ITS TWO WEEKS' WORK.

What the Legislature Has Accomplished in a Fourth of the Session.

It Has Not Chosen a Senator and Is as Yet But Fairly Started.

Progress of the Educational Institution Bills and of the Measures to Create New Counties.

After four days balloting in joint session the election of a United States senator by the legislative assembly is as far off as it was a week ago. The first two days it was a go-as-you-please so far as the democrats were concerned, while the republicans voted solidly for their caucus nominee, two of the populists for Mulville, and one for a democrat. Thursday night more than two-thirds of the democratic members went into caucus, regularly called, and unanimously chose W. A. Clark as the democratic candidate. It was hoped and expected that Friday the choice of the caucus would receive the solid vote of the democrats, but he did not, Congressman Dixon retaining his eight original votes. Yesterday there was a slight change, in that T. E. Collins received two complimentary votes. Last night the situation was virtually unchanged. Mr. Hauser has retired from the contest in obedience to the action of the caucus, withdrawing his name in favor of a man who had the largest vote and in the interest of a speedy settlement of the contest. Mr. Dixon is still a candidate with a small minority of votes behind him, and Mr. Clark is a candidate by virtue of his selection by the caucus. The party as a whole is anxious to have the contest settled, but how and when the settlement will come no one seems able or willing to tell. There is talk of dark horses and compromise candidates, but the men who have voted for Mr. Clark for two days will stay with him so long as he is the caucus nominee, and no dark horse under these circumstance can hope for more than a minority following. Meantime the republicans are alert, ready to take advantage of any blunder the democrats may make, willing to swap Sanders for Mantle or any other republican who can get a majority vote in the joint assembly. They seem to realize more fully than do some of the democrats the gravity of the issues at stake—the control of the United States senate.

Hon. Samuel Mulville, populist candidate for United States senator, is expected in Helena to-morrow. He will not, his friends say, open headquarters. A personal friend of the populist candidate, writing to THE INDEPENDENT, gives the following synopsis of his life: "In 1860 Mr. Mulville voted for Abraham Lincoln. He remained with the republican party until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley, since which time, until last year, he has acted with the democrats. He attended the St. Louis conference last year and brought the people's party home with him. He is the father of the people's party in Montana. He is a thoroughly western man, coming to the west in the early 70's, and is familiar with all of the needs and wants of the great west. A blacksmith by trade, Mr. Mulville has at times been the possessor of considable money, but his strong sense of justice has induced him to part with it in order to secure the rights of some helpless person whom the strong were attempting to trample down. No appeal to him for charity was ever made in vain; his life has been one long series of kind acts."

While it cannot be said that very much progress has as yet been made by the third legislative assembly in the way of legislation, both the senate and house have reached that stage where results may be looked for. All, or nearly all, the contestants for state institutions have their bills before one body or the other, and some of them are in the hands of committees. Miles City is yet to come with her measure locating the agricultural college, Boulder will probably have a bill to to locate the insane asylum there, and Livingston and Dillon each want the normal school. Bozeman has her agricultural college bill in the hands of a senate committee, as has Missoula her university bill. The friends of consolidation also have had their innings, and a bill to consolidate all the state educational institutions is in the senate hopper. All these measures in the senate are in the hands of the committee on education.

Next to the educational institution bills, measures looking to the creation of new counties are attracting the greatest amount of attention. The Teton county bill is now with a committee in the senate, and as in the main it has the endorsement of the Choteau county people, its friends think its chances of success are good. The Valley county bill is also fairly well advanced, and some active work is being done in its behalf. The Teton people have established headquarters, and have a lot of enthusiastic friends at work. The Valley people, likewise, are working like beavers. The Bear Paw and the Lake county bills are yet to be introduced.

The plan adopted by the house for getting bills to the notice of members is likely to run up a printing bill the like of which has never been known in the history of a Montana legislature, either territorial or state. When a bill is introduced by a member, it is read through once. This constitutes the first reading. It is at once read again by title. This is the second reading. Then it is referred to the printing committee and printed. Copies of the printed bills are distributed to the members. When the printing committee reports that it has had the bills printed, the speaker refers the measures to the several committees. When the committees report on them the bills are open to discussion and amendment, and next come up for final passage. Many bills on the same subject, but different in some of their features, are introduced and printed. The committee is not likely to report on a lot of them favorably, as that would be piling up contradictory legislation on the same subject. If one of them is reported favorably and considered by the house, the others are useless and the printing of them an unnecessary expense. Again, where a committee has several similar bills to consider they may take something from each of those proposed and report back a measure that will not be exactly like any of the printed bills. Even where there is only one bill before a committee it may be so changed when it is reported back to the house that it will bear little resemblance to the original. In all such cases the bills will have to be printed again to convey an intelligible idea of what is in them. The senate has a more economical plan. It is to read the bills a first and second time and refer them to the proper committees. When reported back from the committees they are ordered printed. It seems surprising that Representative Lockey has not gotten on to this before.

Two bills are before the house which are intended to prevent the importation of Pinkertons into the state. T. S. Kilgallon is the author of one of them, which is the first bill introduced in the house. It provides that no sheriff, mayor, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen to preserve peace, or prevent or quell public disturbances, shall appoint to such positions any person who has not resided continuously in the state for two years, and in the county for one year, prior to the appointment. It is made unlawful for any person or company to bring into the state any person or persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon deputy sheriffs, marshals or policemen in the protection or preservation of public or private property, or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this state. Any one exercising the duties of a deputy without authority is liable to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for from one to three years, to which may be added a fine of not over $300. The other bill is by W. H. Swett, also of Silver Bow, and makes it unlawful to bring or cause to be brought into the state, any armed persons for the preservation of peace or suppression of domestic violence, or for the protection of property or any other object, whether they come under the name of police officers, detectives, deputy sheriffs, constables or anything else. It is declared unlawful for any person or company to appoint or employ as a peace officer people who are not residents of the state; provided, that the law is not to apply to those who are in the regular employ of those needing their services as peace officers prior to their being engaged for such service. Persons or companies whose property may need protection in case of violence or threatened disturbance, may call upon the regular peace officers of the state, whose duty it is to render assistance to those applying for it. Sheriffs are empowered to employ as many aids as may be needed to protect life or property. These aids are to be bona fide residents of the state, and while on duty are authorized to bear arms. It is provided that the cost of employing persons in such cases are to be borne by those whose property is protected. The punishment for violating the law, whether the offender be employer or employe, is from $1,500 to $5,000 fine, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to three years, or both fine and imprisonment. Gov. Rickards called the attention of the legislature in his message to the fact that some legislative enactment was needed to put into force the constitutional provision against Pinkertonism. The members show a disposition to take him at his word.

When Judge Bach appealed to the republicans in the house a week ago or more to pair with A. J. Davidson, he put it on the ground of not only humanity, but of policy. The republicans could not be persuaded, however, and so refused to make the pair. For the past two or three days a republican member of the house has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia. He made several advances for a pair to the democrats in the house, but no attention was paid to them. Yesterday this gentleman approached directly several democrats and asked them to pair with him. They refused to do so personally, but offered to arrange a pair for him with A. J. Davidson. This was refused. Last night the gentleman was reported seriously ill, and the prospects are he will not be able to attend the session of the house Monday.

Educational.

Doubtless the public generally do not realize the changes that are being made in the methods of education, says the Northwest Chronicle.

The writer had the pleasure, a few days ago, of visiting one of the rooms in the Certin school, this city, where a new departure has been made. Here a class of between thirty and forty pupils, at hours assigned each, were found using the Remington standard typewriter preparing lesson models in arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, letter writing and forms of commercial papers.

We were also shown a large number of essays nicely written with the machine by the pupils, describing the city of St. Paul, its public buildings and improvements, its elect ic roads and the many points of interest about the city. A large number of photographs have been taken of these subjects, and will be bound in book form with the essay on each, and are to form a part of the exhibit from this school at the Columbian world's fair at Chicago. The class using the typewriter has also been photographed.

In speaking of the benefits the pupil derives from the use of the typewriter, the teacher, who has charge of this department, said: "They take much more pains with their work; there is much more care for correct spelling and punctuation; the construction of sentences is improved; the rhetoric of a composition is better and seems to stand out more plainly on a printed page."

The use of writing machines is being taught in several of our schools in the northwest, such as St. Joseph's academy and St. John's university. In each of these the Remington has been adopted and is used exclusively. It is very evident that the typewriter has been placed, and properly so, in the paraphernalia of the school room, and we may expect soon to see it introduced into the homes of well-to-do people.

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Steadily Growing.

Among those who were enrolled at the Engelhorn Helena Business college for a course of studies the past week are: P. H. Burns, Boulder; Alex. H. Stebens, Missoula; W. T. Cowan, Box Elder; Miss Ella Cooper, Helena; Miss Bertha Hubbard, Salem, Oregon. The enrollments of the college is over one hundred students.

The "Old Reliable" John Deere plows and harrows at T. C. Power & Co.

The great annual January clearing sale opens at Leands Store, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1893.

Wood $4.75 per cord in two cord lots. J. H. Boucher, agent, L. & N. block, Sixth avenue; telephone 186.

Damaged-by-fire-and-water sales do not compare with the prices quoted this week for nice fresh goods at The Ree Hive dress goods sale.

HELD UP IN HIS OFFICE.

The Station Agent at Wickes is Interviewed by Some Masked Highwaymen.

Two Guns Are Levelled at Him While He is Being Robbed.

The Footpads Secure a Little Money, But Overlook Some Much Larger Piles—A Fruitless Pursuit.

H. H. Ebert, station agent of the Montana Central railway at Wickes, in Jefferson county, was held up in his office on Friday night by two masked men, while a confederate kept watch outside. The south bound train had just left the station about ten minutes past six o'clock, and the agent was sitting at the window of the ticket office to the left of the entrance to the waiting room. The door opened and somebody entered, a circumstance that did not attract the agent's attention, as people are coming and going at all hours. Another thing that caused the agent to pay no special attention to the opening of the door was the fact that he was preparing to telegraph to the train dispatcher that the train had gone. Still another was the fact that the door opened toward the ticket office, which prevents a person there seeing anyone until he has fairly entered the room. The first thing that did attract Ebert's attention was the order:

"Hold up your hands."

Thinking that some of his friends were trying to scare him, the agent paid no attention to the command, and didn't even look up for a moment. He did, however, when the command was repeated with emphasis.

"Hold up your hands, or I'll blow the whole top of your head off."

Ebert looked through the ticket window, and what he saw caused him to reply, "All right, I'll do it," and to hold up his hands as high as he could get them. What he saw was two men, with handkerchiefs tied about their faces from below the eyes, and each with a gun pointed at him. One of the men, the larger of the two, appeared to be the leader, as he gave the smaller man orders to enter the ticket office and go through the agent. The smaller man obeyed. As he entered the little room he again leveled his revolver at the agent with his right hand and kept it there in dangerous proximity to Ebert's head until he had finished the job. With his left hand he searched Ebert's pockets, and in the inside one of the agent's coat he found $25 in bills, which he appropriated.

"Where are your money bags?" demanded the man at the window.

"I haven't any," replied the agent.

The man with the gun inside then went to the cash drawer, where he secured about five dollars in silver. After making another search of the agent's pockets, the man, still holding the gun on Ebert, backed out of the ticket office. The two robbers then went out of the door of the station, keeping the agent covered until they disappeared. They whistled, and another man came around the corner of the building to the platform, and Ebert, who looked out a few minutes later, saw all three making off up the railroad track, going in the direction of Corbin.

As soon as the men had gone Ebert telegraphed the news of the affair to the Montana Central offices in Helena, but not getting an immediate answer, ran to Wickes and gave the alarm. A large party of Wickes people, armed with all kinds of shooting utensils, started in pursuit of the three robbers. They were followed for some distance by their tracks in the snow. The heavy snow falling, however, soon obliterated all tracks and the searching party had to give up the hunt. At several cabins where they stopped, however, the people remembered seeing men of the description of the highwaymen hanging around for several days. The Wickes party were very much put out over not being able to follow the trail, for had they come up with the robbers there would undoubtedly have been a fight, and, it is intimated, a lynching later on.

The $20 gotten from the agent was the property of the company. In his hip pocket, so deep down that he was sitting on it, was $45 more in gold and bank bills. The robber would not let Ebert rise from his seat, and though that left hand went into that same hip pocket, the money escaped his fingers. The $45 was express company money. There was also within the reach of the highwaymen a bag containing $150 in gold, which they did not get. Ebert had tossed the bag into the pigeon hole of a book rack, and then put a book in on top of it. So the robbers overlooked nearly seven times as much as they got.

Agent Ebert telegraphed to the police here to look after the highwaymen. One man who came in on the train from Wickes yesterday was arrested and the agent sent for. He promptly said the suspect was not one of the party that held him up. He says he would certainly know the two men who came inside the station, in spite of the handkerchiefs over their faces. The third one, who watched outside, the agent only caught a passing glimpse of as he ran off with his companions. There is no doubt but that the three men have been hanging around Wickes for some time, and that their object was robbery. It is also believed they were aware of Agent Ebert having considerable sums of money about him. A few nights before the hold-up, just as Mrs. Ebert was preparing to retire, she heard two men walking around the house, which is not far from the station. Mrs. Ebert had left the door unlocked in anticipation of her husband's early return. Hearing some one approach the door she hastily blew out the light, just as a hand was placed on the knob. The door opened softly a little distance and was then closed again, and Mrs. Ebert heard the noise of two men going away from the house. Agent Ebert came home shortly after, with several hundred dollars in his pocket, having just received it. He thinks the men knew it, and expected to take him while asleep and secure the money. The sudden extinguishing of the light, he thinks, made the men suspicious of a surprise awaiting them inside, and caused them to change their minds. He says the next gang of highwaymen who undertake to rob him will find him prepared by not having enough money in his pockets to justify the risk they run.

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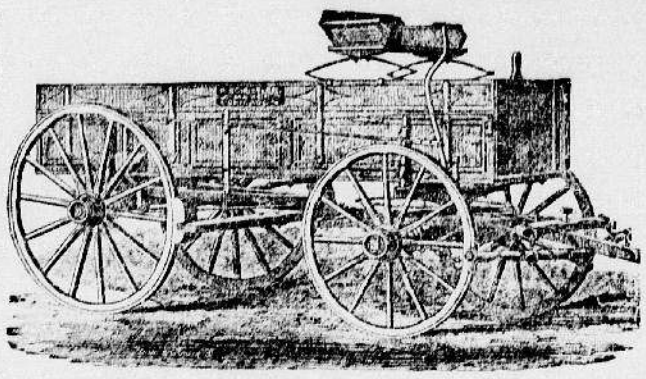

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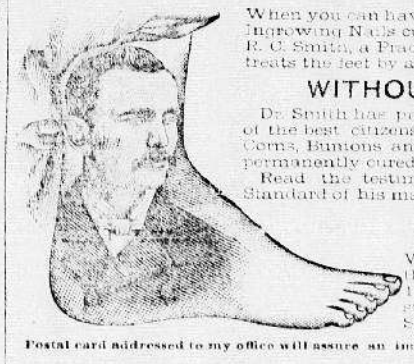

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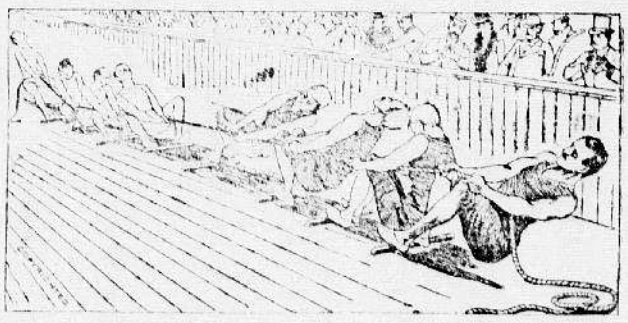

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