The Helena Independent.

VOL. XXXIII.—NO 1 HELENA, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A REPRESENTATIVE BODY,

Great Numbers of the Electors of the Country Have Delegates at St. Louis.

Will They Agree Upon a Common Platform and Support Their Nominees?

That's the Consideration Must Give Politicians Anxiety—Big Third Party Majority on Hand.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—It was a conglomerate gathering that met in convention at two this afternoon to confer upon the desirability of a third party. Nearly a dozen national organizations were represented and talk among the delegates was whether or not the prohibitionists could be pacified and dragged into the fold with a declaration in favor of nationalizing the liquor traffic. It was the one subject most eagerly discussed by the delegates assembled. Probably the liveliest topic was whether the Stanford men would succeed in what was said to be their secret purpose of forcing the nomination of a third presidential candidate before the democratic or republican national convention is held. Two Kansas men are said to be quietly circulating among delegates, pulling every possible string in this direction for Stanford. The idea was that should the big Californian be made the third party standard bearer he would stand a chance of endorsement in one or the other of the national bodies.

Before Benjamin Terrill, of Texas, called the convention to order. The big hall was lively with the discussions of the national committee of the people's party. Sixty-nine of the biggest guns of their political army gathered on the stage in the main body of the hall and the galleries were filled with groups of delegates and spectators. A delegate from Oregon had the floor for a time, declaring that the opening gun of the national campaign would be fired by his state and calling for help to carry Oregon for the people's party. The report of Schilling showed that less than $50 remained in the party exchequer and that of the $1,200 subscribed at the Cincinnati convention only one subscriber had turned in a cent. Chairman Taubeneck authorized the appointment of a committee of ten to canvass for funds. The committee was having a hot wrangle as to whether it should record itself as ordering arrangements made for the national nominating convention, when a halt was demanded by Marion Cannon, state president of the California farmer's alliance. It was decided before doing anything further to await the action of the convention. If that body decided to take no action looking to the nomination of a presidential candidate, the people's party would go ahead upon its own hook immediately.

At 2:25 Terrill called the convention to order without the formality of an address, and caused a smile by announcing that "the congregation" would rise while the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Basher, of Milingsville, Ill. Miss Alice Mitchell, of the National Woman's alliance, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience joined in the chorus. Considerable merriment was elicited when Terrill went right on as a matter of course, acting as chairman, as though there was no such thing as temporary or permanent organization. Terrill, it was generally understood, does not favor an immediate third party presidential nomination, and it began to look as if he had concluded to shape things a bit while he held the reins. This impression deepened when he proceeded to read a type-written document urging the convention to confine its demands to land, transportation, taxation and money, leaving moral reforms till they had more time. This would leave the prohibition issue out in the cold, and toward the rear of the stage, among distinguished guests, could be seen Miss Frances Willard's features quickly shaded by a frown of portentious proportions, while the "third party or bust" delegates throughout the hall gave equal signs of dissatisfaction.

President Polk, of the national alliance, was introduced by Terrill and announcement made that Polk's address would be followed by one from Powderly and another from Donnelly. At the mention of these three possible presidential candidates the convention manifested much interest. President Polk said the farmers had assembled here to perform a solemn and responsible duty. On Wall street and boards of trade money was 1½ per cent. In many small towns in the west money was from 10 to 20 per cent. This had to be righted. The farmers paid over 20 per cent. of the taxes, and if money can be borrowed in New York on cotton and wheat at 1½ per cent., why can't the same thing be done in the west?

He compared the gain in wealth in the New England states as compared with the producing states of the west and south as five to one of the former against the latter. He entered a solemn protest against these unequal conditions. In closing Polk said: "We want relief; we demand relief, and I repeat now what I have repeated from Maine to California, we must have relief if we have to wipe old parties from the face of the earth." This was greeted with tremendous applause. Something of an anti-climax was created by some Polk enthusiasts in the gallery flinging to the breeze at this juncture a huge banner inscribed with a quotation from Polk's apparently extemporaneous speech.

Powderly was then introduced and warmly greeted. He spoke of the big bridge from the east side of the river owned by a man to whom every one who wanted to enter St. Louis had to pay a tax. The time had come when people would surmount this difficulty. It was not a Powderly nor a Polk, but the people, who would remedy this when the proper time came. Powderly also spoke on the question of the restriction of immigration. "Years ago," continued he, "when we nominated G. N. Weaver of Iowa," A great burst of cheers greeted the mention of the greenback presidential candidate, and Weaver beamed smilingly upon the cheering multitude from the platform, but sobered up when Powderly icily warned the convention to cheer not the man but the principles.

Ignatius Donnelly next appeared on the rostrum. "Coming gatherings of democrats and republicans," he said, "as compared with this convention, will be simply congulations of unprincipled politicians to divide plunder." He predicted a wedding soon to occur,—that of the democratic and republican parties. The ceremony would be performed at the altar of plutocracy, Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison would act as bridesmaids, the devil himself gave away the bride, and Jay Gould pronounced the benediction. "This convention," he said, "proposes to wipe the Mason and Dixon line out of geography, the color line out of politics, give Americans prosperity, so the man who creates shall own what he creates, and take the robber class from the throat of industry, take possession of the government of the United States and put our nominee in the White house."

Marion Cannon, of California, was selected as temporary chairman and Messrs. Steele, of Illinois, and Hays, of Pennsylvania, temporary secretaries. Mr. Terrill found himself suddenly supplanted in control, but gracefully accepted the situation and promised the convention that if they formed a third party he would be found working in it, heart and soul. After appointment of a committee on credentials, adjournment taken until nine a. m.

A TEXAS TRICK.

It Didn't Work Successfully in All Respects—Third Party Majority.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Had a bombshell exploded this afternoon in the midst of the industrial conference it would not have surprised the third party people one iota more than did the motion made by Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, late in the afternoon. A curious series of events led up to it. B. F. Terrill, of Texas, had been selected to call the conference to order, and during all the welcoming addresses and throughout the speeches of Polk, Powderly and Donnelly he tenaciously retained the chair, no move being made even to effect a temporary organization. At the conclusion of Donnelly's address, Hayes jumped up and moved that Acting Chairman Terrill appoint the regular committees, a proceeding which would practically have given the Texan entire charge of the convention. The third party men were dumfounded and the convention was immediately in an uproar. Geo. Weaver sprang to his feet, yelled that the motion was out of order and quickly made a motion that the convention proceed to effect a temporary organization. Friends of the new movement rallied and carried the motion with a hurrah.

The cause of the sensation is disclosed when it is explained that the third party men believed, whether justly or unjustly, that a combination has been made between Macune, Livingston, Hayes and Terrill to down the new party scheme. If the motion had carried they say Terrill would have appointed committees to suit the antis. Apparently, however, opponents of the third party movement are in a hopeless minority.

WELCOMED BY THE STUDENTS.

Mr. Cleveland Addresses Those of Michigan University, Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio; Ex-Postmaster General Dickinson, of Detroit; W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, Cleveland's former law partner, and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, arrived here at 11:45 a. m., from Detroit. The city was gaily decorated in honor of the distinguished party. Fully 2,000 students of the university gathered at the depot and greeted them. Mayor Doty met the party and presented Cleveland with the freedom of the city in a silver casket. The ex-president expressed thanks and spoke of the fame of the state university. The distinguished visitors then entered carriages and, escorted by a procession of militia companies, students and prominent citizens of this and other states, proceeded to President Angell's residence.

After lunch at President Angell's the party proceeded to University hall where, at 3 o'clock, Cleveland delivered an address upon the subject, "Sentiment in Our National Life." Every seat was taken in the hall and standing room could not be secured. Immediately following the address a popular reception was held by the distinguished guests at the court house, and in the evening they returned to Detroit.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The grand jury will be in session this forenoon.

The first occupant of the new dog pound is a poor cur brought in by its owner who wants to get rid of it.

The ball to be given Feb. 24th at Electric hall by the Montana Business college promises to be the best of the season.

Grant & Whalen have completed their contract for putting in spurs for the Northern Pacific at the Boulder smelter.

The grand ball to be given by the telegraphers of Helena Feb. 26th at Electric hall will undoubtedly be a great success.

Leroy Kimball is showing his friends a ruby weighing a carat, taken from Spokane bar. It is valued at $100 in the rough.

C. B. Vaughn has transferred his stock in the Peerless Jennie to other parties, and work on the mine will be resumed this spring.

A party of seven Helena sportsmen went to the Blackfoot on Sunday on a fishing trip. They had pretty good luck and brought back some trout.

The city council meets to-night and will take up the auditorium proposition. It is expected that there will be a good attendance of citizens interested in the project.

J. W. McMurray, the railway postal clerk arrested in Chicago by Inspector Watkins, will have a hearing before Acting United States Commissioner Newman this morning.

The Rapid Transit company will put on another car to-day between Main street and the Northern Pacific depot. Cars will leave each end hereafter every twenty minutes.

Manager J. C. Remington, of Ming's opera house, has been appointed to solicit subscriptions and donations in behalf of the Actors' Fund Fair, to be held at Madison Square garden May 2-7.

A. O. Solomon, manager of the Helena Athletic base ball club last season, is endeavoring to organize a state league, composed of Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Bozeman and Great Falls.

County Attorney Nolan will to-morrow or next day file an information against Doc Seeley, Sandy Lane and William Woods for obtaining money from Robert Kirsten by means of an alleged unfair game of cards.

While alighting from one of the electric cars at Gans & Klein's corner last night a lady caught her dress on the car platform and was dragged to the crossing at Parchen's drug store, where the car was stopped. She was not injured and walked calmly away.

Martin Donovan, Jr., was killed on the Montana Central Sunday evening. He was standing on a trestle near Boulder, when the west-bound train came along. Before the engineer could stop the engine struck Donovan, throwing him into the ravine below. He was dead when picked up.

A grey horse ran away with a buggy yesterday afternoon, starting from Jackson street and going up Broadway. The animal was stopped in front of the Methodist Episcopal church by a mail carrier, who caught the lines and pulled them back over the buggy top so hard that the horse fell down. No damage was done to either the horse or buggy.

State Superintendent Gannon has received a letter from Maurice Deering, of Marysville, withdrawing from any further contest in the West Point cadet examination. Deering was second in the examination held a short time ago. His withdrawal makes Carroll J. Dolman, of Butte, who was third, the alternate of Henry O. Williard. Supt. Gannon has notified Dolman, requesting him to accompany Williard to Keogh for the academic examination March 1.

The following prizes were awarded at the masque ball of the Y. A. W. club last night: First prize for waltzing, Miss Christina Anderson, pair of French opera glasses from the club; ladies first prize, finest costume, Miss Sadie Stevens, one dozen photographs from H. Taylor; ladies' comic prize, Mrs. N. P. Walters, fan, from Sands Bros.; gentlemen's first prize, Oliver Fredericks, silk umbrella from Gans & Klein; gentleman's comic prize, Louis Hill, pair of dancing pumps from Montana Shoe company.

INSTRUCTED FOR HILL.

No Other Name Than His Is Mentioned in the New York Convention.

Delegation to Vote as a Unit for Him for the Presidential Nomination.

The Protest of the Anti-Winter Convention Democrats—They Call Another Convention, May 31.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Sunshine and booming cannon opened the convention day, and such crowds as filled the streets were never before seen in this city. At 10 o'clock a great mob surged about the state committee headquarters, where the Grace-Anderson committee was to make its formal kick. Mr. Anderson, on entering the room, was recognized by Chairman Murphy and explained the nature of their appointment and the reason for the visit. Copies of the action of the Cooper union meeting, he said, had been sent to each member of the state committee before. They were here to ask for an answer. Chairman Murphy said he had not placed the matter before the state committee. Mr. Grady said he thought the committee had no answer to make as a committee. His individual answer had been sent by mail. A copy of the communication was then read, whereupon Cockran asked if the Cooper union meeting was held pursuant to a call issued by a committee assembled at the office of Fairchild. Anderson said the meeting was held in answer to a call numerously signed, and that he did not think there was such a meeting at Fairchild's office. Cockran moved that the protest and resolution be received and laid on the table. Grady said his opinion was that the original purpose of the protestors at their first meeting was to protest against the calling of the convention too late, and that the plan was changed because it was called too early to suit them. Now Anderson comes here for the purpose of having them consider this as a proposition. Wm. R. Grace said he had never heard of a meeting being held protesting against an early or a late convention. He took part in this committee with the understanding that it should not be a protest against the candidacy of any person, but against calling the convention at this time. Cockran's motion to table the resolution carried unanimously and the "kicking committee" withdrew. "We were treated as we expected," said they, "and we will hold a meeting this afternoon that will astonish these people."

From the scene of the kick the crowd returned to the convention hall, which was abundantly decorated with red, white and blue bunting.

Chairman Murphy called the convention to order and Judge Reebe was escorted to the chair as temporary presiding officer. Applause greeted his reference to the man under whose leadership the democracy of the state never lost a battle. Secretary De Freest called the roll of the convention and the names of prominent democrats were greeted with wild applause. Contesting delegations were present from the Fourth Albany district, Second Chatauqua, and First Oswego. Resolutions were adopted making provision for the appointment of various committees.

The following resolution was adopted in regard to the committee on delegates and electors: That the delegates from the several congressional districts select one delegate from each congressional district to constitute the committee on delegates and elections and that the committee so constituted is hereby directed to report to this convention for its approval the names of four delegates and four alternates who shall be delegates and alternates from the state at large to the democratic national convention to be held in Chicago, June 21, 1892; also two delegates and two alternates to the said convention from each congressional district to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several congressional districts; also the names of two presidential electors from the state at large and one elector from each congressional district, said district elector to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several congressional districts, and that in any case where the delegates from a congressional district are unable to agree upon a choice for district delegates or presidential electors they shall report that fact to the committee on delegates and elections, which shall determine the selection, subject to the approval of the committee.

When the convention met after recess the report of the committee on contested seats favored the seating of the sitting delegates in the Albany and Chatauqua cases. The Oswego contest was withdrawn and the report adopted. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman and spoke at some length. In the course of his speech he said:

"If we shall again be invited by our comrades in other states to put forward a candidate for the chief magistracy of the nation, we are prepared to ask their suffrages for a statesman whose record already places him in a group made illustrious by the names of VanBuren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilden. A gallant leader whose banner is inscribed with many victories, a leader who was elected to the senate of the United States without the expenditure of a dollar, a leader in whom veteran soldiers have always found a steadfast friend; a leader whose election to the presidency would give the whole people an administration guided and directed in all its measures by the principles, policy and traditions of Jefferson and Jackson." The report of the committee on resolutions was then read.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy of History Reaffirmed and Endorsed.

The democratic party of New York renews its pledge of fidelity to tariff reform and to the democratic faith to tradition as affirmed in national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in the state platforms, concurrent with the opening of Gov. Tilden's and the close of Gov. Hill's long thrice-approved and alike illustrious service in the chief magistracy. The state platform of 1871 is epitomized, and the document continues: "We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States. We therefore denounce the Sherman silver law, under which our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense, but an actual hindrance of return to free bimetallic coinage, as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometalism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressing silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendage to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse-than-war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census and falsified representation and revolutionary proceedings of the billion-dollar congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising, a verdict which, renewed this year, will empower democratic statesmen to guide the people's counsels and execute the people's will."

The platform recalls with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Gov. Tilden, "who led the democratic party in pushing on the compulsory republican advance of current coinage redemption." It also refers with grateful pride to the inflexibly sound finance of Gov. Hill, "who, by efficient economy, has accomplished the practical extinction of the state debt; has faithfully urged the nation's release from unjust taxation; and likewise, with a statesman's energy and true foresight of the seventy-cent dollar pushing for birth in the body of the Sherman silver law, has taken up the people's cause, assailed republican degredation of silver money and led the advance of the democratic party of New York to that solid ground of high justice upon which they stand to-day, without discord or division, demanding with him that every dollar coined in these United States shall be the equal of every other dollar so coined, and demanding redress of their present shameless inequality."

"The democrats of New York," says the platform, "point to the nomination of Hill to the office of president as a fit expression of democratic faith and tradition, and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats, from a spendthrift administration, excessive tax and debased money. The delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the national democratic convention the name of David B. Hill, a democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat, as candidate for president of the United States."

The delegates are further instructed to vote as a unit. The people of the state are congratulated upon the auspicious opening of Flower's administration.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Greeted With Hearty Cheers When He Appeared Before the Audience.

When the passage instructing for Hill was read the air was shaken by a tremendous burst of applause, and after the resolutions were unanimously adopted a committee was appointed to wait upon Hill and request him to address the convention. Gen. Sickles presented him to the audience in these words: "I present to you, gentlemen of the convention, the young hickory of democracy, our next presidential candidate, David B. Hill." Then came more cheers, and when the noise finally subsided sufficiently Senator Hill spoke at considerable length. He thanked the gentlemen of the convention for the unanimous vote which made known their approval to the authorized representatives of the democracy of the country, and which will be recorded in the annals of the national convention. "The reawakening of democracy all over the land," he said, "is the most auspicious sign of the times. All our troubles, all our dangers at this very hour, after so many years of republican rule, flow from the unconstitutional legislation of the very men who sit in shivering fits over what democracy will do with power. The democratic party is one whose creed ever has been a strict interpretation of the constitution and confinement of government to a few specific granted powers."

He commended these contrasted facts to his fellow countrymen for meditation. The republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires another upheaval at the ballot box like that of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion dollar congress must be repealed and the people's will obeyed. "We are advancing," said he, "to the final renewal of the nation's verdict on the insensate reign of autocrats and plutocrats, whereby their verdict, now scoffed at, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of federal congress and a federal executive obedient to the sovereign people's will.

"The Sherman silver law transforms the federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrument for the gradual expulsion of our gold, for the establishment of an exclusive basis and permanent reduction of every American dollar by thirty per cent. or more, below the level of its true value during the whole period of our free bimetallic coinage from 1792 to 1873." Turning attention to the tariff the senator said the cause of tariff reform has lately made great practical advance. Secretary Manning, in his report of 1886, advised congress to begin practical tariff reform by a single act, the act for free wool. One year later the secretary's report was "writ large" in the message of the president. Now, five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes the chairman of the ways and means committee that the path of progress which Secretary Manning blazed at first and alone is the true path. A maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than lose them, better dividing into chapters the lessons of a long campaign of education, is, "abolish, whenever you can, one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress." The speech was loudly cheered, and at 5:30 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

National delegates at large were chosen as follows: Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Gen. Daniel E. Sickels and Henry W. Slocum; alternates, Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

SYRACUSE, MAY 31.

Another Convention of New York Democrats Called—The Antis.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In the recess interim of the state convention the anti-winter convention gathered at Union hall. Charles S. Fairchild, as chairman of the committee of fifty, called the meeting to order and submitted a statement in the nature of a report as chairman of the committee. He said: "To the committee of fifty I report that, in pursuance of instructions given to us by the mass meeting held in Cooper Union, the 11th of this month, members of the state committee individually and the state committee as a whole have been requested to dissolve the convention called by them for this day and they decline to comply with the request. In that event you are instructed to take such measures as you might deem well to secure the proper representation of the democracy of this state at the democratic national convention to be held in Chicago, June 21 next. You will now enter upon the work of considering the adopting of such measures. Your work of to-day will, I believe, be such that you will meet again before June with countless thousands of your fellow democrats, all inspired with high purpose, and high hopes for our beloved party, and then when we meet again our trouble will be to find a hall so large that it can hold the hosts of democrats who will come to wish us God-speed. May blessing rest upon your work May the result be that the democracy of principle, owned by no man, the party of honor, truth and freedom."

Fairchild then presented the name of F. O. Locke, of Buffalo, as chairman. He said there are times in the history of parties as in the history of states when it becomes necessary for good citizens to assert and maintain their rights. Such an occasion now confronts the democratic party in the state of New York. Its organization, which was created and intended as a means through which the will of the majority should be made manifest and given due effect, has been seized by unscrupulous representatives of mere factions and used as instruments not to subserve but to frus-

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BOLSTERED UP BY BLAINE

Michigan Republicans, Mostly Out of Office at Present, Hold a Banquet.

Blaine Says Republicanism Is Strong and Growing Stronger, Wherefore They Cheer.

But the Democrats Control Their State Just the Same—McKinley Echoes Cullom's Silly "Don't's."

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The annual banquet of the Michigan club, celebrating Washington's birthday, brought together leading republican politicians from all parts of this state and from many other states. It was a stated banquet, not given for the purpose of forwarding the interests of any presidential candidate. Particularly was it denied that there was any intention to boom Gen. Alger, and it was asserted that its sole object was to kindle the enthusiasm of republicans of the state for the party nominee, whoever he may be. The banquet was held in the rink, a great barn-like structure, whose inherent ugliness was hidden away under folds of artically draped bunting and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and others. Covers were laid for 1,200 persons at the tables upon the main floor, while upon a platform at one side, under a brilliant canopy, sat the speakers and guests of honor. Gen. Alger introduced Congressman Burrows to deliver the address of welcome, and in doing so referred to "Michiganizing" by democrats, and declared that in November Michigan would elect a legislature that would restore the legislative districts to proper shape and elect a republican successor to Senator Stockbridge. Burrows said the task of welcoming the guests of the club usually devolved on the governor, but owing to a slight mistake this time that gentleman happened to be a democrat. He assured his hearers, however, that the mistake should not happen again in the next twenty-five years. Michigan, he said, had always cast its electoral vote for the republican presidential candidate and proceeded to give the list, from 1856 down. When Blaine's name was reached the assembly broke into a round of enthusiastic applause. His endorsement of the McKinley law and reciprocity was also warmly greeted.

General Alger spoke with regret of the absence of J. S. Clarkson, detained in North Carolina by illness, and proceeded to read a letter of regret from Mr. Blaine. That gentleman, after expressing regret, said: "I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the republican party. In all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary, our opponents are weak, and growing weaker. They are divided, we are united. If we don't win it is our own fault. We will be justly censurable if, with such great measures involved, every republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally, and that victory in the election depends on him." The reading of the letter brought forth another round of applause.

When Gov. McKinley was introduced a storm of applause arose. His toast was, "Protection as a national issue." He began by saying that whenever anything is to be done in and for the country, the republican party must do it. This has been true for thirty years, beginning with Abraham Lincoln. Not one page of the present tariff can be repealed in ten years. At the present rate the present congress cannot repeal it in twenty-five years. Morrison tried it and disappeared from congress; Mills tried it and lost the speakership; Cleveland started out to shear that sheep, and came back shorn, and now Springer is trying it. "You can't make wool free on a sheep's back and tax it on our back. Protection must be for all or none. No man or woman in Michigan knows of the tariff as a burden, but every one of them knows it as a blessing."

The speaker declared that protection was the national policy, because when free trade and protection were issues, protection had always won. It might be true that with protection some things would be cheaper for a time, but in the end it would be at the price of human degradation, and nothing was cheap at that cost. "The only way to win is to be courageous. We lost in 1890 by listening to the campaign prophet; but now the campaign prophet is out of a job. They told us last fall the tariff was prohibitive; it has been in operation fifteen months and we never before had as extensive a trade.

"The democrats don't know what they want. Cleveland don't and Hill don't; but they may find out as an outcome of what took place in New York to-day. It may help Cleveland when he returns here to show him a pearl button manufactory, where we manufacture buttons as cheaply as we did before the tariff was placed on them. The democratic congress is trying to repeal the pearl button tariff." The address was punctured by enthusiastic applause.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, spoke on "Washington, the Protectionist." "The all-absorbing question which divides the two great political parties to-day, and upon which it becomes more and more evident the next presidential contest will be fought is the tariff. The democratic party, which, in both branches of congress at the last session, was committed to the free coinage of silver, is retracing its steps, and party leaders and organs are endeavoring to eliminate the silver question from politics. But upon the tariff question there is no division of sentiment. There is not protection sentiment enough in that party to create the least dissension in party councils." Other addresses were made.

Cannibalism in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—News of a horrible story of murder and cannibalism near Ray's Mill has been received. Lucy President Ediltie, a negro woman, left her house to work, leaving her nine months' old babe in charge of two children, aged 11 and nine, named Mark and Linda. Mark, it seems, was resolved upon putting the infant out of the way, and soon after the mother left he killed and mangled it with an ax. Not content with this, he took a fork and gouged out the eyes of the little one, which he roasted, and then taking a slice out of either jaw, he and his sister sat themselves down and feasted.

Unknown Vessel Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Gibraltar states that during the storm that prevailed in that vicinity an unknown ship went ashore at Cape Spartel, on the northwest coast of Morocco, at the entrance to the straits of Gibraltar, and it is believed every soul aboard was lost. A man lashed to a spar has been washed upon the beach at Penzance. He was almost completely exhausted, and it is impossible for him to utter a word.

The low price of silver has forced the shutting down of the Alice mill at Butte and the discharge of 150 miners.

THE P. O. S. OF A.

State Camp in Session in Butte—Officers Elected.

BUTTE, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—To-day the first annual session of the state camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, opened in this city. The camp was called to order by the state president, George F. Marsh, and the following state officers were present: Geo. F. Marsh, of Butte, state president; John Kemp, of Granite, state vice-president; B. F. Piatt, of Helena, state secretary; B. Calkins, of Butte, state treasurer; John B. Scott, of Helena, district president, and Arthur McMillan, of Granite, state chaplain. N. J. Scott, of Butte; D. V. Herrott, of Thompson Falls, and J. B. Nesbitt, of Great Falls, were appointed a committee on credentials and the camp adjourned until two o'clock. At the appointed time the camp reconvened and the committee on credentials reported the following delegates present and entitled to seats: Camp No. 1, Butte—Thomas Stees and N. J. Scott; No. 2, Anaconda—Charles Houck and H. L. Morley; No. 3, Helena—H. M. Burrus and George I. Martin; No. 4, Granite—John Kemp and Arthur McMillan; No. 6, Great Falls—Emery B. Judd and James B. Nesbitt; No. 11, Marysville—W. Jones and A. J. Burnes; No. 14, Livingston—George Stewart; No. 17, Thompson Falls—D. V. Herriott; No. 18, Butte—H. P. Rodebank and George O. Gray.

After the committee's report had been heard and adopted, State President Marsh read his annual report. At present eighteen camps are organized in the state, with a total membership of 1,200. In 1890 but ten camps were organized, showing the popularity attained as soon as its aims and objects became fully understood. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were received and the usual committees appointed. State officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Past president, Geo. F. Marsh; president, Thos. Stees; vice president, B. F. Piatt; master of forms, John Kemp; secretary, Jas. B. Nesbitt; treasurer, N. H. Morley; inspector, W. Jones; guard, W. R. Rodebank; trustees, A. J. Burnes, Geo. Stewart and E. B. Judd.

Followed Their Trail.

MISSOULA, Feb. 22. — [Special.] — This morning a committee, consisting of Judge Stevens, Dr. Coe, John D. Ruff and Richard Marsh, was selected from a number of gentlemen at the Florence hotel. The committee took a hack and drove around the city, stopping at a bakery on Cedar street, intending to hide a small pocket compass near there, but not finding a suitable place mounted the hack again and went on to the Episcopal church, where the compass was hidden in a crevice in the wall. The committee then returned. Mr. King, the mind reader, who had remained at the hotel, was blindfolded and placed on the box of the hack. He drove the horses, stopped at the bakery, felt around where the committee had been, again mounted the box and drove to the church, where he took the hand of one of the committee, went directly to the wall and took out the concealed article. The committesmen are satisfied that there was no fake.

How Bozeman Observed.

BOZEMAN, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Washington's birthday was fittingly observed in Bozeman. Flags are floating on every public building and banks and the government offices were closed. Court was also adjourned. In the evening a grand ball and supper was given in the Armory hall by the members of the G. A. R. Caroline Gage opened a week's engagement here to-night with "The Honeymoon."

State Firemen's Association.

BUTTE, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Montana State Firemen's association was held here to-day, representatives being present from Missoula, Anaconda, Bozeman and Butte. Delegates from Deer Lodge applied for admission and that association was admitted. Delegates were expected from Helena to join the state association but they did not arrive.

The Alice Mill.

BUTTE, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The sixty-stamp mill of the Alice mining company will be closed down to-morrow night, on account of the depression of silver. The twenty-stamp mill will remain in operation for the present, and all told the company will continue to employ 100 men instead of 320 as heretofore.

Bound to no Party.

MILES CITY, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The colored men of Custer county have organized an independent campaign club called the B. F. Butler club. John Williams is president, Geo. Jenkins, vice president, and W. R. Evans, secretary. They are bound to no party, and vote with those recognizing them.

TROUBLE IN THE FLATHEAD.

Maj. Ronan Asks for a Conference With the United States Marshal.

United States Marshal Furny yesterday received a dispatch from Maj. Peter Ronan, agent of the Flathead Indians, asking for a conference at Missoula to-morrow. The dispatch was dated Arlee, and referred to the arrest of two half-breeds for murderous assault, and also to the Dayton Creek affair of some months ago. It was not very clear, and the marshal will go to Missoula to-morrow to clear it up and also to render the agent any assistance in his power. The Dayton Creek affair, it will be remembered, was that in which a number of white men jumped land allotted to the Indians, and drove the latter and their families off. The Indians were put in possession of their lands after some trouble. The present trouble is no doubt part of the same affair.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The first continental congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution began its session this morning at the Church of Our Father. The congress is composed of all the active officers of the National society, one regent from each state and regents and delegates of each organized chapter. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who is president general of the society, delivered the address of welcome. She reviewed the organization of society in October 1890, since which time a membership of 1,200 has been gained. There have been difficulties in the organization and troubles at times perhaps have caused some friction, but in view of the great success which has attended the labors of the society and of the more brilliant future which is before it, these can happily be forgotten. Mrs. Cabell read a report recommending the building of a national hall for the national society in Washington.