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The Helena Independent.

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GANS & KLEIN.

ON MARCH 31ST, 1814, the allied sovereigns, whose armies overthrew NAPOLEON, entered Paris with all the pomp and panoply of victory. France, prostrated by war, hailed the conquerors with delight.

Women shared the general enthusiasm and distributed white cockades, rejoicing that their brothers, sons and husbands would be no longer subject to the dreaded conscription.

OUR

New Puffs,

FOUR-IN-HANDS

AND

DRESS BOWS

ARE HERE.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED IN STYLE AND FINISH.

GANS & KLEIN.

CAUGHT A SMOOTH CROOK

A Counterfeiter, Long Wanted by the Government, Nabbed at Granite.

Several Times in Custody, From Which He Often Managed to Escape.

George Love, Alias Walker, Alias J. W. Westlake—He Will Be Brought to This City.

GRANITE, March 30.—[Special.]—Some time last night George Love, alias Walker, alias J. W. Westlake, was brought out of the Granite mine and placed under arrest by Detective Josephs, of the United States treasury department, who, with his prisoner, is here awaiting the arrival of United States Marshal Foray. About a year ago Love, who went by the name of Walker, was arrested by Josephs at Denver on a charge of counterfeiting. From that place he managed to make his escape. He was captured again and confined in the jail at Kansas City. From there he made a second escape by sawing through the iron bars of his cell. He then came to Granite where he has for eight months been working as a miner under the name of J. W. Westlake. Upon his person was found about $200 in raised bills, fives raised to twenties. Hid within the lining of his coat he had a number of small saws. His room at the hotel was searched and a complete set of burglar's tools and a package of raised bills discovered. The detective found his man by following an express package containing dies used in raising bills. It is reported that Love is wanted in Portland, Oregon, for embezzlement. Detective Josephs is jubilant over his capture of one of the slickest crooks in America.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

Only Explanation of a Brute's Crime—He Was Lynched.

FINDLAY, O., March 30.—Joseph Little, an inmate of the National Soldier's home at Dayton, butchered his divorced wife and her two daughters in a terrible manner here this morning. He returned home Sunday on leave of absence, and stayed quietly in the house with the unsuspecting, though estranged family. Yesterday he carefully sharpened a murderous hatchet. After breakfast this morning he crushed the skull of his daughter Delia with the weapon and leaving her for dead, dealt a blow at his daughter Emma, who escaped with a slight wound. Then he rushed upon the invalid who was once his wife, and a terrible struggle ensued. He landed six blows on the woman's head without breaking her skull. A finger on her right hand was cut off by one blow. When the woman was exhausted the fiendish ex-husband crushed her skull. Then he cut the piano and pictures and furniture to pieces and gave himself up.

At 12:30 this (Thursday) morning a mob stormed the jail, took Lytle out and hanged him. When the mob first reached the jail they could not gain admittance. They then procured oil well drills and battered down the doors. Lytle was dragged out into the street and taken to a bridge. A rope was placed about his neck, but just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver was heard and the rope parted. The determined men were not to be balked, however. Lytle was picked up and taken to the nearest telegraph pole, where he was strung up.

The victims are still alive, but the death of Mrs. Lytle and daughter Delia is hourly expected.

Held Up the Town.

GUANJUATA, March 30.—The killing of the six bandits found tearing up the tracks of the Mexican Central last week stopped the depredation of the bandits until yesterday, when five of the same band rode into the town of Perdito and held a number of the citizens in the streets at midday, securing a considerable amount of money. One man resisted while being robbed and was shot and fatally wounded by the bandits. They then coolly rode out of town. The band is under the leadership of Jean Fiento, one of the most desperate men of his class in the republic.

Outrages by Range Rustlers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 30.—Word comes to-day of bolder outrages by the range rustlers. They have been shooting down horses and cattle for a fortnight, and scores of carcasses lie on the feeding grounds. The prairie pirates select the property of large owners. Charles Ford is here, afraid for life to visit his ranch. The thieves are running Johnson, Datrona and Converse counties. Nearly every prominent ranch owner has been warned that he will be killed if he visits the rustler's district.

THE MONEY NOW UP.

Jack Stone and Ike Hayes to Fight Twenty Rounds at Encore.

Ike Hayes, the colored pugilist, has found a backer in the person of Will Rideout, who last night covered Jack Stone's $100 for a fight between the two. The money is in the hands of William Fredericks at the Coliseum. The men signed articles last night for a twenty-round go at Encore hall within eight or ten days, with the smallest gloves allowed by law. "The people will see if I am a paper fighter when the time comes," says Hayes.

Dude Johnson wants another "go" with Chick Rodgers with anything from four-ounce gloves to bare knuckles.

Rained in Torrents.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A dispatch from St. Paul says reports from many North Dakota and northern Minnesota points indicate that it has been raining in torrents for from eight to twelve hours. In many places the country is flooded and the roads impassable. Grain in the shock was ruined by the early March thaw and this rain has completed the destruction. It is believed that 10,000,000 bushels in the Red River valley must be counted lost.

For the League Season.

GREAT FALLS, March 30—[Special.]—At a meeting to-night a base ball club was organized and committees appointed to draw up articles of incorporation and secure suitable grounds. The name of the club is to be the Great Falls Base Ball and Athletic association. It was incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000 and divided in 200 shares of $5 each.

Washout on the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, March 30.—Considerable flood damage is reported in western North Dakota and Montana. The Great northern railway is suffering from severe washouts near Williston, a bridge and twelve miles of track and trestle being carried away.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It Meets To-Night at Electric Hall and Will Do Good Work.

Every delegate to the democratic city convention that meets to-night at Electric hall will go there with the determination to nominate a candidate for mayor, for police judge and magistrate, who will command the respect and confidence of every taxpayer, every working man and every professional man in the city. There is a unanimous feeling that for the first office John C. Curtin is the man. The city is for him, regardless of politics, and that is the reason the delegates want him. For police judge, Judge Smith has his friends, Col. Curtis has his and Denver Dayton has his. Whoever has the majority will have the hearty and enthusiastic support of the unsuccessful candidates. The contest for city treasurer has narrowed down to H. M. Brandegee and John S. M. Neill. The friends of each are working hard, and after to-night's convention they will join forces and work for the election of the successful man. The finances of the city can safely be trusted to either of them.

The more searching the investigation is of the democratic aldermanic ticket the more favorably are the conservative business men and taxpayers generally impressed with it. Jacob Post, the candidate in the First ward, is a Helena raised boy, who earned his first 25 cents in this city. He clerked in the store of which he is now the proprietor, and by hard work and strict attention to business has won the confidence of the business community. H. C. Burgard, in the second, is another illustration of a successful business man who has made his way by hard work and fair business dealings. Bernard Brown, for the short term in the Second, is the sort of a man long needed in the city council. The taxpayers want a man who is handy with the pencil, who is used to accounts, and who when a bill is to audited can do it intelligently. Gov. Toole and the state board of examiners employed him recently to go over the accounts of state officers. He did it so well that he not only received the unanimous endorsement of the governor and the board, but he also saved the state three times the amount of his compensation. Capt. Howell, in the Third, will bring to the work the ripe experience gained in places of high trust. The Fourth ward residents are too well alive to their own interests and those of the city to allow the opportunity to secure the services of Col. W. B. Hundley in the city council to pass. P. M. Collins, in the Fifth, is not a politician, neither has he any private axes to grind. But he is a well-read man, who knows right from wrong, believes in a progressive city government for the whole people, and will attend faithfully to the interests of the Fifth and the entire city. Daniel Hanley, from the Sixth, will take to the council the experience gained during the past year. He has been a true representative in the past and the people of that section know him so well that they feel they cannot afford to make a change this year. Joseph Evans in the Seventh, a workingman himself, knows what legislation will be for the best interests of the people of his ward, and in him all classes feel they will have a friend in the council, to whom they can go with the surety of having their petitions and desires not only listened to but pushed.

With these strong and representative candidates now in the field, if the city convention to-night does its duty, the democrats can go before the taxpayers with a well-grounded hope of receiving their almost unanimous endorsement.

THE POET BURIED.

Funeral Services Over the Corpse of Walt Whitman.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 30.—The remains of Walt Whitman, the poet, were interred this afternoon at the Harleigh cemetery, after impressive funeral services, which were attended by a large throng, including many well-known people in literary circles. The casket of plain quartered oak was almost hidden beneath the floral tributes. Whitman's numerous admirers filed past the body in a constant stream as it lay in state at his home for over two hours this morning. No services were held at the house and the mourning procession passed in silence to the cemetery, where hundreds of sympathetic spectators lined the walk. At the tomb Francis Howard Wilson, of Philadelphia, read passages from scripture and the poet's writings. Dr. H. M. Bucke, Whitman's biographer, spoke at length on the life and character of the dead poet as shown by his works. Thomas B. Harned and Dr. Daniel G. Brinton also made addresses and the ceremony was concluded by an address from Robert Ingersoll.

DE LESSEPS IN TROUBLE.

Some of His Financial Operations to Be Investigated.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the great French engineer of the Panama canal, has been charged by the courts of France with swindling and breach of trust. As the transactions upon which the accusations are based occurred in New York a greater portion of the testimony to be used in the trial must be taken here. Vicomte Paul Dabzac, consul-general of France, in this city, has, it transpires, received letters interrogatory for the examination of many of the most prominent American financiers, and subpœnas will be served on many of them. The alleged swindle and breach of trust specifically set up against Count de Lesseps occurred in a deal through which he and other trustees of the Universal Inter-Oceanic Panama Canal company obtained control of the Panama railroad more than ten years ago. The deal involved the purchase of 68,514 shares of the railroad company's stock.

An Indecent Gang.

DETROIT, March 30.—At the arraignment of "Prince" Michael and Lizzie Courts, disciples of the "Flying Roll," arrested several days ago on the charge of immorality, this afternoon both refused to plead, and pleas of not guilty were entered in each case. The "prince" is charged with adultery, low and lascivious cohabitation, and cohabiting with a girl under 16 years of age, and his bail was fixed at $1,300. The Courts woman was only charged with adultery and her bail was fixed at $200. Both prisoners were held to answer next Monday morning. After court adjourned the prisoners were taken to jail, followed by a mob, which hooted and pelted the prisoners and officers with mud.

Rubber Companies Combine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 30.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed for the United States Rubber company with a capital of $50,000,000. The incorporators are Wm. Barbour, of Patterson; John J. Waterbury, Wm. L. Trenholm, J. Edward Simmons and John P. Townsend, of New York. Every rubber company of any size in the country is in the combination except one company in Boston. The combination takes effect to-day.

Endorsed Harrison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The state republican convention to-day adopted a platform cordially endorsing the McKinley law, reciprocity and Harrison's administration, and recommending that the delegates selected by this convention vote for Harrison's re-nomination.

Clark's hotel, at Boston, was damaged to the amount of $30,000 early Wednesday morning. The guests were panic stricken and jumped from windows. Some were seriously hurt. E. W. Perry, a guest, died of his injuries.

THEIR TICKET IS NAMED.

Mayor Kleinschmidt Receives the Republican Nomination as per Programme.

James B. Walker Put Up For City Treasurer Without Any Opposition.

Charles F. Gage Creates Some Surprise by Defeating All Comers for the Police Judge Nomination.

The republican city convention last night nominated Theodore H. Kleinschmidt for mayor, James B. Walker for city treasurer and Charles F. Gage for police judge. The convention got through without a fight, showing that the machine on Saturday night had done its work for Kleinschmidt better than was thought at the time. The friends of the present mayor were so sure of his selection that they were willing to have the convention ballot on a candidate without the formality of nominating speeches. Still they injected a saving clause by making the first ballot an informal one. It developed no surprises, and even had it been formal and decisive, it would have resulted in Mayor Kleinschmidt's nomination. City Treasurer Walker got through without the formality of a ballot, and the only surprise of the night was the nomination of Charles F. Gage.

The Electric hall was well filled when the convention was called to order. Among the spectators were many of the bolting Third ward republicans, and some democrats who were there through curiosity. Judge J. G. Sanders was chosen temporary chairman, and made a speech in accepting the position.

"By your selection of myself to preside," said Judge Sanders, "you have conferred upon me an added honor to those which have heretofore been conferred upon me by the republicans of Helena. I appreciate highly the honor and will endeavor to the best of my ability to perform the duties assigned. I know you will perform your duty with that courage born of the republican party and with strict fairness which will leave no wound to heal when the gavel falls and the convention adjourns sine die. During the past two days there has been within the ranks of the party an animated discussion as to the eligibility of some of its members. Gentlemen, this is as it should be and I am glad to know that I belong to the party where the most humble of its members may consult as to the best interests of the party without fear of encouraging the displeasure of bosses. We belong to a party where there are no bosses and where every member is a king. I am glad to know that I belong to a party that when its accredited delegates' wish has been expressed fairly and impartially that from that time on all differences shall cease, all contests be laid aside and the ranks closed up, and with an unbroken front march to sure and certain victory."

After the selection of H. H. Davis for temporary secretary the usual committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and platform, were appointed. While they were making up their reports the convention took a recess of ten minutes. The committees reported in the order named. The temporary officers were made permanent. The report of the committee on platform was read by Col. A. C. Botkin. At the mention of the name of Harrison there was some applause. When Blaine was mentioned his name was received with cheers. The platform, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows:

Resolved, That as republicans of the city of Helena, in convention assembled, we recognize that, first of all, we are members of a national party to which is entrusted in a special degree the guardianship of the highest interests and welfare of the greatest republic, with its immense and limitless responsibilities as the exemplar of free institutions and the hope and inspiration of liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, That as the politics of the democratic party are unfolded by its majority in the national house of representatives, we find new reasons for dreading the consequences of its supremacy. In confession of its inability to project a scheme of legislation that shall deal systematically with the subject of duties on imports, it proceeds with cowardly imbecility to attack by piecemeal the existing law, which represents and embodies beyond any other that ever graced the statute books of the union the great saving and stimulating principle of protection to American labor. In so doing it has uttered a threat against our most important industries; has discouraged investments; has paralyzed new enterprises that promised employment to tens of thousands and has checked in a measure, and with disastrous results beyond calculation, the prosperity of the country and its people. With hypocritical professions of friendship for silver, and having a membership of 235 against eighty-eight, it has obstructed all legislation in that interest and depressed the value of that metal to a figure lower than it has ever before reached in our history. In brief it has ceased to be a party of principles and become a factor of ruin, calamity and distress.

Resolved, That we declare our unqualified approval of the administration of Benjamin Harrison, in its wisdom of counsel, its vigor of execution and its essential Americanism, and that we applaud especially the brilliant diplomacy of the state department under the peerless statesmanship of James G. Blaine, which has opened new markets to our products, vindicated with unexampled dignity the honor of the republic, and added a new luster to every star that sparkles in the constellation in the national banner.

Resolved, That it is the highest purpose and aim of the republican party to protect the working men of American nativity, or seeking to enjoy and worthy of the blessings of its citizenship against unfair competition, and that we will represent and secure this policy not alone by the present system of protective tariff, which is the pride and glory of the party, but equally by just measures against importations of foreign labor to the detriment of our own working men.

Resolved, That we favor during the ensuing year as during the past year, an economic but not a parsimonious administration of the city government; that we favor such an expenditure of the public money as will bring about a better condition of our streets and sidewalks in many portions of the city; that we favor all necessary improvements that conserve the convenience, the comfort and the happiness of our people, and that all such improvements be made as rapidly as the finances of the city will warrant.

Resolved, That we favor the policy of giving to our home mechanics and laboring men the benefit of whatever public work the city shall perform.

Resolved, That we pledge the republican candidates of the city of Helena, first, to the promotion of good government in the interests of law and labor, without discrimination against classes and without detriment to individual liberty; that we urge progressive policies and enterprising measures of public improvement; that we demand that the burdens of the city government shall be devolved upon those best able to bear the same and who are chief participants in their benefits; that to that end taxes shall be justly assessed, vigorously expended, and that the republican party here represented shall perform its whole part in placing the crown of glory and prosperity on the queen city of the mountains.

When the platform had been disposed of, R. H. Howey moved that an informal ballot be taken for candidate for mayor. Jesse Armitage wanted to know if it wasn't customary first to place the candidates in nomination. A voice from the Third ward cried "no," and the Howey motion was adopted. Frank L. Reece and F. W. Combs were made tellers and went around with their hats. When the informal ballot was counted it stood: Kleinschmidt forty-five, Richard Lockey nineteen, D. A. Cory three, A. C. Botkin two, J. G. Sanders one. Col. Botkin wanted to make the nomination unanimous then, but the chairman thought that a little out of order, and the formal ballot was proceeded with. It stood: Kleinschmidt forty-seven, Lockey twenty-three. Kleinschmidt's nomination was then made unanimous, on Col. Botkin's motion.

Calls for "Kleinschmidt" brought the mayor from the rear of the hall. Judge Sanders introduced him as the next mayor of Helena. "I can only thank you," said Mayor Kleinschmidt, "for having placed me in nomination for that honorable position of mayor of the city of Helena. The convention and the enthusiasm of the republican party is aroused in the cause which we advocate. I cannot but accept the nomination and will do my best to promote the welfare of the party to which we belong, as well as the interests of the city of Helena alike. I can only eulogize those who went into the convention and waged the contest which has just been closed. I know the responsibilities of the office, as I have filled it before. The smoke of battle here has now died out and we ought to stand united in the contest that is before us. I assured friends to-night that no matter how and what might be the result of the convention they could always rely on T. H. Kleinschmidt's support at any time. [Applause]. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Having placed me in the position of being your candidate I can only ask you to make good the nomination by an election. I not only appeal to republicans but to the voters at large to stand by the nominations of the republican party, believing and knowing the convention will name only such men as will represent the best interests of the city. I do not propose to go back on former administrations, or the last one. I will leave the comparisons to be made by the public, but I am frank to say that I am willing to stand on the record of the past administration. The books and accounts are open and I court investigation from the largest to the smallest item. In that council were representative democrats and they were hand and hand with us. I am proud to accord them the testimony that they acted as the interests of the city required. I do not desire to entertain you with a speech. If I am elected I shall to the best of my ability carry out the wishes and welfare of the city of Helena—your home, my home, and the home of thousands more to come."

When an informal ballot for candidate for city treasurer was called for, C. C. Newman said that if there was more than one candidate for that office he did not know it. He moved that the rules be suspended, and James B. Walker declared the unanimous nominee. This was done, and Mr. Walker came modestly to the platform. "About a year ago I stood on the same platform and accepted the nomination for the office of city treasurer," said Mr. Walker. "Thanks to your kind offices and the kind votes of constituents, I was elected. I can only repeat to-night my expressions of gratitude to you and thank you very much for the honor. If elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. The gentleman whom you have named as your standard bearer is the right man in the right place, and I am satisfied he will maintain the dignity and honor of the office. I have no hesitancy in predicting that on next Monday we will rout the democracy horse, foot and dragoon."

The informal ballot for police magistrate resulted: F. N. McIntyre 29, Chas. F. Gage 20, C. W. Fleischer 10, S. N. Nicholson 5, John Holds 2, R. H. Howey, C. C. Newman, Miles Cavavanaugh and J. P. McEvily each one. The first formal ballot stood: McIntyre 33, Gage 25, Fleisner 8, Nicholson 3, and one for "Fletcher," evidently meant for Fleischer. Sergeant Nicholson announced his withdrawal before the second ballot, which stood: McIntyre 31, Gage 35, Cavanaugh 3, Fleisher 1. Before the third ballot was taken there were loud calls of "McIntyre" and "Gage" by the friends of the two candidates. The ballot, which was the deciding one, resulted: Gage 42, McIntyre 28. The latter, who was one of the delegates, had the nomination made unanimous, Mr. Gage came forward for a speech. He said he had not considered himself in the fight until the past two days. But after supper, and before the convention, he had gone to the silence of his room and prepared a little speech in anticipation of his selection. He pulled out a few sheets of paper, and when the laughter that this created had subsided, he read one of them, the sentiments in which were received with applause. "There's another sheet," said Mr. Gage, and amid laughter and applause he read it. Some of his remarks were to the effect that "the nomination carries with it certain obligations to the party which nominates;" and that the convention must not put up candidates to slaughter them.

Henry C. Smith was again chosen chairman of the city central committee, the other members of which are the chairmen of the ward delegations. D. A. Cory was chosen secretary and A. M. Thornburgh treasurer.

SILVER MINES SHUT DOWN.

Owing to the Price of Silver Under the Sherman Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Advices from Candelaria, Nev., to-day are that the Miners' union there has disbanded and the men have prepared a petition to the mine owners to be allowed to go to work for $3 per day, against $4.50 which was exacted after the Miners' union was organized. The miners rejected the proposition to establish a sliding scale of wages last November, which the directors of mining companies claimed the low price of silver rendered necessary. At the time the reduction was made the directors claimed, as an offset, that when the price of bullion had gone over $1 per ounce they voluntarily raised wages to $3.50 per day. It has not yet been decided whether the mines, which were closed at that time, will be reopened.

Very Low Price of Silver.

DENVER, March 30.—The manager of the Aspen Consolidated Mining company, of Aspen, and the managers of several rich silver mines at Telluride, have received orders to shut down work inside of a week. The action will throw 1,000 men out of employment. The cause for closing is the low prices being paid for silver.

Refused to Sing "America."

CHICAGO, March 30.—A negro mass meeting was held Monday night to consider the feeling among colored citizens. Rev. Geo. James, pastor of Bethel African Methodist church, Chicago, in an interview stated that the negroes no longer love this country and consider the United States government their worst enemy. Frank A. Dennison, colored, assistant city prosecutor, in a counter interview, pronounces the refusal to sing "America" disgraceful. F. L. Barnett, a colored attorney, said a permanent organization would probably be formed here to employ delegates to investigate lynchings in the south and bring the perpetrators to justice.

WESTERN UNION OUSTED.

Its Contract With the Union Pacific Is Declared to Be Illegal.

The Railroad Must Own and Operate Its Own Telegraph Lines.

The Question Is not One of Policy but of Law—Decision by Justice Brewer.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Justice Brewer, of the supreme court, sitting as judge of the circuit court of the district embracing Nebraska, has rendered a decision declaring illegal the contract under which the telegraph lines of the Union Pacific railroad are operated by the Western Union. The directors of the road will hereafter operate their own lines. This suit was brought by the United States under the act congress passed in 1888 declaring that all railroads which received government aid and were required under their charter to maintain telegraph lines shall henceforward maintain and exercise by themselves alone all telegraph franchises conferred upon them. Under this act the government sought to have cancelled and annulled the contract made July 1, 1881, between the Western Union and Union Pacific by which, as claimed, the telegraphic franchises granted the railway company by charter rights were not a mere right to place a telegraph wire along the railroad for its own use. Telegraph wires are as much a part of a railroad as depots or wrecking trains. What was meant was a telegraph line for public and commercial uses, as independent and complete in itself as though not built along a railroad right of way, or used at all in connection with its operation. The contract between the telegraph company and the railroads, Justice Brewer says, operates to transfer this telegraph franchise to the former, and was intended to make it the exclusive beneficiary thereof. The contract provisions meant that telegraphic business should be exercised by the Western Union alone, and that no other company, railway or telegraph, should touch it. The purpose as disclosed in every line of the contract was that public and commercial use of the telegraph wires should belong to the Western Union, leaving to the railway only such use of them as was necessary for its own business.

Justice Brewer said he had no doubt this transfer was beyond the authority conferred by the granting acts of 1862 and 1864, but if there were any doubt, it had been removed by the act of 1888, passed in the exercise of the reserved power to alter or amend the charter, commanding the railway to exercise all the duties of its telegraph franchise. The justice said he is inclined to assume that the contentions of counsel for the corporations, that the contract is pecuniarily beneficial to the railway, and that public interests in fact are subserved by placing commercial telegraph business in the hands of the telegraph company, are sustainable, but the court could not, by reason of this fact, decline to enforce a plain mandate of the government, which created the corporation and gave it its powers. It was for congress, not the courts, to decide the question of policy.

In accordance with its opinion the court directed an order to be entered setting aside the contract of 1881, putting an end to the relations created by and subsisting under it, between the two companies, with a mandatory injunction upon the railway hereafter, by its own agents and employes, not through the instrumentality of the Western Union, to exercise all its duties created by its telegraphic franchises, and directing the Western Union to vacate all offices of the railway, with leave to the Western Union to apply for and have a stated account between it and the railway as to the value of its property along the line and jointly used by the two companies, and for such other relief as equity and good conscience require.

Attorney General Miller expressed gratification at the decision of Justice Brewer favoring the government in the suit against the Union Pacific and Western Union Telegraph company. He said there are a number of cases against other Pacific roads dependent on the same principles. The case will likely be appealed to the supreme court.

CALLED A CONSPIRACY.

A High Tax Advocate Uses Strong Language.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Springer free wool bill was denounced in the house to-day as a conspiracy between the cotton raisers of the south and the wool manufacturers of the north to enrich themselves at the expense of the prosperity of the nation. This charge was made by Representative J. N. Taylor (Ohio) and will doubtless be the subject of some vigorous retorts from democrats. Beyond this utterance the tariff discussion to-day was without unusual incidents. Butler (Iowa) made his maiden speech on the tariff, and, although sharply questioned by several republicans, maintained himself with credit. It is settled that this week will close general discussion on the bill and Chairman Springer himself will probably appear Monday with a motion to suspend the rules for its passage. Butler, in his speech, contended that the price of no article of consumption was ever decreased one cent by a protective tariff and protection had not resulted in an increase of wages of workingmen. He was a free trader. The only way for the nation to become the centre of wealth was to become the center of the world's trade. There should be no tax on trade, except what is necessary to meet the necessities of government economically administered. Taylor, in the course of his speech mentioned above, said that inside of ten years the south would be demanding protection for its cotton as the people of Ohio to-day asked for protection for their wool. He predicted that free wool would be followed by free woolens, as in England. He closed with an eloquent defence of the McKinley act. He congratulated the country that under tariff reform the republican majority of 60,000 in Massachusetts had been so reduced that Massachusetts was to-day a doubtful state.

CULLOM PLACATED.

Taken Into the Harrison Band Wagon—For the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Cullom has sent a letter to Ex-Mayor Roche, of Chicago, regarding the presidential nomination, saying he desires that his name shall not be longer used as a candidate; that the people seem to favor the renomination of President Harrison. He adds: "I am a republican, I believe in the principles and policies of the party, and expect always to do my part, as I may be able, in upholding it while in power and securing for it victory. We have before us in Illinois and in the nation a great and stubborn battle. We must have harmony in our ranks if we are to be assured of success either in the