The Helena Independent.

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GANS & KLEIN

To-DAY Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will be wedded to the Earl of Craven in Grace Church, New York City.

The floral display will surpass anything ever before seen in Gotham, and the bride's dowry will exceed half a million dollars. A wedding breakfast will be served at the home of the bride's parents.

We Do Not Believe

That the intelligent consumer expects to receive goods at lowest possible prices if there is extended an implied promise to give something for nothing after he expends a certain amount.

The Inequality

Of such a proposition is certain to react.

We do not pretend to draw any distinctions between our customers.

Our endeavor is to treat all with equal impartiality and quote reasonable prices.

Our Tailor-Made Clothing Is Cheap.
So Is Our Underwear,
Our Footwear,
Our Hats.

We are Sole Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary All-Wool Wear.

GANS & KLEIN

UNION PACIFIC MEN OUT

The Strike Affects at Least 2,500 Shopmen Along the Whole System.

Trouble Over the Matter of Hours of Work and Employment of Men.

Serious Rioting in Belgium in Which Several Lives are Lost, Both Workingmen and Officers.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—Six hundred men employed in the Union Pacific shops here struck at noon. The men who went out were machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, moulders and pattern-makers. The employes claim that the company has acted in bad faith concerning the fulfillment of an agreement entered into to allow the force of men employed to reduce itself when time was below the standard of nine hours a day. It is claimed that the company, instead of allowing the force of men employed to reduce itself, actually has kept up the full quota of men, and in some shops, Omaha included, has increased the force. The company, the men say, has not only increased the force, but reduced the standard of time from nine hours to eight hours for a working day, January 15, of this year. The employes claim to have a written agreement, signed by General Manager Dickinson and Assistant Superintendent Mentzheimer, that while the men were working eight hours it was understood that the men who should leave the service, will not be filled except when absolutely necessary in order to carry on work to advantage. There being no intention of doing anything that might be construed as bad faith, or standing in the way of this plan taking effect naturally and speedily, as soon as the force had been reduced sufficiently to establish a standard of nine hours. The aggrieved employes claim that no effort has been made by the company to live up to the terms of the agreement, and that while they are working on an eight-hour basis other roads paying the same rate of wages work their men ten hours a day.

An executive board representing the employes has been endeavoring to persuade President S. H. H. Clark and J. H. McConnell, general master mechanic of the Union Pacific system, to modify their views concerning the interpretation of the management to reduce the force and increase the working hours from eight to nine. The officials held several conferences with the committee but were unable to arrive at a satisfactory agreement, and the strike to-day was the result.

J. H. McConnell, superintendent of motive power, in an interview said the difficulty was not a matter of wages or hours of work, but simply a refusal of the company to sign new contracts submitted by the men regulating the conditions under which they should work. The first proposition was submitted to him, which he refused to sign. It was then taken to Clark, who also declined. One of the primary objections to the contract was the demand that when necessary to reduce expenses and the men were obliged to work eight hours, the company should not employ any new boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths or moulders. The men finally withdrew this proposition and presented another, which provided that when working eight hours a day the company should not employ any of the above named craftsmen until after 10 per cent of the force had been discharged. This, McConnell stated, would prevent the employment of men while working eight hours, thereby practically taking the control of hiring men out of the company's hands. Superintendent McConnell would not say just how many men would be affected.

The Knights of Labor in the shops refused to strike, as a bulletin posted by the executive committee of District Assembly 82 ordered them to remain at work, as by striking they would violate their contract. There are only a few Knights among them.

The strike affects about 2,500 men on the system, and only interests workers of iron, or those men working eight hours instead of nine, as they allege they were promised on Jan. 15. The towns most affected in addition to Omaha are Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Rawlins, Armstrong, Pocatello, Evanston, Laramie, La Grande and Shoshone.

From conversations with officials the consensus of opinion was that the road had never been in better condition to undergo a strike than at the present time. The rolling stock is in much better shape although coming out of winter, than in October last. Of 160 engines on the Nebraska division alone, there is not one that has not been in the shops in the last nine months, and although the shops have been turning out two engines on an average per day, having undergone light and heavy repairs, the officials do not hesitate to say they can go on for the next ninety days without the men who walked out to-day.

President Clarke refused to make any detailed statement of the differences between the men and the company, saying his remarks might be misconstrued and irritation would arise. He believed the men, as a whole, would not act rashly and the strike would not be general. The men, he said, simply asked more than the company granted, and he could not, to the extent desired, surrender his authority over them.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Large Numbers Out Along the Line of the Union Pacific.

DENVER, April 17.—The threatened strike of machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, employed in the Union Pacific shops here did not occur to-day. The men are in the dark in regard to the cause of the trouble and to-night a committee was sent to Omaha to straighten things out. Many of the men employed in the shops here are Knights of Labor. The others consist of members of the amalgamated association, engineers', boilermakers' and machinists' associations. Should the strike go into effect there will be about 150 trades unionists who will walk out of the Denver shops, while about 200 who belong to the Knights of Labor will remain at their posts, as they have received orders from Assembly No. 82, which governs the Knights of Labor Union Pacific employes from Chicago to San Francisco, that no cause for strike exists.

At Laramie, Wyo., about thirty men quit work. At Cheyenne sixty-eight machinists and boiler makers went out to-day according to orders from Omaha. At Salt Lake, Utah, fifty boiler makers, machinists and blacksmiths, out of a force of 200 shop men, went out. Advices received at Salt Lake, Union Pacific headquarters, report the strike general over the system, and extends to Butte, on the Utah Northern, Portland, Ore., on the Oregon Short Line, and Cheyenne, along the line in Wyoming.

KANSAS CITY, April 17.—All the boiler and engine makers and blacksmiths employed by the Union Pacific road at Armstrong, near here, went on a strike at noon.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 17.—Sixty-six men belonging to the Machinists, Boilermakers and Blacksmiths union, working in the Union Pacific car shops, struck this afternoon.

LA JUNTA, Col., April 17.—Non-union shopmen brought here from Denver Thursday to take the places of strikers walked out of the shops. The men have not yet gone out, as no orders have been received from Omaha.

WOES OF WORKINGMEN.

In the Desperation of Strikes They Multiply Their Troubles.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—Many men employed in Antwerp loading and unloading vessels and other work did not quit, and the strikers made an attack on them. The gendarmes took a hand and several strikers were wounded. A number of ringleaders among the strikers were captured. There is no denying the fact that the crisis is acute. Excited meetings in favor of universal suffrage are being held throughout the country. Everywhere impassioned appeals are made to those who live by toil to join the great demonstrations. In Charleroi district, where 30,000 miners are employed, work in the mines are at a standstill. Most of these miners are miserably poor and they and their families are bound to suffer. Cotton, yarn, lace, linen and woolen mills and factories are affected by the movement, a large number of operatives having joined the strike.

Some hot-blooded strikers at Grammont assembled in the Cafe Holland and held an impromptu meeting, at which fiery speeches were made by the leaders. The gendarmes attempted to break up the meeting, but met with stout resistance. Two gendarmes and a large number of rioters were seriously wounded. The cowardly assault on Mayor Buls yesterday gave rise to an excited discussion at a meeting of the municipal council to-day. A majority of the council expressed deep indignation and proposed that a delegation be appointed to wait upon Buls and express the council's sympathy; also that police measures ordered by the mayor be approved by the council. These proposals were objected to by a minority of the council. However, after a violent debate the proposals were adopted.

A dynamite explosion at noon to-day seems to have acted as an incentive to the strikers to commit further outrages. The strikers indulged in all manner of threats against the government and determined to take possession of the town for a labor procession. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict with the guard ensued. The battle was long and bitterly contested, but finally the guards were victorious. Four of the miners were killed and many wounded. This affray has added greatly to the excitement in town and there is danger of more serious outbreaks.

The government has issued a decree calling out all the militia for the defense of the state. This means the mobilization of some 45,000 troops against the workingmen. In the fight between workingmen and the civic guard in the streets of Mons to-day fourteen soldiers were wounded and three will not recover.

Dispatches from Antwerp this evening show the situation to be more threatening since noon. The strikers gathered repeatedly in large crowds throughout the northern districts. At three o'clock a squadron of police, riding with drawn swords against workingmen, were overwhelmed with showers of stones and timbers. The police retired in confusion. While reserves were being summoned the strikers threw up barricades in side streets and women and children hastened from their houses with firearms. When another squadron of police, supported by a detachment of the civic guard, tried half an hour later to drive back the mob, they were met with volleys from the revolvers and rifles of men behind the barricades. Many soldiers were wounded and removed to the hospitals. More military were summoned and carried the barricades. Crowds were still gathering in the northern district and more fighting is expected.

The Dock Laborers' Strike.

LONDON, April 17.—The threatened general strike of dock laborers in sympathy with the Hull strikers, did not take place this morning. The leaders decided it best not to take definite action till a conference of wateside delegates from all parts of the kingdom is held, to thoroughly canvass the situation and the chances for and against success. The conference will be held here to-night, and upon its decision will depend whether or not a general walk-out will be inaugurated. There is considerable opposition to a strike, and the Stevedores' union declines to take part in the movement or be represented in to-night's conference. Two thousand seamen and firemen met to-day to express sympathy with the Hull strikers, and passed a resolution in favor of a national strike in support of the Hull men. The ship owners of London and provincial ports met today and resolved to make a united fight against the dictation of union men.

After a prolonged conference to-day proposals were signed with the understanding that they should be submitted to-morrow to the unions and Shipowners' federation. It is believed that the proposal will be acceptable to both employers and employed, and that further trouble will be prevented.

Santa Fe Men in Conference.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 17.—A joint meeting was held here to-night by Santa Fe conductors, firemen, brakemen, and switchmen, to discuss the strike situation. The strikers say Superintendent of Machinery Player has said all agreements are now considered off by the road. Committees were appointed to wait upon the management and see if the agreements are considered cancelled. If such is the case the men do not hesitate to say more of them will go out.

Coal Miners Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—A reduction of wages from 45 cents to 40 cents per ton gross for mining coal went into effect today in the Springfield sub-district. In consequence the miners quit work in all but five of the eighteen shafts in the county, and two of them are co-operative. The miners will hold a mass meeting to-morrow.

BUFFALO MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

The Mayor Enjoined From Acting Under an Objectionable Law.

BUFFALO, April 17.—The city hall was under guard all last night to prevent the mayor from taking action under the bill passed last week by the legislature for the appointment of new police and license commissioners. An injunction preventing such action was served on the mayor and other officers this morning. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan denies that the purpose of the bill is to cripple the Cleveland democracy.

At noon a public meeting was held at the merchants exchange to protest against the "sneak bill," as it is called. It was attended by the principal business men, regardless of politics. George Clinton, president of the exchange and grandson of Gov. Dewitt Clinton, and who is also a staunch democrat, presided. Among other prominent speakers was Ansley Wilcox, one of the leading democrats of the city, who said the measure was passed with the aid and deliberate lying by a class of persons who ought to be behind prison doors and nowhere else. A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions.

Work of a Faker.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A dispach from Winnipeg this evening says the report of either cholera or typhus fever in that vicinity is utterly without truth and is undoubtedly the work of a faking special correspondent.

TOOK WHAT HE WANTED.

Republican Weather Bureau Crookedness Brought to Light by Secretary Morton.

Property of the Government Taken for Personal Use by Employes.

Or Sold Without Authority and No Return Made of the Proceeds—Much Villainy Discovered.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Morton this afternoon received the report of Assistant Attorney General Colby, who conducted the investigation into the charges of illegal and fraudulent disposal of public property in the weather bureau. The secretary announced that he would take the matter under advisement. The recommendations are as follows: "The immediate discharge of officials and employes guilty of theft, embezzlement or unauthorized sale of government property, and prosecution, criminally and civilly; the entire reorganization of the executive management and control of the bureau; that no government property be loaned out or taken from the department for private purposes under any circumstances whatever, and no property to be taken for official use except upon requisition duly signed and approved and for which a receipt is given; that property carried on the rolls of the bureau be sold, only at public auction after due advertisement; that the practice of loaning money now prevailing in the weather bureau between employes and officers, and especially by those of inferior rank to their superiors in official position, be absolutely prohibited; the entire reorganization of the executive management and control of the bureau and the official separation, as much as practicable, as far as property responsibility is concerned, of the executive department from that which is purely scientific or educational; the establishment of such regulation as shall require strict accountability from each employe charged with the possession or control of government property, and the centering in one official of the control of and responsibility for the whole property of the bureau; that a careful inventory be taken of government property in the bureau.

Among the principal findings of fact by the assistant attorney general were these: That in February, 1893, a number of brass and iron mouldings, exceeding $50, were sold to R. N. Brannon, captain of watch, without legal authority and no return made therefor; that a number of yards of carpet and other articles belonging to the government were disposed of by said Brannon and no returns made; that John J. Ryan, an employe of the bureau, had in the cellar of his residence in February, 1893, a quantity of new government property; that a large new piece of linoleum, procured for use in the bureau, was, during the year 1882, taken therefrom and disposed of by employes of the government without authority and no return made; that many articles of property belonging to the government, such as type, stationery, office supplies, furniture, bound records of books, chemical materials and over 1800 thermometers were taken therefrom in the months of July and August, 1892, disposed of without legal authority and no returns made therefor; that five carpets complete for rooms of undetermined dimensions, and seventy-eight yards of measured carpet, have entirely disappeared from the weather bureau and none of the officers or employes thereof could or would furnish any information in regard to such property or account for its absence; sixty-seven yards of the unmeasured, however, were proved to have been in the residence of Brannon for the past six months.

Evidence shows that property of the government has been removed from the bureau from time to time at the pleasure of employes or officers for use at private residences, without receipts being given, requisitions made, or any record kept of such disposition in the bureau. It further appears that Captain of the Watch Brannon practiced loaning money at high rates of interest to officers and employes of the bureau, both to those above and below him in rank, thus placing his superior officers under financial obligation to him.

HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Secretary Carlisle Refuses to Indicate His Future Action.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Carlisle absolutely declines to outline his future financial action, preferring to await the arrival of an emergency before indicating what he will do. He had this morning an extended interview with Senator Sherman, who has been twice secretary of the treasury, and this afternoon conferred with the president. Both Secretary Carlisle and the president have been inundated with telegrams from New York and other points. An order for $1,125,000 in gold, engaged for export to-morrow, reduces the free gold in the treasury to about $500,000.

The policy to be pursued by the treasury department regarding the financial situation was probably determined at the consultation held this afternoon between Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland. All efforts to learn the result of the conference have thus far failed. The Star says: "Carlisle is understood to be opposed to the issuance of bonds, for the present at least. It is his judgment that it would be preferable to utilize a portion of the gold reserve fund until it becomes apparent that the issuance of bonds is an absolute necessity.

"Among officials of the treasury department not the least fear or apprehension is expressed of any financial embarrassment growing out of the gold shipments. They are satisfied, they say, that shipments are being forced by those who would be benefitted by the issue of bonds, and as soon as brokers and bankers are positive their attempts to force the issue of bonds is useless just so soon will gold shipments cease. It is understood there is some difference of opinion between President Cleveland and Carlisle, the president rather leaning toward the issuance of bonds should free gold be entirely exported. It is thought, however, if the present month can be tided over the financial situation will assume a different appearance."

Montana Case Decided.

Special to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the case of W. M. Steward, administrator vs. Harry Gassert, from the territorial supreme court of Montana, the supreme court to-day affirms the adjudgement, and remands the case to the Montana state supreme court.

Hung Up by Mr. Power.

Special to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Among the few appointees of the president who failed of confirmation, was David G. Browne, for collector of customs for Montana and Idaho. He was not rejected, but Commodore Power, who was very much opposed to Browne's nomination, succeeded in having held up until after adjournment. Browne can be appointed, and no doubt will be, and will serve until the senate meets again when the nomination can be again made, and if Mr. Power does not find something more than he presented during the special session, Browne will probably be confirmed.

WOULD NOT BREAK.

So Did Gallagher Lose the Fight With Tom Hennessy.

Special to the Independent.

PHILLIPSBURG, April 17.—The contest for the $500 purse between Kid Gallagher, of Butte, and Tom Hennessy came off under the auspices of the Flint Creek Athletic club at the McDonald opera house to-night before a good house. The men weighed before going into the ring, Gallagher at 138 and Hennessy at 147. E. C. Harrington was the official referee of the club and the contest began promptly at nine o'clock. Jim Burns and Frank Freeman were seconds for Gallagher, and Tom Hogan and Red Gorman for Hennessy. In the first round points were about even, with Hennessy doing most of the forcing. In the second Gallagher secured the first knockdown and landed heavily on Hennessy's wind. In the third Gallagher did some heavy landing on Hennessy's face, he not having recovered from the effects of the second.

From that on to the seventh points were about equal and both men did fine work, which the crowd evidently enjoyed until Gallagher began unfair tactics in wrestling, after clinching, which the referee warned him strongly against. In the eighth there was a lively opening, and some heavy hitting was done by Hennessy until the round was nearly ended, when there was a clinch and both fell. Gallagher, after being warned to break away, held Hennessy down and the fight was awarded to Hennessy by Referee Harrington, which seemed to meet the approval of the crowd.

CONEY ISLAND, April 17.—Johnny Vanheest, of Chicago, and Dannie Russell, of New York, entered the ring at nine o'clock to-night. At the end of the fourth round the referee gave the fight to Vanheest. Russell was decidedly overmatched and was being pounded all to pieces when the referee gave his decision. The next event was between Tom Williams, of Australia, and Billy Smith, of Boston. This affair was a brutal slugging match and nothing else, up to the end of the second round, when Williams was knocked down and out.

READY FOR PARADE.

Arrival of the British War Ships at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—Before eight o'clock this morning, Col. Frank, commandant of the army post, was informed by Rear Admiral Gherardi that the British vessels expected to take part in the coming meeting and naval review were coming up from the capes, and that they would be along in an hour. This was a notification to stand by and salute the visitors after they had fired twenty-one guns in honor of the American colors; and the fort was prompt in doing this. Many of the hotel visitors were awakened by the terrific bombardment which ensued and the reverberation of the big guns of the Blake and the answers that came quickly back from the military post and the flagship Philadelphia. Hardly had the smoke disappeared from the muzzle of the guns when the Blake began a series of salutes to the French, Russian and Italian flags. During these ceremonies the flags of all the ships were constantly changing from one country to that of another.

The appearance which the five British ships presented as they moved past the end of the United States fleet to the anchorage grounds designated them by Rear Admiral Gherardi, was a beautiful one. At the head of the visitors was the big armored cruiser Blake, the counterpart of our own ship New York, of 9,000 tons displacement and 20,000 horse power, heavily armored, and the most formidable ship that will be in the review. In her wake was the protected cruiser Australia, with her sides fairly filled with high power guns. Next was the cruiser Tartar. In the rear was the little barkentine rigged cruiser Partridge. At the mast head of the Blake was the pennant of Vice Admiral J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the fleet. The Blake slowed down just as she passed the Newark and when abreast of the Philadelphia her signal was displayed to the other ships to anchor. At 11 o'clock Admiral Hopkins was pulled to the Philadelphia to call upon Admiral Gherardi after which he returned and soon afterward received the return visit. Later in the day Admiral Hopkins called on Col. Frank and Col. Frank returned the call.

DEFAULTER DEAD.

The Bank Closed Its Doors and the Cashier His Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—J. Schardt, the defaulting cashier of the Mechanics Savings Bank and Trust company, died tonight about nine o'clock from congestion of the brain. The bank made an assignment this morning for the benefit of all creditors. Assets are placed at about $200,000, nominal, and the liabilities at $150,000. All property of the bank of every description was conveyed and the assignee has two years to wind up affairs. The officers of the bank express confidence in the belief that the assets will pay all debts.

Schardt transferred to the bank life insurance policies amounting to $80,000, and certain notes and real estate, and the assets exclusive of those transferred by Schardt amount to $161,000. The largest debt due the bank is $86,000, secured by mortgages and collaterals.

Other banks of the city transacted business as usual to-day and there was no excitement whatever. The failure is due to the defalcation of the cashier, and not from extraneous causes.

INSTALLING EXHIBITS.

Work Being Rushed Night and Day at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Work on the World's fair is being pushed with the utmost vigor, and beginning to-night a double force of men will be employed in installation work, night and day. Treasurer Seeberger to-day denied emphatically the report published in some outside cities that the exposition authorities are hampered for cash to pay contractors and workmen. There is an ample fund on hand to pay all the men until May 1, after which the exposition will be a source of revenue far beyond all current expenses.

California began to-day the work of installing the state viticultural exhibit in the horticultural building. The master piece will be a panorama containing the trunk of a California redwood tree ninety feet in circumference, about the base of which will be figures typical of the growth of vine culture in California.

An Underground Fire.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 17.—Fire broke out this morning in the pump house at the bottom of the first lift of the Crystal Ridge colliery. Five gangway men, Mike Burke, Edward Boyle, Wm. Dinkey, Henry Cook, Sr., and Henry Cook, Jr., were in the mine, but are thought to have reached a place of safety. As soon as their safety is assured preparations will be made to drown on the fire.

FLOCKS ON MANY HILLS

Owned by Men Who Met at Miles City in Annual Convention.

Monday Was Given Up to the Owners of Sheep in This State.

State Veterinarian Holloway Vigorously Criticised in Speech and Resolution—Resolutions Adopted.

Special to The Independent.

MILES CITY, April 17.—The Sheepgrowers' association met in formal session to-day at 2:30 p. m. An adverse report was read from the committee on wool warehouses, the Northern Pacific railroad declining to increase the facilities given. The committee appointed to inquire into the presence of scab in sheep tendered its report, and with it the resignation of H. L. Chenoweth as deputy sheep inspector. An animated discussion followed, during which A. M. Cree severely arraigned Chenoweth for his action in permitting the sheep to cross the state line at Wyoming on the statement of Deputy Inspector Matthews that they were in good condition when, in reality, they were badly afflicted with scab.

G. Meyers said Dr. Holloway, the state veterinian, was the man responsible. His presence at this convention was much to be desired, in fact he owed it to the sheep-men to attend. He severely censured him for the laxness alleged to have been displayed in permitting the sheep to enter. It was further stated that Dr. Holloway had been seen in Helena and had promised to attend this convention. Further information developed the fact that he is now in Denver. On motion a committee of two were appointed to communicate with him. A formal ballot was then taken for a successor to Chenoweth. Charles O'Neil received the highest number of votes cast and will be recommended to the state veterinarian for appointment. On motion President Laney and Secretary Merrill were reelected.

The evening session of the Woolgrowers' association convened at 8:30 p. m. The city band afforded entertainment for the visitors. George Myers made an address of welcome to the members and visiting friends, and in reviewing the past ten years found much cause for congratulation in the progress the sheepmen had made in that time. On motion the resolutions drafted were read and carried. They are:

Whereas, Wolves, coyotes and other stock destroying animals have become so numerous upon the ranges that they have become a menace to the sheep and stock business of Montana, be it

Resolved, By the woolgrowers and sheepmen of eastern Montana, in convention assembled, that we commend the wisdom of the members of the third legislature of Montana in passing the bounty law, believing as we do, that instead of bankrupting the state, that after paying a bounty tax we would be financially as well off as before, from the fact that the bounties on stock destroying animals would be paid out to citizens, and money so paid would remain in the state; that we deplore the fact that Gov. Rickards found it necessary to veto the county bill.

Resolved, That in the general inefficiency of the administration of the office of state veterinarian, the woolgrowers of this section recognize a great danger. Scab is prevalent in numerous bands of sheep in eastern Montana, and in our judgment proper steps for its eradication have not been taken; that in view of the fact that we pay a scab inspection tax from which we are supposed to derive a certain amount of benefit, be it

Resolved, That we ask his excellency the governor of this state to see to it that the affairs of the office of state veterinarian shall in the future be more faithfully and efficiently administered.

On motion the meeting adjourned without day.

KILLED WITH A ROCK.

A Vicious Tramp Meets Death Not Far From Clancy.

Special to the Independent.

CLANCY, April 17.—An unknown tramp died here to-day from a fractured skull, the result of an attempt to whip William Sherman, a well-to-do ranchman, near this village, to whom the tramp applied for food and was refused. Yesterday while Mr. Sherman was in the road in front of his house he was approached by a rough-looking and badly-dressed fellow, apparently about 40 years old. The man, in a peremptory tone of voice, demanded something to eat. Mr. Sherman sized him up as a tough customer and said that he had nothing for him. The tramp then commenced a tirade of abuse, applying the vilest names to Sherman, and finished by saying that he would take it out of the ranchman's hide.

He pulled off his coat and started out on his purpose, when Sherman picked up a rock from the road and threw it at his head. It landed squarely on the mark, and with force enough to fracture the skull. He was carried into Sherman's house and cared for until Dr. Allen, of Wickes, arrived. The doctor said at once that he was dangerously wounded and was in constant attendance until this evening, when the man died.

The name of the diseased could not be learned and nothing is known of his history. It is not known whether an inquest will be held.

Death of Senator Hatch's Mother.

Special to The Independent.

BIG TIMBER, April 17.—Mrs. Ellen D. W. Hatch died this morning. Deceased was the mother of Senator George M. Hatch. In addition to her son George she leaves one daughter and four sons. She had resided in Montana for the past nine years.

The Chess Tournament.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 17.—The second chess game of the tournament was won by Showalter. He chose the white, starting the open game, which Tasker refused, preferring the French defense. At the seventh move Showalter introduced a play of his own invention, moving the queen to kt. w. This startled Tasker, but he recovered himself and played a good uphill game, which lasted for thirty-four moves.