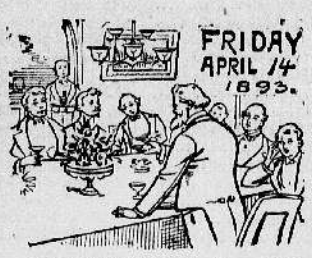
The Helena Independent.

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 60. HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

GANS & KLEIN



TO-NIGHT the Reform Club will dine at their club house in New York City.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild will preside, and the subject to be discussed by the speakers in the flow of eloquence which will follow the menu, will be "The Race Problem." Gentlemen of National distinction will participate in the discussion, a subject which vitally affects the foundations of our political and social institutions.

For the Fair.

THOSE WHO INTEND TO ATTEND WILL REQUIRE TRUNKS AND VALISES,

Trunks and .. Valises

WHICH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED WILL SUPPLY ANY DEMAND WHICH MAY ARISE FOR THESE INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.

Reasonable .. Prices

WILL BE QUOTED, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE NOTIFIED US OF AN ADVANCE ON ALL SUBSEQUENT ORDERS.

GANS & KLEIN

HAULED DOWN THE FLAG

The American Protectorate Over the Hawaiian Islands Declared at an End.

The Flag Taken Down and the Mariners Sent Back to Their Ship.

No Demonstration Attended the Transfer of Nationality—Blount's Letter to President Dole.

HONOLULU, April 6.—The stars and stripes, which for two months have floated from the government building, have been hauled down and the remaining forces from the United States cruiser Boston sent aboard the ship. Nothing indicative of American authority remains in Honolulu save Minister Stevens and Commissioner Blount. The report that Commissioner Blount would order the flag down and the protectorate abolished got abroad the night of March 31, and the occurrence created among the American party a feeling of consternation, not altogether unmixed with indignation. This was due to the fact, perhaps, that Blount maintained a Chinese wall about the purposes of his mission and satisfied neither side as to whether he came as an envoy to investigate or a minister to negotiate. On the afternoon of March 31 Blount had a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the cabinet, after which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens Feb. 1. It is understood he gave as a reason that the Washington administration did not regard protection as necessary, and, further, it is incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations between the two countries. The United States, however, would brook no hostile interference in Hawaiin affairs by any foreign power. Conscious of their strength, in view of the latter assurance, the provisional government, though somewhat reluctantly, acquiesced in the commissioner's decision and prepared to order out the forces to maintain peace and quiet, which had continued almost unbroken during the protectorate.

On the morning of April 1, President Dole and the cabinet inspected the troops; volunteer companies were called out, making, with the regulars, about 400 in all. The hour for hauling down the American flag was fixed for 11 o'clock. As early as eight the streets began to fill and the residents discussed, not without some heat, the unlooked-for action of the American commissioner. At Palace square the natives, Chinese, Japanese, half-castes, Portuguese and whites, on foot, horseback and in carriages, waited to see the flag come down. On the faces of the American residents were looks of chagrin, while broad grins overspread the faces of the natives. A majority of the onlookers, however, preserved a stolid silence. Just before 11 the regular troops of the provisional government marched into the inclosure before the government building. They were followed by the volunteers. The gatling guns and two hotchkiss field pieces were placed in position to silence hostile demonstrations. Other troops were stationed about the city. Inside the government yard were President Dole and the members of his cabinet, Chief Justice Judd, and other officials; officers from the naval vessels in the harbor; prominent residents and representatives of the press. At 11:10 Lieut. Draper, U. S. N., stepped forth amid the sudden hush of the throng and, facing the government building, raised his bugle and sounded a call in clear and distinct notes. Drawn by unseen agencies the flag sank from sight and a minute later the Hawaiian emblem was hoisted in its place. Not a cheer, scarce a sound, accompanied the transformation.

The troops were then stationed about the building and Lieut. Draper and his squad of marines then proceeded to camp Boston, which they immediatelp evacuated and marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston. The lack of demonstration is attributed to the fact that the queen requested her people to instruct the natives to make no outburst.

Commissioner Blount remains a good deal of an American sphinx. About the only public knowledge had of him here is contained in a letter from President Cleveland to President Dole which says: "I have made the choice of James H. Blount as special commissioner to visit the Hawaiian islands and make report concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, and in all matters affecting relations with the government of the Hawaiian islands his authority is paramount. My knowlege of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he would use every endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments, and render himself acceptable to your excellency."

Blount was introduced by Minister Stevens and presented his credentials from the president. Attorney General Smith, in speaking of the meeting, said while the commissioner gave no direct assurance beyond that the United States would allow no foreign interference here, the Hawaiian government is well pleased with the manner of the commissioner and he did not think their interests would suffer at his hands. The chief danger apprehended here is of the Japanese interfering. The day before the flag was hauled down a rumor was started that the queen anticipated that event and would apply to the caption of the Japanese cruiser for protection against the provisional government and assistance to restore her to the throne.

Minister Stevens, Commissioner Blount and Admiral Skerrett consulted over the matter, and it is stated, agreed that Japanese interference would be an act of hostility to the United States, and be repelled. No hostile demonstration, however, has been made by any party up to the present time. The officers of the Japanese cruiser called on Admiral Skerrett a few days ago and assured him that no hostile intentions were entertained by the Japanese. Consul Fugy denied the report that his government would interfere in Hawaiian affairs.

Commissioner Blount has been receiving much attention from Hawaiian residents and is loaded down with expressions of good will. A delegate from the annexation club presented an address setting forth the satisfaction of the association at the appointment of Blount and expressing confidence that the most searching examination will disclose the fact that the present government was established as a matter of necessity and duty to interest, to humanity and civilization, and not as a scheme to promote the selfish object of any clique. Blount, in replying, said: "You will very readily understand that I can make no reply to this address. My negotiations will be conducted entirely with your government. I am pleased, however, to meet you."

The committee from the Hawaiin Patriotic league called on the commissioner on the afternoon following the withdrawal of the protectorate and presented a memorial reciting that while the Hawaiian people are anxious to promote the closest and most intimate political and commercial relations with the United States, they do not believe the time has yet come for them to be deprived of their nationality and sovereign by annexation to any foreign power, and therefore earnestly pray that the great wrong committed against them be righted by the restoration of independent autonomy and the constitutional government of the kingdom under the beloved Queen Liliuokalani.

Blount assured them that the memorial would receive due attention and be presented to President Cleveland. One of the committee, on the following day, quoted Blount as saying, on receipt of the memorial: "Gentlemen: Bear in mind that is exactly the course of America always. The American people do not approve of their representatives personally interfering in the conduct of the government of foreign countries."

The revenue cutter Rush left here yesterday for San Diego. It is understood she conveys official dispatches from Commissioner Blount.

CARTER CONTINUES.

Progress of the Argument Before the Bering Sea Court.

PARIS, April 13.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Bering sea court of arbitration to-day James C. Carter continued, on behalf of the United States, the presentation of the American side of the case, commenced yesterday. He read letters bearing upon the question at issue, sent by Blaine when secretary of state to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister at Washington. After reading these letters Carter lengthily commented upon them. He contended that Blaine's communication showed that the basis of negotiations for the regulation of the sealing industry was to preserve the species, and this apart from the question of rights. Lord Salisbury, Carter further contended, in his dispatches to Pauncefote, in response to Blaine's letters, ably and ingeniously avoided, rather than answered, Blaine's arguments that pelagic fishing was contraband morea.

At this point John T. Morgan, one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States, inquired whether Canada had approved the draft of the convention before Lord Salisbury made his suggestion relative to the ten mile limit. This question led to a discussion, in which Carter, Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, Sir John Thompson, of Canada, one of the British arbitrators, and Senator Morgan took part.

Carter admitted that the fact that pelagic sealing is wrong did not give the United States the right to interfere, but contended that when it was proved that such sealing injured an American industry it became the duty of the United States to stop the practice. Carter, in concluding, proceeded to the question of the right of the United States to protect its sealing interests and the industry. He began by declaring that however valuable to the United States the seal herd might be, its greatness as a nation forbade its accepting any decision unless founded upon the principles of justice. He was convinced that Great Britain shared this view, and demanded only a decision dictated by these principles. He appealed to the members of the court to dismiss from their breasts every feeling of partiality and give judgment, not as citizens of any particular country, but as citizens of the world. Mr. Carter had not finished when the court adjourned.

FIGHTING FOR THE BALLOT.

Universal Suffrage Agitation in Belgium Becoming Violent.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The strike inaugurated by labor leaders as a protest against the rejection of the universal suffrage bill is still spreading. In the vicinity of Mons 15,000 men are on a strike. Fifteen mines and two factories in the central district are idle. At Verviers fifteen factories were compelled to close in consequence of the exodus of employes. A large and excited mob gathered around the chamber of representatives to-day when the session was resumed. Many of the more turbulent were arrested. While Ex-Minister Woeste was returning home from the chamber a man attacked him; the man tried to escape but was caught after trying to draw a revolver on his pursuers.

There was a savage encounter between strikers and gendarmes this evening in Quaregnon. Three thousand strikers raised a barricade to prevent the gendarmes from patrolling their beats. The gendarmes repeatedly charged the men. One gendarme, who was thrown off his horse, was maltreated by the mob. Several other gendarmes were seriously injured. The rioters afterward attacked the shop of the butcher who supplied the gendarmes.

Paturges, near Mons, was also the scene of an encounter between strikers and gendarmes.

Prelude to a Strike.

LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' union at all principal points in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' union of Liverpool, made a demand on the members of the Shippers' federation to discharge all non-union men, and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by dock laborers elsewhere. It is the general belief that the Shippers' federation will not grant the demands, and will make a test of strength with the union. Work was proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

Boy Burned to Death.

ASHLAND, Ore., April 13.—The residence of Charles E. White, near Woodville, this county, burned at five o'clock this morning, and Mr. White's little son, aged nine years, was cremated, and Mrs. White was seriously burned, it is supposed in an effort to rescue her boy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Two million dollars in gold has been ordered for Saturday's steamers.

DETROIT, April 13.—John A. Bell, managing editor of the Free Press, died this afternoon of typhoid fever.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Drexel, Morgan & Co. have undertaken the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal company.

BUFFALO, April 13.—The Holmes Oil refinery, covering twelve acres, with 30,000 barrels of oil, and a lot of cars, burned this afternoon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 13.—The extensive planing mills and lumber yard of Hardy, Voorhis & Co. burned last night. Estimated loss $250,000.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Fire last night in the lumber yards destroyed between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 13.—The Ann Arbor road to-day filed a petition against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent and demand $300,000 damages. Conspiracy charges are made.

VERNON, TEX., April 13.—At the immigration convention held here to-day resolutions were adopted calling a convention to map a new state out of the panhandle of Texas.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Lup Chue, Chinaman, arrested for violating the registration law has been discharged by United States Commissioner Williams. The novel defense set up was, the state could not prove what constituted a Chinaman.

LONDON, April 13.—Debate on the second reading of the home rule bill continued in the house of commons to-day. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin dissected the bill from a conservative point of view, and John Redmond followed, upholding the terms of the bill.

TWO VOTES THEY LOST.

Republicans Are Kicking Hard About the Cases of Roach and Martin.

But They Might as Well Save Their Energy and Keep Their Temper.

For They Have Lost Control of the Senate and Cannot Regain It—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The republican senators in a caucus this morning decided to insist to the last on an investigation into the charges against Roach. It was decided that vigorous opposition should be made against the consideration of the Roach case behind closed doors. But one conclusion, they insisted, could be the outcome of the struggle that might be precipitated, and that was that the senate should agree that the committee on privileges and elections should, by sub-committee or otherwise, investigate the Roach case and the validity of the claim of Martin to a seat during recess, and report to the senate at the next regular session. If, finally, the democrats are prepared to assume the responsibility of voting down a resolution to investigate, it must be done, the republican senators asserted with vehemence, by a voting quorum, and the responsibility for such action thus placed where it belonged.

In conformity to the conclusion of the caucus, Chandler, as soon as the executive session was over, took occasion to proceed with an address to the senate on the Roach resolution. Mr. Gorman asked that he defer his remarks until to-morrow, and Chandler replied he would give way until to-morrow if he could have unanimous consent to take up the resolution after the conclusion of the business of the morning hour. This consent, much to the surprise of many, was given, and Chandler will speak early to-morrow.

In the senate a memorial, signed by seventy-seven members of the Kansas legislature, against the right of Martin to a seat as senator, and stating that he was illegally elected, was presented. The petition says if these seventy-seven members had been permitted to vote no one would have had a majority of all the votes cast in the joint assembly, and there would have been no election of United States senator. They therefore resolved to enter a solemn protest against what they declare to be a revolutionary and illegal transaction, and instructed the president of the joint assembly to appoint a committee to prepare a formal statement and an emphatic protest to the senate of the United States, which protest was the one presented to the senate to-day.

VOUCHED FOR AN APPOINTEE.

Republicans Said He Was Unfit for a Judicial Position.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The sub-committee on judiciary was engaged this afternoon in examining the charges made against A. B. Fall, nominated to be associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. It was said by republicans from the territory that Fall is not a competent man for the place, for the reason that he is more of a politician than a lawyer; and further, that he is a man disposed to be tyrannical, and lacking in those essentials that go to make up an unprejudiced jurist. No imputations upon his integrity were made. The charges did not reach the committee in the shape of specific assertions, but they asked Fall when he was in the city to respond to them, and he produced a number of gentlemen who knew him, all of whom appeared before the committee this afternoon. These men say Fall is a good lawyer and a member of one of the leading legal firms in the territory, and he is every way competent for the place. The committee will probably recommend confirmation.

The Office Abolished.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Morton has concluded that there are not only some useless officials connected with the agricultural department, but also whole divisions that are no longer deemed important. He has issued an order abolishing the quarantine division of the department, the chief of which is Robert Blaine, a brother of the deceased statesman. The secretary takes this action on the ground that the work of the division is not sufficient to continue it longer. During the past year the importation of cattle into the United States has greatly decreased. The work of this division hereafter will probably be assigned to the bureau of animal industry.

Good Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An unofficial list of members-elect of the house of representatives for the Fifty-third congress, as compiled by the clerk of the house, was published to-day. The list is unusually full, of 356 seats but one being vacant. The vacancy is the Seventh Massachusetts district, and was caused by the election of Representative Lodge to the senate. According to Clerk Kerr's count the democrats will have 220 representatives, the republicans 127, and the third party eight.

Democratic Leaders Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A conference of democratic leaders was held this afternoon after the senate adjourned. After a short time Gorman went after Roach and brought him to the committee room, where he remained a few minutes and left with Gorman, the latter gentleman subsequently having a conference with Brice in his room. It is quite probable that at this meeting some definite plan was agreed upon, but the senators who participated are very reticent and refused to talk.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president sent the senate the following nominations: A. W. Terrill, of Texas, minister to Turkey; J. W. Hawkins, of Arizona, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; J. H. M. Wigman, of Wisconsin, United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

Caught Hubby Hugging a Girl.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—There is excitement in the village of Falsington, near here, over the horsewhipping of Maggie Brown by Mrs. Elwood Morgan. The young girl has been flirting with several married men in the village and she has made sight women jealous. Mrs. Morgan tried to get the other women to join her and tar and feather the girl, but they were afraid, so she took the inflicting of punishment into her own hands. She put on men's clothing and followed her husband, who had been meeting the girl nightly for two weeks. The pair were caught sitting on the back porch of the house where Miss Brown was employed. Without any warning Mrs. Morgan drew her whip and rained blows on the head and face of the girl. The husband escaped.

HICKEY IDENTIFIED.

The Butte Man May Be Convicted of Killing Clayton.

MORRILLTON, Ark., April 13.—The first witness to identify Frank Hickey, defendant in the Clayton trial, brought back from Butte, Mont., testified this morning. It was D. C. McLaughlin, engineer at the government building at Little Rock. He stated that Hickey was in Arkansas in December, 1888. Defendant was greatly disconcerted when identified. Burkhardt's brother was examined and he was unable to recognize Hickey as the boy raised by his mother at Shawnetown, Ill. Burkhardt this afternoon said he knew about the case but would not give evidence until summoned before the grand jury. This afternoon an order was made committing the defendant to jail to await the grand jury and Burkhardt to the penitentiary at Little Rock for safe keeping.

This morning Hickey received a telegram from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, signed "Kate," supposed to be his wife. The telegram read, "Will leave here for Morrillton to-day. Hold proceedings if possible."

Yesterday Burkhardt was placed on the stand. He stated that his real name is Nathaniel Landers, but he has been going under the name of H. L. Burkhardt. He was in Arkansas in January, 1889, and on Jan. 29 went to Morrillton with Frank Hickey, a man named Richardson, and another named Flannery. There the met Charles F. Pate. Flannery and Hickey had a conversation with him, during which he gave them $2,400 to kill Clayton. The party, he said, drove to Plummersville. Hickey and Flannery, he said, were armed with a shotgun and rifle. They stopped in a grove and Flannery and Hickey got out, and five minutes afterward he heard the shot which killed Clayton. He was afterwards told by Flannery that Hickey fired the fatal bullet at Clayton.

FRANCIS POPE SECOND.

Made a Game, if Unsuccessful, Effort to Win the Tennessee Derby.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—Montgomery Park track was deep with mud at the opening of the spring meeting to-day and rain fell during many of the races. Thirty-five hundred people were in the grand stand, and the bookmakers did a flourishing business. The event of the day was the Tennessee derby. Hugh Penny was scratched and the knowing ones said it meant a gift to Calhoun. The start was made in the rain, with Michael leading, Bob Speed second, Revenue third, and Calhoun, Belfast and Francis Pope in the order named. Kunze lay back with Calhoun until he reached the stretch and then he went to the front and remained there, winning by a length without effort. Francis Pope made a game effort to collar the winner, but had all he could do to beat Michael out of a place. Belfast showed up fourth and Revenue fifth, Bob Speed sixth. Time, 2:04¼. The stake was worth $2,490 to the winner.

Six furlongs—Dutch Oven won, Rally second, Bestifice third. Time, 1:20¼.

Four furlongs—May Thompson won, On-No second, Annie Buckingham third. Time, :53¾.

Derby—Calhoun won, Francis Pope second, Michael third. Time, 2:04¼.

Seven furlongs—Sam Farmer won, Cora Taylor second, Miss Patton third. Time, 1:35½.

Mile—Churchill Clark won, Granite second, Bob Rice, Jr., third. Time, 1:49.

Four furlongs—Elmer F. won, Follow Day second, Peytonia third. Time, :53¾.

THE CHANCES FOR BASE BALL.

They Are Said to Be Very Good for the Proposed League.

There is every probability that the Montana base ball league will be resurrected and reorganized on a more substantial basis than ever at the meeting to be held at Helena next Saturday, says a Butte dispach. The different cities interested are manifesting a lively interest in the matter and there will be a full representation of delegates. Con Strothers writes from Helena that Philipsburg wants base ball and Missoula and Great Falls are sure to be represented. He believes that the league is sure to be reorganized. William Muth, ex-president of the Helena club, writes that Great Falls and Philipsburg are sure to be represented, with a probability of Missoula, and he urges that Butte send representatives. The base ball movement in Butte is gaining strength every day and this city will undoubtedly have a team this year, and a good one at that. Ex-Manager Powell will probably attend the Helena meeting, together with several other prominent "fans." It is likely some interested parties will start around among the business men in a few days with a subscription list and they expect to raise $1,500 to $2,000. Manager Powell estimates that this amount will be fully sufficient to carry a good team through the season.

ARE WATCHING IT.

Sportsmen and Violations of the Game Law of the State.

Members of the Helena Rod and Gun club and other lovers of sport throughout the state are watching with much interest the case of the three Kootenai Indians charged at Columbia Falls with a violation of the game law. The case is to be tried in the district court. It is understood that a test of the state game law will be made as to its application to Indians. Chief Aeness and tribal chiefs will take the matter up and fight it to the bitter end. They claim under the treaty with the United States, the right to hunt and fish over any of the domain ceded by their tribes. The question has several intricacies. The fact that the treaty was in existence before Montana, and that Montana, a later creation, cannot abrogate treaty privileges, is one of the points in the Indians' contention.

The three Indians arrested came from the South Fork county with eleven splendid elk heads. The prospect of bankrupting Flathead county by prosecutions of the reds under the new law makes the whites anxious to have the matter settled.

THE PACE TOO FAST.

Attempt of the Detroit Electrical Company to Keep Up.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—A local paper says the Detroit Electrical company is embarrassed, owing to several reasons, the principal one of which is competition. The paper adds that for fourteen years the concern was fairly prosperous, but two or three years ago there was tremendous development in electrical industries which involved a great deal of expensive experiments. The company raised its capital to $1,000,000 and tried to keep up with the procession, but did not succeed. Then it issued $500,000 in preferred stock and tried to place it, but the attempt was a failure. Creditors became clamorous. Hugh McMillan, president of the company, secured the company by paying and endorsing notes to the amount of $185,000, and on Friday the company secured him by a mortgage for that amount upon its entire property, but the total indebtedness amounts to $330,000. A meeting of stockholders will be held to-morrow, at which a lively time is expected.

The Time to Return Passed.

TOPEKA, Kan. April 13.—Under the warning that unless they returned to work this morning they would be discharged, about thirty striking shopmen of the Santa Fe road went to work this morning. The management says none of the others will be taken back.

EVIDENCES OF MURDER.

Found in the Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Thomas Farley.

His Body Was Lying in a Pool of Water, Bruised and Cut.

NMo oney on His Person, Though His Friends Say He Carried Considerable With Him.

Special to The Independent.

BUTTE, April 13.—The dead body of Thos. Farley was found early this morning in a pool of water at the corner of East Park street and Oklahoma avenue. The body was lying on its side, the water covering one-half of the body. The head was partly buried in the mud. Farley was about 65 years old and had been a well known prospector in Montana for twenty-five years, and formerly in Nevada and California. The dead man's face was found to be a mass of bruises. There was a terrible cut over the left eye, and the nose was split open. An inquest will be held to-morrow to ascertain the cause of death.

There are certain suspicious circumstances pointing to murder. It is stated by others that he had a fight in the Crowl saloon during the afternoon and neglected his wounds. He was in a saloon last evening a few feet from where he was found dead. The bartender says he asked for a drink, but was refused because he had no money. At the rear door of the saloon is a dried pool of blood, in which were apparently several gray hairs. Farley wore a long gray beard. The saloon man says that a chicken was decapitated on the steps a few days ago. No money was found in Farley's pockets. It is claimed by his friends that he sold a mining claim a week ago for $1,500, and it is believed he carried a large part of the money with him. The police are investigating, and expect to make an arrest or two before morning.

SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID.

Suicide of Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher in Butte Wednesday Night.

Correspondence of The Independent.

BUTTE, April 13.—It was discovered this morning that Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, who died last night, had committed suicide by swallowing a bottle of carbolic acid. She was 21 years of age, had been married three years, and had a child two years old. Mrs. Meagher left the house last evening to visit a friend. Mr. Meagher went to bed. He was awakened late in the evening by his wife kneeling at the bedside and calling him by name. He sprang out of bed, lit a lamp and found his wife frothing at the mouth and moaning. He lifted her on the bed and went for a physician. She died soon after the latter's arrival. Neighbors say that Mr. Meagher was intoxicated when she returned home last evening. She was addicted to the use of liquor and when drunk was usually despondent and often declared she would kill herself. She left a note for her husband, saying she was going to kill herself, that it was his fault, and that she wished the baby left with a neighbor.

Important Suit Decided.

Special to The Independent.

MISSOULA, April 13.—The jury in the case of A. G. England vs. Wm. Kennedy, at midnight, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at $1. This case is one of the most important ever before the district court of Missoula, and involved the title to property worth $75,000. The property in question is that known as the Missoula hotel and the old Rodgers house. The testimony introduced was voluminous and very conflicting, and the court room has been crowded at all times during the trial. The question involved was whether a deed given for the property for a consideration of $60,000 was given as a mortgage or absolute title. The decision makes the deed absolute.

WHAT THE GOVERNORS SAID.

Not to Each Other, But to the Country.

RICHMOND, Va., April 13.—At the opening of the convention of southern governors to-day the temporary officers were made permanent and the convention proceeded to business, which consisted in the presentation of a number of resolutions looking to increased immigration to southern states; for showing the resources of the south; requesting President Cleveland to assign a large number of southerners to foreign offices to disabuse the minds of foreigners of false impressions of the south; requesting further governmental aid to agricultural and mechanical colleges of the south. A number of papers were also read by various governors setting forth the resources and social conditions of their respective states.

The committee on resolutions presented an address to the people of the United States. The address deals with the area, climatic condition and natural resources of the southern states. Under the heads of minerals, forestry, agriculture and horticulture it points out many advantages awaiting the settler and capitalist. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were then adopted thanking everybody in the city, the press included, for courtesies received, and the convention, at 6:30 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

Appalling Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—It is hardly possible to describe the havoc made by the cyclone at Robinsonville. There are parts of two houses and a water tank still standing. Everything else was razed to the ground and most of them burned. The number killed, so far as ascertained by the bodies found, is 17, one white and six sen colored; and about ten more injured, two so seriously that they are expected to die. Probably a hundred negroes received injuries, but none of them will die.

Cold in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., April 13.—The temperature fell to 11 above last night and the snow ceased to fall by noon to-day. The ice is badly jammed between here and Grand Forks, and a gang of men are trying to break up the big floe of ice with dynamite. The temperature is still below freezing.

Fine Horses Killed by Lightning.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—The barn of Charles Reed, a prominent horseman of this state, near Gallatin, was struck by lightning. Twenty-five brood mares in foal by the celebrated horse, St. Blaze, were instantly killed. The loss is over $100,000.