of the opinion that the depositors have now reached the minimum amount requisite for public service.

Wasted Wealth.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Formal notice of the postoffice department inviting proposals for ocean mail lettings was issued to-day. It cites the act of March 3, 1891, and is unusually explicit because the act of congress requires the advertising of the route, which must be set forth in full and all details of time, trips, etc. The law requires the insertion of the advertisement in at least two daily newspapers of fourteen of the principal cities. But no appropriation was made for the advertising, so the postmaster general is hampered by the small appropriation made annually to cover the ordinary advertising of the department. The conditions of bids, classifications of vessels and instructions to bidders are not made part of the advertisement, but are to be had on application. The schedule of routes is very lengthy.

The Judith District.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has issued an order enlarging the Judith land district, in Montana, by an addition of 3,348 square miles thereto; 2,808 square miles are taken from the Yellowstone district, situated immediately east of the Judith district, and the remainder from the Helena land district, west of the Judith district.

THE PRESS.

Assembled Editors Discuss Subjects Pertaining to Their Business.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—At the meeting of the editorial association this morning W. E. Pabor, of Denver, read a communication from women friends of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, urging that action be taken on the omission of details in reports of crimes, including suicides, scandals, and breaches of faith, and honor. He offered a resolution expressing sympathy with the efforts to preserve the purity of the press, and urging a judicious use of the blue pencil on sensational and criminal reports, and believing that the purer the tone of the paper the more powerful for good it becomes. Referred to the committee on resolutions. Discussion of the "country weekly" followed.

The question of advertising in patent insides was discussed. W. D. Hunter, of Lawrence, Ind., read a paper on "The Secular Press, Its Power for Good and Evil."

Frank Richardson, a special advertising agent, of New York, read a paper on "Advertising." He advocated a cheaper rate rate for foreign than for home advertisers, as the latter had the whole field, while the former had but a specialty to offer.

J. V. Scott, of Chicago, stated that every arrangement had been made for the entertainment and accommodation of the press at the World's fair and suggested that the meeting of the association in 1892 be held in Chicago. The suggestion was warmly received. A number of other papers were read.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Preliminary Skirmishing for More Seats and More Votes.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Salisbury says he believes the question of women voting demands consideration. He declares that home rule has not effected any lodgment in England. Speaking in regard to the revision of the electorate, Lord Salisbury declared that any change in this direction ought to be associated with a redistribution of the seats of parliament. Ireland, Wales and north Scotland are greatly over-represented, while England, especially London, is greatly under-represented, and a redistribution of seats must be to the advantage of conservatives. Earl Spencer, formerly lord lieutenant of Ireland, declares the policy of the liberals in favor of home rule for Ireland is as popular in English constituencies now as before disaster overtook the Parnellites, and home rule would be the first proposal introduced in the next liberal parliament.

Approve the Copyright Act.

LONDON, July 16.—The society of authors celebrated the adoption of the American copyright act with a dinner at Hotel Metropole. Lord Monkswell was in the chair, and among those present were Robert T. Lincoln, United States minister, Prof. Huxley, Mr. M. R. Bryce, William Black, Bret Hart, Louise Moulton, Brander Matthews, Walter Besant, Rider Haggard, Max O'Rell, Canon Doyle, Justin McCarthy and son, Mona Caird, Oscar Browning. Lord Monkswell toasted President Harrison and the success of the copyright act. He hoped no vestige of irritation or annoyance would remain, either on the part of England or America, to cloud the perfect understanding that ought to subsist between two peoples so closely allied by blood and so worthy of one another's friendship. Mr. Lincoln replied in a pleasant speech of some length.

Combined Against the Cabinet.

PARIS, July 16.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, M. Laur, Boulangist, revived the question of Alsace Lorraine passport regulations, by interpellating the government as to the manner in which passport regulations were enforced. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, declared that nothing had occurred to warrant an explanation. Laur resumed with a violent attack on the German regulations, declaring that vexatious restrictions were placed upon French commercial travelers in Germany, while Germans in France are not restricted. A vote decided favoring the discussion of the interpellation—206 to 203. This result was due to a coalition of the right, Boulangist and radicals against the cabinet. The cabinet will demand a vote of confidence.

Foreign Flashes.

The bank of Italy and the bank of Rio de la Plata resumed business at Buenos Ayres.

At a meeting of 4,000 railroad employes at Paris it was decided to order an immediate strike along the lines of the five great railroads entering Paris.

The Manitoba government crop report shows the crop prospects the brightest known for years. There has been an abundance of rain. Harvesting will begin about the 15th of August.

The Weekly Citizen, of Glasgow, says Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has been inspecting saleable estates at Farraline, Rogers and Invergloy, and it is believed it is Carnegie's intention to settle down as a Highland laird.

MUST PAY FOR GRAZING.

The Flathead Indians Make a Demand on the Freighters for Compensation.

Red Men on the Kootenai River Have Taken Lands in Severalty.

Settlers Along the Great Northern Ignoring the Rights of the Aborigines—The Kalispell Hotel.

MISSOULA, July 16.—[Special.]—It is reported from Ravalli that Deputy United States Marshal Robert Irwin, Baptiste, chief of the Flathead Indians, and seven mounted Indian police demanded from the the freighters hauling goods over the reservation to the Flathead country the sum of $1.50 per month a head for stock grazing on the Indian lands. Good feeling prevailed at the conference in which the Indians claimed that as the freighters were trespassing on their lands they should pay for the feed used. The meeting adjourned pending an interview with Major Peter Ronan, the agent, who is now at Missoula, and will return to the reservation to-night. It is believed the major can arrange everything satisfactorily. He stated that a month ago the freighters were notified by him that after July 15 they would be expected to make an amicable arrangement by which the Indians would receive some slight remuneration for the grazing of work stock on Indian lands. He also stated in relation to the telegram from Spokane regarding trouble between settlers and Kootenai Indians, near Bonner Ferry, that on two occasions he had been ordered to Northwestern Idaho, on the Kootenai river, by the interior department to advise the Indians that they should take up lands under the severalty act or remove to a reservation. The Indians chose to remain, and staked off holdings, hoping the government would arrange to give them proper title; No such arrangements have as yet been made.

The construction of the Great Northern through this valley has brought many settlers in quest of homes. They ignore the Indians' rights and crowd them from the claims which government officials have encouraged them to make. Major Ronan said that the interior department some time since was notified and now understands the matter, and by prompt action the difficulty can be amicably settled.

THE WEST.

Grand Opening of the Fine Kalispell Hotel.

KALISPELL, July 16.—[Special.]—The most important social event which has ever taken place in the Flathead valley occurred Monday night, being the formal opening of our new hotel, the West, with a reception, banquet and ball given by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Morgan. This fine hotel was one of the first buildings started in Kalispell and its completion and opening will give the traveling public accommodations equal to the best found in cities as many years as Kalispell is days old. The hotel furnishings and decorations cost over $25,000. At nine p. m. the guests began to arrive, coming from Columbia Falls, Demersville, Ashley and Kalispell. As they arrived they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan in the parlors. At ten p. m. the orchestra struck up and dancing commenced in the great dining hall which was kept until one a. m. when supper was announced. The costumes of the ladies were elegant, many being in full dress and gentlemen in evening dress.

One hundred teams are crossing the Flathead to-day en route to Kalispell to commence grading the yards and track of the Great Northern through the valley. The engineers announce that the track will be graded to Kalispell by Sept. 1, and the rails laid to this point by Oct. 1.

Ex-Congressman W. D. Hill, the well-known statesman and lawyer of Defiance, Ohio, with a party of eight, arrived last night. Mr. Hill and Major Baldwin, late Indian agent at Piegan, have entered into a copartnership for the practice of law in Kalispell. Mr. Hill will be an acquisition to the democratic party in Montana.

H. A. Boose, resident partner of H. E. Hulsieck & Co., of St. Paul and Kalispell, has completed a residence on Fourth avenue east at a cost of $1,800.

The late northeast storm deposited immense quantities of snow in the main range, which melted suddenly and caused the Flathead river to raise eight feet in a few hours. The river is now a raging flood, filled with floating logs from broken booms at and above Bad Rock canon.

Building operations continue with vigor, pending the arrival of the Great Northern. C. E. Conrad has broken ground for a business block on First street 40x100; J. D. Kaylor is building a two-story building for Misses Moody and Griffin, late of Barnesville, Minn.; J. Sullivan, late of Great Falls, is erecting a grocery store 25x50 on First avenue east.

J. W. Conner, the new postmaster, and C. E. Conrad have arrived from Helena. Both were in the serious wreck of Saturday night four miles east of Missoula, but escaped unhurt.

I. J. Stonen's hardware store was entered on the night of the ninth and eight revolvers were stolen. The burglar therefore continues burgling in our midst.

Casualty and Crime.

RED LODGE, July 16.—[Special.]—A fatal accident occurred at the Rocky Fork coal mines here to-day. Mat Kleimila, a miner, was killed by a blast. He was warned, but failed to get out of the way. The coroner's jury exonerates the coal company.

Godfrey Demers, who has been out under $3,000 bond for the killing of J. R. Dilworth, was arrested and lodged in jail by Deputy Sheriff Beeler this afternoon.

Secured a Franchise.

CASTLE, July 16.—[Special.]—The town council of Castle granted to James King and A. M. Holter a water franchise this evening for a period of twenty years.

Took His Outing.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 16.—Secretary Blaine took his usual outing to-day, appearing to enjoy the strong breeze which is blowing. He appeared to be well, and chatted with his daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, who accompanied him.

OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE.

Ingersoll, Who Dubbed Him Plumed, Deserts Blaine for McKinley.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He is journeying to New York from Helena, where he has been arguing on the famous Davis will case before the Montana supreme court. After telling the reporters a few stories he began to talk politics.

"Who will be the next republican candidate for president?" he asked.

"Mr. Blaine," came from the reporters.

"I don't believe you," replied the colonel.

This was a thunderbolt, coming from Col. Ingersoll. When Blaine was nominated in 1885, the nominating speech, made by Col. Ingersoll, was said to be one of the greatest efforts of his life. He has always had a good word for Blaine, and only a few months ago he complimented the secretary very highly when asked by a reporter what Mr. Blaine's chances would be in 1892.

"Blaine will not be nominated," continued the speaker.

"He is not the strongest man in the republican party. The coming campaign will be an exciting one, and the republicans will want their best card."

"Who is stronger than Blaine?"

"There are a half a dozen men in the republican party who would make a better race than Blaine."

"Is McKinley one of your six?"

"He is the very man, if he wins the coming election in Ohio. If he carries the Buckeye state with a good majority, he will be nominated by acclamation. Nothing can stop McKinley from being the biggest man in the republican party if he is successful in the coming struggle."

"Could he be elected?"

"Easily. With McKinley as the standard bearer I am not afraid of any of the so-called doubtful states, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and others would give him a large majority."

HYDE PARK STAKES.

Won by Curt Gunn, to the Surprise of the Talent.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Hyde Park stakes, for two-year-olds, the richest stake in the west for that age, was decided to-day at Washington park. Bashford was favorite, but Curt Gunn, well ridden by Isaac Lewis, won quite easily. The stake was worth $11,000 to the winner. Racine pulled double, won a mile dash in the fast time of 1:40¾.

Mile—Racine won, Aloha second, Proctor third. Time, 1:40¼.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Jim Dunn won, Russell second, Hopper third. Time, 1:49¾.

Handicap, mile and one-quarter—Take Notice won, Business second, Whitney third. Time, 2:09¾.

Mile and one furlong—Fayette won, Joe Blackburn second, Rosemont third. Time, 1:55¼.

Six furlongs—Curt Gunn won, Bashford second, Chief Justice third. Time, 1:15.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 16.—Cloudy, track fast. Five furlongs—Lord Dalmeny won, Servia second, Romance third. Time, 1:02.

Five furlongs—Murphy won. Dead Heat for second place between Refrain and Irregular. Time, 1:03¾.

Mile—Cruiser won, Strideaway second, Minch third. Time, 1:45.

Six furlongs—Jay F. Dee won, Kingstock second, Annie third. Time, 1:16½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Rambler won, Helmuth second, Rover third. Time, 1:51¾.

Seven furlongs—Kingston won, Eclipse second, Nubian third. Time, 1:28¾.

Five furlongs—Meriden won, Arnica second, Wave third. Time, 1:01¾.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, July 17.—Track good. Handicap, fourteen hundred yards—Chesapeake won, Nellie Ely second, Queenstown third. Time, 1:21½.

Mile and quarter—Strathmeath won, Uno Grande second, Reckon third. Time, 2:12¼.

Six furlongs—Adage won, Trill second, Motto third. Time, 1:16¾.

Six furlongs—Temple won, Julia second, Kilkenny third. Time, 1:18¼.

Handicap, sweepstakes, mile and one-sixteenth—Raceland won, Kingmaker second, Morrow third. Time, 1:53¼.

Trotting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—2:17 trot, $1,000—J. B. Richardson won, Mocking Bird second, Mambrino Maid third, Louey fourth. Best time, 2:18.

2:24 pace, $1,000—Frank Doreh won, Min. Young second, Ravello third, others drawn. Best time, 2:18.

2:25 trot, $1,000—Abbie V. won, Strader H. second, Dandy third, Sadie M. fourth. Best time, 2:20¾.

Boston Trotting Meeting.

BOSTON, July 16.—2:27 class—Dusty Miller won, Nutmont second, Hugo third. Best time, 2:23¼.

2:22 pace—Chesterfield won, John second, Lizzie Want third. Best time, 2:23.

BASE BALL.

The Home Club Mentioned First in the Record Here Printed.

LEAGUE CLUBS.

Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 2.

Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 5, first game; Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 12, second game.

Cleveland 12, New York 6.

Chicago 8, Boston 7.

ASSOCIATION CLUBS.

Boston 10, Louisville 5.

Baltimore 3, St. Louis 1.

Washington 2, Cincinnati 3.

Athletic 6, Columbus 7.

Two Million for Trespass.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Ernest Dale Owen, of Chicago, claims damages in a suit begun today against John T. Boyd, of the Nevada bank of San Francisco, John O. Steinberger and L. Osborn. Plaintiff asks $2,300,000 for trespass. Owen is trustee of the estate of the heirs of Jose Ynacio Ronquilla, who was once a rich Mexican grandee. Ronquilla secured a large grant of land in Presidence county, Texas, on which, it is claimed defendants, who are all citizens of San Francisco, settled a large force of men and mined silver ore to the value of $1,000,000. This occurred since June 26, 1889, and it is alleged that previous to that date defendants took out another million worth of ore, and 50,000 cords of wood valued at $150,000. Since the alleged trespass plaintiff acquired trusteeship of the property. Defendant's claim to hold title by purchase and dispute Owen's claim.

Debated the Question of Lynching.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 16.—At an inquest on the remains of Brown, one of the Charleston crew, who was killed in the conflict with deputy marshals Tuesday, the evidence tends to fix responsibility for the killing on the officers. It further appears that the men claiming to be United States deputy marshals were not such, and therefore had no authority to arrest sailors who were ashore. Brown's remains were sent to San Francisco this afternoon. It was developed to-day that a meeting of citizens, held last night, debated the question of lynching the officers who killed Brown and who are now in prison. It was decided to await the result of the inquest. The hall is constantly crowded with spectators.

HELENA WINS

Next Convention of the National Educational Association to Be Held Here.

But Three Ballots Required to Secure the Prize for Montana's Capital.

Seattle, Saratoga and Washington Were the Other Contestants for the Honor.

But They Were Not in It to Any Very Considerable Extent.

A Week of Hard Fighting by the Helena Committee Results in a Signal Triumph.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—[Special.]—First ballot: Helena fourteen, Seattle twelve, Saratoga nine, Washington five. Second: Helena nineteen, Seattle seven, Saratoga fourteen. Third: Helena twenty-three, Seattle two, Saratoga sixteen. Such in brief is the story of the week's sharp contest that ended in a vote of preference of the directors of the National Educational association for Helena as the meeting place in 1892. The matter now goes to the executive committee of five, who will visit Helena in two or three weeks and see if the city can meet the requirements of the great convention. If it cannot, Saratoga will be taken as a second choice. Helena's committee has had a week of hard fighting. Seattle sent a big and hustling delegation, and the two rival cities opened adjoining headquarters and fought to a finish. New England and the middle states stood in for Saratoga hoping to defeat the divided northwest, but when Seattle saw she could not win, her champions gracefully swung over to Helena to hold the convention for the northwest. The New Englanders struggled hard for votes, but Helena's organization was perfect, and the east went to the wall.

Twelve thousand visitors are in Toronto, including nearly all the great educators of the country, but half the tourists are sight-seers, and not teachers. The general opinion is that Helena will have six to eight thousand next year.

A big job is before the Board of Trade and the citizens. A. W. LYMAN.

Officers Elected.

TORONTO, July 16.—At this morning's session of the International Educational association the principal business was the election of officers. The committee reported as follows: President, E. H. Cook, of New York; secretary, R. W. Stevenson, Kansas; treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, Missouri; first vice president, W. R. Garrett, Tennessee, E. B. McElroy, of Oregon, was elected vice-president-at-large. Directors representing various states were also elected.

Spelling reform was the subject of a lengthy discussion, the special committee which had considered the subject making report. Charles De Garmo, of Bloomington, Ill., read a paper on "The Basis for Ethical Training in Elementary Schools," which was a plea for the moral training of children in public schools. Different departments held meetings in the afternoon and elected officers. The art department elected: President, Frank E. Colline, of Denver; normal school department, Charles De Garmo, of Illinois; elementary elocution, Dr. Picken, of New York, secondary education, Frank E. Plummer, of Des Moines, Iowa; kindergarten section, Mrs. James Hughes, of Toronto, president, and Miss Nora Smith, of San Francisco, vice president.

SAND COULEE COAL COMPANY.

Big Business Worked Up—Mine Well Equipped.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—[Special.]—Willard B. Roberts, secretary of the Sand Coulee Coal company, has been in this city two or three days on business for his company, and left last night for Butte, where he makes his headquarters. Mr. Roberts is most enthusiastic in regard to the future of Montana. Before accepting his present position Mr. Roberts, who is an old Yale man, was in the office of the consulting engineer of the Great Northern road. He said to a reporter: "I have secured for my company coal trade which will amount to about a million dollars annually. The Sand Coulee field is one of the finest formations in the country, and one mine is equipped with cutting machines of the most approved designs, and which work beautifully. With our new electric hauling plant, which we are substituting for the old mule system, and with the mine lighted by electricity, it will be as well equipped as any mine in the northwest, if not, indeed, in the country."

Hoboes Run In.

East Helena has been infested for several days by a gang of hoboes greatly to the disgust of the residents. Last night the Northern Pacific agent at East Helena sent a telegram to City Marshal Sims asking him to detail a police squad to run the tramps in. The marshal and five officers were taken out to East Helena on a special train. When the special approached the station the hoboes divined that something was up and began to scatter like rats deserting a sinking ship. Eight men and a boy, however, fell into the clutches of the police squad and were brought to the city jail at one o'clock this morning.

A Great Hit.

Katie Emmett opened her first engagement in Helena last night to a packed house. Miss Emmett and her excellent company are certainly favorites here. Amey Ames and the rest of the strong company in the Waifs of New York, are artists whose work in the different situations was applauded with vigor. Elaborate special scenery is used in the production of the play. The engagement closes this evening.

ENTOMBED IN DEBRIS.

Several Workmen Met Death Where They Sought Safety.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 16.—A wind storm of terrific violence swept over this section to-day, accompanied by rain, and the air was heavily charged with electricity. The storm only lasted a short time, but in that time did great damage to property, besides taking at least five lives and injuring a number of persons.

During the height of the storm an alarm of fire was turned in from the Fifth ward and the department responded to find a new large three-story frame hotel, in course of construction, on Third street, near Lamborn avenue, a mass of ruins. The structure had blown down. The wreck was the tomb of many men. News flashed over the city and hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot. In spite of a pouring rain they rushed in and assisted the firemen in the cause of rescue. The work is still in progress, fresh men taking the places of those who give up through fatigue. Fully 5,000 people were at the ruins.

At an early hour this morning the dead, so far as known, are: John Lauer, Chas. Lucins, Herman Paussey, unknown man, and John Schorfield.

Among the more seriously injured are John Brown, John Long, William Semple, Dick Clark. Brown and Long will probably die. Women ran about regardless of rain and mud, wringing their hands and crying, filled with the terrible fear that husbands or brothers had been buried in the ruins. An eye-witness of the disaster says he saw a crew of workmen run into the building to seek shelter from the storm. Fully thirty or forty men must have been inside.

This disaster was the central feature but much damage was done in all directions. A steel hoisting and conveying apparatus employed by the Silver Creek and Morris and Ohio Coal companies, was badly damaged. A large frame building was blown down at the corner of Third and Lower streets, South Superior, and a number of other buildings were leveled, but there were no casualties. Lightning played havoc with the Fisher hotel, Unitarian church, Union depot and other buildings, but no serious fires resulted.

IN A BAD LIGHT.

Position of the Switchmen in the Northwestern Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has issued a circular giving the inside history of the controversy between that organization and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, which culminated in the discharge of all switchmen on the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The circular puts the switchmen's association in a bad light. It says: "About two years ago the association began a war of extermination in the Northwestern yards, driving out two brotherhood men because they would not join the switchmen's order. The persecution was kept up and last March the discharge of Frank McNerney, yard master, at the instance of switchmen, opened anew the conflict. The matter was brought before the grand council of the federation but without result. At a meeting of representatives of the switchmen's association it was said that body claimed the right to coerce every man in the switching service to become a member of their association, the right to drive from service any man who does not pay dues to the organization, and the right to say who shall be employed as yardmasters. They claimed that members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had no right in yards, and added that the time is coming when a man cannot work in any yard unless he is a member of the Switchmen's association.

Grand Master Wilkinson adds that, failing to get satisfaction from either the switchmen or the federation, the trainmen appealed to the Northwestern management, and the result is known. He gives at length details of the negotiations from time to time, and says that, on the part of the switchmen, it is a record black with persecution, defiance of law and propriety, born with envy at the success of the trainmen.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

Discussed at the Meeting of Temperance Societies at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—A. M. Powell, of New York, this morning read a paper on constitutional prohibition before the national temperance convention. He favored prohibition by constitutional amendment, declaring that local option and high license were "make-shifts," advocated by politicians and distilleries as tending to distract the temperance vote. Constitutional prohibition was asserted to be most dreaded by the enemies of temperance. E. H. Clapp, of Boston, was chosen president. A long list of vice presidents and members of the executive committee were also selected. The topics of citizens' prohibition leagues and "Can Prohibition be enforced?" were discussed. This afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Liquor dealers and saloon keepers have resolved, regardless of party, to carry their ends,

"Resolved, That all temperance men, by united action at the polls, should stand in defense of humanity from their evil influences."

The Proxy Widow Married.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Nina Van Zandt and I. Stefano Malatto were married to-night at the residence of the bride's parents by Justice Lyon. The bride was attired in a white satin decollete, after the Italian style of the nineteenth century, with diamond and pearl ornaments. The couple left on a late train for New York to take steamer for Liverpool, whence they go to Palermo, the former home of the groom. The couple expect ultimately to make their home in Chicago. Mrs. Malatto it was who became the so-called "proxy" bride of Anarchist August Spies in 1887.

Five Thousand Wheelmen.

DETROIT, July 16.—Five thousand wheelmen are in the city representing the leading clubs of the country. The tournament began at two o'clock with a twenty-five-mile road race from Pontiac to this city. Van Sickles, scratch pneumatic, won in 1:21:11; J. Kittinger, solid handicap, fourteen minutes, second, 1:34:43 3-5; H. Dickinson third, on a solid, 17½ minutes handicap, 1:34:32⅘. In the lantern parade to-night 4,000 wheels were in line, each carrying two or more lanterns.

Raum's Intentions.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The local news bureau quotes Commissioner Raum as saying, in conversation with a Chicago pension agent, that affairs have been going too slowly in the pension department, and that he is going to hurry through 350,000 original cases before the year is out. There is no sense in letting them hang on, and when they are disposed of he can get rid of a lot of clerks, perhaps half the force.

Discussed by Doctors.

NEW YORK, July 16.—At a meeting of the International Medical congress to-day, papers were read on, "How to Deal With a Drunkard," "Female Physicians," "The Best Treatment for Alcoholism," and "Alcohol Versus Ammonia in Cases of Pneumonia."